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Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E.,

Political Agent, Mahikantha.

THE
MAHI KANTHA DIRECTORY.

VOL. I.

—: Compiled by :—

KHAN BAHADUR
FRAMROZ SORABJI MASTER, B. A.,
DEPUTY POLITICAL AGENT,
KATHIAWAR.

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PREFACE.

The need of a Directory for the Mahi Kantha Agency has been felt for a long time by Agency Officers, Chiefs and Talukdars and the public, there being no book whereby one could acquaint himself with the local Circulars, Standing Orders, the constitution of the Agency and the Thanas, etc. Very little is known about the Mahi Kantha by the outside public. There is a Mahi Kantha Directory published in Vernacular, but it is out of date and contains only local Circulars and Orders with some history which is inaccurate.

2. Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, then Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, being convinced of the importance of such a book requested the compiler of the Palanpur Agency Directory to undertake the work in 1911 and the compiler has now the pleasure to put before the public the result of his ten years' labour–the First Volume of the Mahi Kantha Directory. The compiler did not find this work as easy as the Palanpur Directory as he has never served in that Agency and so had to pay frequent visits to Sadra and devote much of his time in the Hazur Record Office. When at Sadra he found that the records of certain period were kept in the Baroda Residency and so on his request the most important files of that Residency were put at his disposal. The compiler is much indebted to the Resident, Baroda, for giving every facility in his work. In the preliminary stage he was greatly assisted by his friend Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari, retired Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. The compilation of the work was commenced in 1911 with the help of Mr. Moreshwar Damodar Bhope

whose untimely death was a great loss to the compiler. The compiler is further highly indebted to Mr. Gadkari for his kind help. Owing to the premature death of Mr. Moreshwar, the compiler had to do the work single handedly.

3. The Directory could not be published earlier as the question of cost was not settled. The compiler showed his desire to hand over the materials if the Volume could be printed at the expense of the Agency, but this was not found feasible. The compiler had to spend a sum of Rs. 2,000 in collecting materials from the Agency records as he had to engage the services of a typist and two clerks for a considerable period. The details of expenditure were rendered to the Political Officers from time to time. In the beginning a very poor response was made by the Chiefs and Talukdars and twice he had to give up the idea of publishing the work as apart from labour and the money spent on collection no guarantee was given to buy sufficient number of copies to meet the heavy printing charges. Colonel N. S. Coghill, when he was in charge of the Mahi Kantha Agency had issued a Circular to the Chiefs and Talukdars and also addressed a letter to other Political Agencies, asking them to take copies of the Directory. The success of publishing the book is in a great measure due to this Officer and the compiler takes this opportunity to thank him for the valuable and generous help accorded.

4. The Directory is published on the same lines as the Palanpur Agency Directory. The First Volume is now ready and put before the public. It is compiled in four parts as under:—

1. General information including history, etc., of all States, Talukas and Thana Circles.

2. Treaties and engagements.

3. Special Rules and Regulations in force in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

4. Important Circulars and Standing Orders.

5. It was first intended to publish the English and Gujarati versions together in one Volume, but this would make the book very bulky and so the two versions are printed separately in two books. The manuscripts of the First Volume was examined by Colonel Beale and the Deputy Political Agent and have been approved by the Commissioner, N. D., to whom they were sent for inspection.

6. The First Volume contains a general map of the Mahi Kantha Agency, which gives an idea of the whole Agency. Nearly 25 statistical tables are provided giving information on various subjects. In short it will be seen that the compiler has not spared any pains or money to make the present work thoroughly useful to the Courts of the Agency, to the Chiefs of the States and the public in general.

7. The price of paper, the cost of printing and binding being more than double the pre-war rates, it will be difficult to recover the cost of publishing the book and there is little hope of recovering the money already spent in collecting the materials. Thus financially it will be a great loss to the compiler unless the Agency tries to help him in the matter.

8. It is inevitable that there should be some errors and omissions for which he craves the indulgence of Agency Officers and others who have to use it bearing in mind that the compiler had never served in the Mahi Kantha Agency and had to depend on the records and books of reference and had to face many difficulties.

9. The publication of this work has been a matter of great expense and in an Agency like Mahi Kantha where

famine has made great havoc and reduced the people, the States and Talukdars to penury, it was difficult to collect an adequate sum to meet the charges incidental to the undertakings but thanks are due to the large minded and cordial support promised by the Chiefs of Idar, Danta and other States in Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kathiawar, the compiler is able to accomplish his task. The compiler is also extremely grateful to the Benign Government for the great assistance given to him by purchasing copies of the work for the Secretariat Departments and other heads of offices and by authorising various other Officers to purchase copies for themselves.

10. The compiler takes this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable help given by Mr. Dahyabhai Shah, Head clerk of the Mahi Kantha Agency, Mr. Laloo Mulji, a clerk in the Vernacular Office of the Mahi Kantha Agency and also to Mr. Rustom M. Marolia, Assistant Press Manager of the Kathiawar Agency Press, for his invaluable assistance in the examination of proofs and details connected with the successful printing of the work and also to Mr. Chhotalal N. Mody, B. A., a clerk in the Hazur Accounts Office, Rajkot, for translating the English version of the Directory.

11. The compiler's grateful acknowledgment is due to Colonel W. Beale, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, for the interest shown by him in the successful publication of this work. The Gujarati version of this Volume is associated with his name with his portrait.

12. In conclusion the opportunity is taken to perform a most pleasing duty, *viz.*, to associate with this volume the honoured name, with a portrait, of Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and now Acting Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, whose solicitude for the welfare of the Chiefs and the people is so well-known. The

compiler is specially indebted to him for the great help rendered to him in the preparation of the first two volumes of the Palanpur Agency Directory when he was Assistant Political Agent in that Agency in 1907-08.

13. The work of printing was entrusted to the "Liberal Laxmi Printing Press, Rajkot" and the compiler's thanks are due to the proprietors for the satisfactory way in which the work has been carried out. The printing is done nicely and the compiler is greatly obliged to Mr. Balachand Manekchand Kagdi, its most energetic and promising Manager who displayed personal zeal and interest in finishing the work in a short time.

Rajkot,
11th January 1922.

Framroz Sorabji Master.

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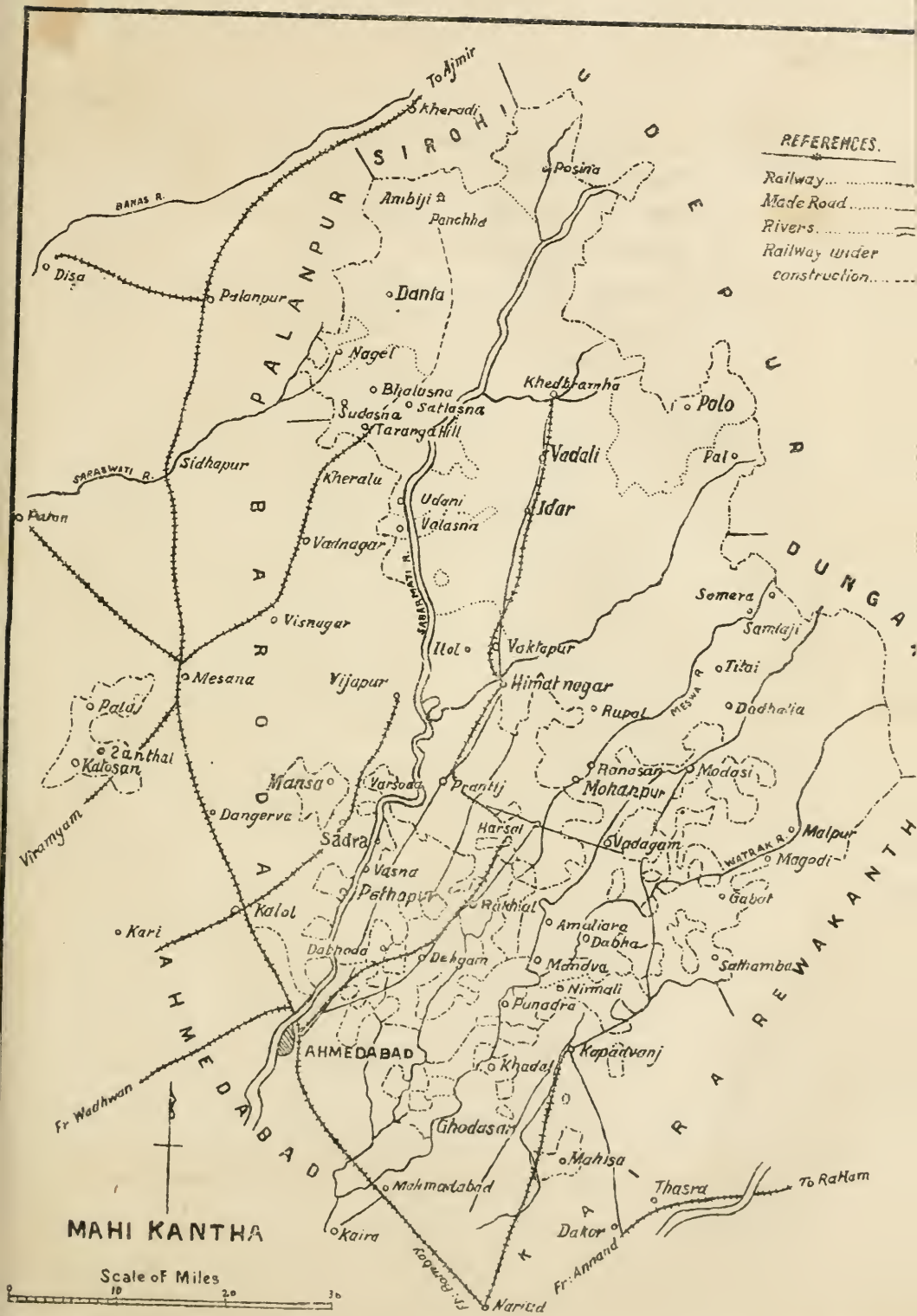
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The Mahi-Kantha Directory.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION.

Name and derivation.—Mahikantha is the name given to a group of small chiefships lying between the rivers Mahi and Sabarmati. The name Mahikantha means in Gujarati the bank of the Mahi, but this name is not strictly applicable at the present day, as the river flows through a country in which the Mahikantha, Revakantha, Baroda and British territories are intermixed. The Agency does not now actually touch the Mahi river at any point though it stretches from within a few miles of it on the South to within 8 miles of the Abu Road Station on the North, and from Pol on the Rajputana border 18 miles from Kherwada Cantonment on the East to Rampara within 15 miles of the Kathiawar border on the West.

2. **Form.**—The country towards the southern and western parts is level. It is throughout beautifully wooded, abounding in trees. In the north and eastern parts it is much intersected with hills which gradually increase in size and altitude as they approach the boundaries. The appearance of the province throughout is most picturesque and many of the intermediate valleys possess remarkable beauty of scenery. Generally, the southern and western portions are the best cultivated.

Stretching from the hilly eastern border into the level centre of Gujarat, the Mahikantha plain includes tracts of land differing widely in character and appearance.

3. **Boundary.**—The Agency lies in the extreme north-east corner of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the hilly tracts of Meywar and Sirohi, on the east by Dungarpur, Reva Kantha and the Kaira Collectorate, on the south by the States of Lunavada and Balasinor, the Collectorates of Kaira and Ahmedabad, and the Dehgam Mahal of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, on the west by the Mahals of Kheralu and Vijapur and the Kadi Prant of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Palanpur State. Its extreme length is about ninety and its greatest breadth about sixty miles.

4. **Extent.**—The district of the Mahikantha is comprized between 72° and 74° of eastern longitude and 23° and 25° of northern latitude, its extreme length is about 90, and its greatest breadth about 60 miles, its superficial area is about 3,124 square miles. It contains a population of 4,50,478 souls, including that of Idar, which is 2,26,351.

5. **Divisions.**—It is divided into six Jillahs or districts:—

(1) Nani (little) Marwar, including all the possessions of H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and his family. This is the first and principal section of the Talukas included in it, being more or less under the authority of the Marwari Rajputs, as the last invasion of the Rathors is called. In this division are included the Talukas of Idar and Ahmednagar, with their dependancies of Morasa, Harsol, and Bayer, and those of Tintooee, Danta, and Malpur, together with the Putas of Pol, Pall, Poseena, Gadhwara, Walasna, and Harsol, all more or less subject to Idar.

(2) Rehwar, the possessions of the Rehwar tribe of Rajputs formerly patavats of the Raos of

Idar. It includes the Putas of Garwada, Ranasan, Mohanpur with Surdoee, Rupal, Boruda, Waragam and Dudhalia.

(3) The Sabar Kantha is composed of Koli possessions on the eastern bank of the Sabarmati river, with the Rajput Putas of Warsoda, Mansa, and Pethapur on the Western bank.

(4) The Watrak Kantha Koli possessions on both sides of the Watrak river, composed of the Amaleeara, Mandwa, Khadal, Bayer, Morasa and Sathamba Thakorates, including the Koli villages of Jair and Nirmali.

(5) The Bavisi or Byul Jillah contains the Rajput Puta of Wasna and Sadra, with a mixture of Koli and Patel villages. It formerly formed a part of the Gaekwar Pargana of Dehgam, but was handed over to the Agency on account of the turbulent nature of its inhabitants.

(6) The Katosan Jillah, exclusively Koli possessions, to the west of the Kadi Pargana.

6. **Soil.**—The soil is generally very fertile, though of course, subject to variations. In some places, it is of a light sandy nature, in others, rich and black. Towards the north and north-eastern parts, within the neighbourhood of the hills, the soil is poor and stony. It is, however, capable of a much higher degree of cultivation than is bestowed upon it. The chief products are Bajri, Jowari, Kodra, Gram, Wheat, Sugarcane, Tobacco, and different kinds of Pulse.

7. **Geology.**—There are two kinds of soil in the Mahikantha, one light and sandy, the other black; both of them are very rich. On the north and east frontiers there are steep craggy hills of pink or grey granite, marked by very

large felspar crystals, but not fit for building purposes. Except near and to the east of Ahmednagar, where it crosses the river and can be traced south to the Panch Mahals, this granite is found only north of the Hathmati. A very superior calciferous sand stone found at Ahmednagar is much used all over Gujarat in building temples and mosques.

8. **Climate.**—Except that the uplands in the north and east are cooler, the climate is much the same as in the other parts of Gujarat. The cold weather begins late in October with chilly mornings and evenings. During November, December, January, and February, the climate is particularly pleasant. December and January are the two coldest months. About March it begins to grow warm, and by the end of March or April the hot weather fairly sets in. About the first week in June the heat becomes very oppressive, and clouds gather but rain seldom falls in any considerable quantity. The bulk of the rain falls in July and the early part of September. From March to June the prevailing wind is from the west and north-west, from July to September from the south-west, and from October to February from the north and north-east. During the five years ending 1917, the average rainfall was 25·3 inches, the highest fall in any one year being 77·44 inches in Danta, and the lowest 7·47 in Mansa. Thermometer readings registered during the ten years ending 1916 vary from 115 in May to 48 in January, and in the ten years 1907 to 1916, the greatest heat was 115 in May 1912 and the greatest cold 48 in January 1910. The following three tables show the monthly average rainfall for the last ten years for Sadra town and for States and also the mean temperature for the last 10 years.

TABLE I.

Table showing the monthly average rainfall for the past 10 years in the Sadra town in Mahi-Kantha Agency.

No.	Year.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
		In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	Cents.	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.		
1	1908	...	...	...	66	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	68	15	5	13	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	77
2	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	19	10	16	8	15	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	70
3	1910	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	84	9	86	8	79	..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	72
4	1911	...	2	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	2	75	2	31	...	97	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	86
5	1912	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	1	29	19	66	9	12	...	86	...	...	...	22	...	3	31	37
6	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	13	33	6	85	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	84
7	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	19	18	21	5	81	5	15	...	25	...	45	...	...	34	26
8	1915	...	64	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	38	5	98	1	73	..	19	1	92	...	...	...	...	12	94
9	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	45	3	63	11	68	1	21	...	34	...	...	...	...	21	90
10	1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		...	68	...	66	2	24	...	7	...	96	29	80	98	19	66	15	15	38	2	51	...	67	...	6	217	36
Average		...	6·8	...	6·6	...	22·4	...	·7	...	9·6	2	98	9	81·9	6	61·5	1	53·8	..	25·1	...	6·7	...	·6	21	73·6

TABLE II. BIG STATES.

States.	1907 -08.	1908 -09.	1909 -10.	1910 -11.	1911 -12.	1912 -13	1913 -14.	1914 -15.	1915 -16.	1916 -17.	Average of 10 years.	
Sadra ...	33·08	29·91	25·72	25·64	6·90	31·37	27·84	36	11·20	21·90	A213·92	21/39·2
Idar ...	51·07	80·78	33 54	41·8	14·8	40·32	39·12	30·47	11·18	53·78	A395·13	39/51·3
Gadhwana	52·66	52·72	34·35	36·22	12·58	21·84	34·49	33·26	10·98	29·3	A318·13	31/81·3
Katosan...	36·11	36·75	40·34	25·35	3·42	28·92	32·69	28·47	9·65	21·52	A263·22	26/32·2
Ilol ...	41·41	47·29	35·43	20·84	6·33	27·13	32·84	37·92	13·52	29·31	A292·02	29/20·2
Mansa ...	62·98	38·27	35·91	20·36	7·68	34·83	30·10	33·30	12·13	20·20	A295·76	29/57·6
Haldarwas	33·45	29·70	28·41	27·12	11·76	33 62	39·86	38·45	7·47	21·80	A271·64	27/16·4
Dabhoda (Ghodasar)	33·23	31·84	30·74	29·28	6·56	30 22	39·19	36·30	8·32	19·72	A265·40	26/54
Mohanpur.	36·16	43·77	29·18	30·87	6·89	32·35	47 9	47 30	13·52	23·87	A311	31/1
Ambaliara	31·17	35 28	26·34	28·23	8·18	44·50	48·19	44 5	17·10	29 91	A312·95	31/29 5
Malpur ...	38·41	33·30	38 98	51·20	16·25	30 1	55·23	49 66	23·49	44·56	A377·09	37/70 9
Danta ...	60·75	92·6	63 53	61·13	16·29	49·6	60·43	57·35	20·35	77·44	A558·39	55/83·9
Nirmali....	25·7	29·35	35·29	31·25	8 88	38 62	44·44	37·93	14·85	31·55	A295·23	29/52·3
	515·55	581·02	451·76	428 57	145·80	442·50	531·51	510·46	173·76	424·59	A 4169·88	416/98·8

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE.

Year.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1907	86	52	108	76	102	78	94	64
1908	84	54	108	80	96	78	94	62
1909	84	50	110	78	94	78	92	60
1910	88	48	106	80	94	76	89	56
1911	92	48	109	82	101	82	95	62
1912	92	58	115	82	102	78	94	54
1913	86	50	110	80	101	76	92	60
1914	88	56	110	80	98	76	93	62
1915	82	50	107	80	98	79	95	60
1916	82	54	112	62	103	79	92	60
Total.	864	520	1,095	780	989	780	930	600
Average.	86·4	52	109·5	78	98·9	78	93	60

9. **Hills.**—Though possessing no peaks or hills of special interest, in the north and east there are steep and craggy granite ranges covered with trees, bamboos, and brush-wood.

10. **Rivers.**—There are seven principal rivers in Mahikantha: the Sarasvati, Sabarmati, Hathmati, Khari, Meshva, Majam, and Vatrak. These all rising in the eastern high lands and passing south-west, though they flow during the whole year, have none of them sufficient volume of water to be of use for boat traffic. The waters of only one of them, the Hathmati, have as yet been used for irrigation on any large scale.

The Sarasvati.—Beginning in the north, the first river is the Sarasvati. Rising in the hills about Danta it passes south-west, and after a course of about 112 miles loses itself in the sands to the south-west of the Ran of Cutch. Within Mahikantha limits, for about forty miles, it passes close to and almost parallel with the north-west boundary of the district.

The Sabarmati.–About fifteen miles south of the Sarasvati comes the Sabar, the largest and most important of the Mahikantha rivers. Of its course of 200 miles from the Meywar hills south-west to the gulf of Cambay, about sixty lie within Mahikantha limits, forty of them crossing the district from north-east to south-west, and twenty skirting its western boundary. During the Mahikantha part of its course the river flows between high rugged banks, over a bed rocky in the east, and in the western plain broad and sandy, yielding crops of wheat in the cold and of melons in the hot season. In the hot and cold seasons, and in the rains, except during temporary floods the river can be forded at many places. For use in times of flood a ferry boat plies near Sadra. The bed of the river lies too deep for water to be drawn off by canals, but in the cold season, temporary wells are sunk in the bed near the banks, and the water used for irrigation.

The Hathmati.—About twenty-five miles south of Sabarmati, the Hathmati rising from the Mey warhills beyond

Pal, passes south-west for about thirty-five miles through the Mahikantha, falling into the Sabarmati below Himatnagar. Flowing throughout the year the stream of the Hathmati passes like the Sabarmati, between high rough banks, first over a rocky and then through a sandy bed. Between 1869 and 1873 close above Himatnagar a weir was built across the river, and so much of its water as was not wanted for the use of the people of Himatnagar and other places on its banks was taken along a canal for irrigating the lands of Prantij in Ahmedabad.

The Khari.—The Khari, a small stream rising in the centre of the Mahikantha, in the Northern part of the Mohanpur district, takes a south-westerly course for about 105 miles, and joins the Sabarmati near Dholka.

The Meshva.—The Meshva rises in the Meywar hills on the South-East frontier of Mahikantha, and running parallel to the Khari, passes Harsol, and after a course of about 126 miles, joins the Vatrak near Kaira.

The Majam.—The Majam rises in the hills between Dungarpur, and Mahikantha, and passing about sixty miles South-west through Modasa and Vadagam joins the Vatrak a few miles below Amliyara. Its bed is in many places rocky.

The Vatrak.—The Vatrak rises in the hills South of Dungarpur and passing South-west by Meghraj, Malpur and Mandava is joined by the Majam, Meshva, and other streams, after a course of about 151 miles falls into the Sabarmati near Dholka. In the Eastern part of its course it flows over a rocky bed between rough banks through wild and picturesque country.

Besides these main rivers, two or three small streams rise in the Southern part of the province and near Kapadvanj fall into the Mohar, a tributary of the Vatrak.

11. **Ponds.**—Though possessing no natural lakes, the district is well supplied with ponds and wells. There are many ponds, but though some of them hold water throughout the year, they are little used except for cattle. Among the number there are four of special size. Of these, the Rani Talav, half a mile to the North-east of Idar, has an area of ninety-four acres and a greatest depth of seventeen feet. Its supply lasts throughout the year, but is not used for irrigation. The East side of the lake is banked with masonry steps. It is said, but this is doubtful, to have been dug and built about 250 years ago by the wife of Rao Bhau, Chief of Idar. The Karmabavi Talav, North of Samlaji, has an area of 134 acres and a greatest depth of fifteen feet. Its supply lasts throughout the year, but is not used for irrigation. It is said to have been dug by a hermit's hands and without tools. Only eighty feet of the side are banked with masonry steps. The Babsur Talav, near Babsur has an area of 182 acres, and a greatest depth of fifteen feet. Its water lasts throughout the year, and is, to a very small extent, used for irrigation. It has neither retaining masonry walls nor approaches. The Halad Talav, one mile East of Halad, has an area of seventy-nine acres. Its water lasts only eight months, but is used, to a small extent, for irrigation. It has neither retaining masonry walls nor approaches. This lake burst its banks during the rains of 1875, and has not since been repaired.

12. **Animals.**—Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Bears, Hyenas, Wolves, Wild Hog, Jackals, Sambhar Deer, Antelope, Nilghai and Porcupines are found in the hills and jungles, antelope and Nilghai in particular are plentiful upon the plains. Game of all sorts is very abundant. Monkeys swarm near the villages and in the jungles. Snakes of all sorts and sizes, poisonous and harmless, are met with. Alligators and fish abound in the rivers and tanks.

Buffaloes, Oxen, Sheep, and Goats, are very numerous. Poultry is not so common, but wild fowl abound in the hills.

From the level nature of the country, it is very favourable for draught carriage, which is in general use. All sorts of merchandize and baggage is transported in carts, which, though clumsy in appearance, are most suited to the nature of the country. In some parts where the roads are very heavy and sandy, each cart requires a team of three pairs of bullocks.

13. **Area and population.**—The total area and population of the Agency with other informations is given below in the form of a tabular statement.

State.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.					Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
		Towns.	Inhabited villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Idar.	1669	3	1,017	226351	112079	114272	12,947	213404	54,112	135	202811	100869	101942
2. Other jurisdictional States, Thana circles and Civil Station.	1456	3	883	224127	114897	109230	15,266	208861	53,262	154	209820	108053	101767
Total.	3125	6	1,900	450478	226976	223502	28,213	422265	107374	289	412631	208922	203709

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals.—No minerals are worked in the Mahikantha. At Ahmednagar, Savgadh and Purbada in the Idar State a very superior calciferous sandstone is quarried, and much used all over Gujarat for ornamental public buildings. It was chiefly from the Idar quarries that the mosques and temples of Ahmedabad were built. The cement was also famous, showing as bright as marble. In Bird's Mirat-i-Ahmadi, it is stated at page 106 that "In the mountainous country about Idar there is a quarry of white stone, which is procurable in no other part. The lime made from this is made in Stucco work, for the walls and terraces of buildings, and for fine edifices, pleasure houses, and mausoleum. If employed in plastering, it takes so fine a polish as to reflect the light as a looking-glass. When in the reign of Firdaus-Ashiàni Sháhjehán, the royal buildings of the citadel of Sháhjehánàbád (Delhi) were repaired, the lime made from this stone was taken from Gujarat by the King's order and used in their construction. The mausoleums of the Mahomaden saints, the temples of the Hindus, and other public works are erected with this lime, as are also numerous canals, water reservoirs, wells and other like buildings". At Betali in Idar, from a dark grey stone, very superior white cement *Chuna* is made. Near Danta there are some quarries of an inferior kind of marble. Talc is found in quantities in the bed of the Hathmati, in the districts of Hapa and Tajpuri, in the Sabar Kantha and at Adpodra in Mohanpur. The stone quarrying business at Shivgadh near Himatnagar is steadily growing in importance since the quarries have been connected by a siding with the Idar Khed-Brahma line.

2. **Trees.**—Of hedge and field trees the following are the chief:—*Mahuda*; the mango tree, *Amba*; *Rayan*; the Banian or Indian fig tree, *Vad*, and the *Ashopálav*. The *Mahuda* flower is largely used for making country liquor. The chief forest trees are the bastard teak, *Khakhro*; the wood apple, *Kothi*; the jambul, *Jambudi*; the nimb, *Limbdo*; and the teak, *Ság*.

3. **Forest.**—Though with large tracts of more or less wooded hill-land Mahikantha has no important revenue yielding forest. The hills are chiefly covered with bamboos, brushwood and teak. The teak is generally uncared for and cut down before it grows to any size. The chief forest products are gum and honey. The reserved forests of the Idar State cover an area of 30,000 acres.

4. **Animals.**—Of domestic animals the Mahikantha bullocks worth from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 a pair, are smaller and weaker than those of Kankrej in Palanpur. In ploughing and working wells, one pair is used, and in drawing carts from two to four pairs. Bullocks are stall-fed on grass and oil-cake, *Khol* with gram, grass and spices, *Massalo*. Cows worth from Rs. 20 to 100 have their first calf when five or six years old and generally live upto the age of twelve to fifteen. After each calf, from seven to ten months, they give from two to five pints, *Sers* of milk a day. Rabaris, Bhils and Kolis are the chief cattle breeders. Female buffaloes, worth from Rs. 40 to 150 have their first calf at the age of five or six. They give from eight to fifteen pints, *Sers* of milk a day. They are fed in grass, oil-cake and gram and Kapasias, their monthly keep costing about Rs. 20 to 35. Sheep and goats are reared by Bharwads and Rabaris. Their milk is drunk or made into butter. They are twice sheared about April *Chaitra* and October, *Ashwin* and the wool sold. Other useful animals are camels and horses.

5. **Wild Animals.**—Of wild animals, the chief are the tiger, *vagh*; the bear, *rinchh*; the panther, *dipdo*; the wolf, *varu*; the wild bear, *dukkar*; the hyana, *taras*; the jackal, *sial*; and the fox, *lokdi*. The following are also found:—the stag, *sámbar*; the spotted deer, *chital*; the antelope, *kaliar*; the Indian Gazelle, *chinkára*; the porcupine, *sahudi*; the leopard, *chitta*; the four-horned antelope, *bhekar*; the otter, *panini biladi*; the blue bull, *nilghai*; the alligator, *magar*; the monkey, *vandro*; the wild cat, *jangli bilado*; and the hare, *saslo*. Snakes of all sizes and sorts are met with. Jungle fowl, wild duck, snipe, green pigeons, rock grouse, partridges, bustards and floricans are the chief game birds.

6. **Fish.**—Though there are no regular fisheries, the rivers are well stocked with *Maral, Vanja, Nagari, Rohia, Kudna, Pahdi, Bagna, Singali, Ran, Jurevarchhoti, Kauchi, Gobri, Chilva, Vamsa* and *Bekar*.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Population in 1854 and 1872.—No attempt at enumeration was made before 1872, but in 1854 an estimate of the number of inhabitants in the Mahikantha Agency gave a total of 3,11,046 souls or 77·76 to the square mile. The details are Brahmins 18,890; Vanias 19,214; Kanbis 49,890; Kolis 1,04,951; Rajputs 14,636; Sonis 1,239; Suthars 4,386; Luhars 4,417; Darjis 3,843; Kumbhars 6,215; Bhats and Charans 3,441; Kalals 2,020 and 65,968 unclassified. Of the 12,296 Musalmans 1,794 were Bohras. Of the whole Hindus numbered 2,98,750 or 96·4 per cent., and Musalmans 12,296 or 3·96 per cent. Eighteen years later the total showed a population of 4,42,056 or 111·76 to the square mile. Of the total number 4,27,661 were Hindus, including

Bhils and Kolis, 19,372 Musalmans and 23 Christians. Of the total population 2,38,648 were males and 2,08,408 females, the percentage of males on the total population being 53·38 and of females 46·62.

2. **Population in 1881 and 1891.**—The next regular census was taken in 1881, when the total population of the district was 5,17,485 or an increase of 70,429 over the figure of 1872. Of the total population 2,66,566 were males and 2,50,919 were females. In 1891 the population still increased and went to the figure of 5,81,568 or an increase of 64,083 that is in course of 20 years the population increased by 1,34,512. Of the total population in 1891, 2,96,646 were males and 2,84,922 were females. From 1881 to 1891 the district enjoyed a series of good years and in the latter year returned a total of very nearly 6,00,000 souls, an increase of 12·38 per cent.

3. **Population in 1901.**—In 1899 began the disastrous famine in the Agency, which continued for two years more. The loss from famine during this period was 2,20,023 a falling off of 37·83 per cent. The census of 1901 showed a population of 3,61,545, of whom 1,82,368 were males and 1,79,177 were females. The rains of 1901, again failed for the third year in succession, and consequent on the extraordinary natural conditions rats and locusts made their appearance; prices however ruled lower, so distress was less acute. The monsoon of 1902 was again erratic but redeemed itself by good late rain. 1903 was fair, the rain again coming late. In fact the one distinguishing feature of the rainfall during the ten years has been a complete inability to break up to time and to continue sufficiently long to enable the late crops to get a fair start.

4. **Population in 1911.**—In 1911 the population again increased and the total went to 4,12,631 that is an

V.

Serial No.	...	Animists.		Jews.		Shikh.	
	les	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1		...	...	...	...	5	...
2		...	...	...	...	...	...
3		2243	2077	...	...	...	...
4		...	...	1	2	...	...
5		...	...	...	...	...	...
6		18	2	1	...	...	...
7		...	...	...	...	...	..
8		...	...	...	...	...	...
9		...	...	...	...	...	...
10		...	...	...	...	...	...
11		...	...	...	...	...	...
12		...	...	...	...	...	...
13		...	...	...	...	...	...
14		...	...	...	...	...	...
15		...	...	...	...	...	...
16		...	...	...	...	...	...
17		...	...	...	...	...	...
18		...	...	...	...	...	...
19		...	...	...	...	...	...
20		...	...	...	...	...	...
	59	2261	2079	2	2	5	...

POPULATION OF MAHIKANTHA AGENCY BY SEX & RELIGION.

Serial No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Number of occupied houses.	Total Population.			Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Jains.		Parsees.		Christians.		Animists.		Jews.		Shikh.	
			Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Feamles	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	Idar State ...	54112	112079	114272	226351	105780	107836	4497	4474	1557	1724	1	...	237	240	...	...	...	...	5	...
2	Polo „ ...	1240	3052	2806	5858	2852	2659	100	46	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Danta „ ...	4738	12087	10936	23023	8464	7562	1241	1132	139	165	...	...	...	...	2243	2077	...	...	...	...
4	Malpur Taluka.	2511	6082	5685	11767	5932	5555	149	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
5	Mansa „	3860	7884	7722	15606	7167	6973	360	291	357	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mohanpur „	3024	6131	6434	12565	5884	6195	87	60	141	177	...	...	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	...
7	Katosan „	1284	2731	2580	5311	2411	2250	133	139	187	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	Ambliara „	1865	3928	3616	7544	3846	3534	43	34	39	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ghodasar „	1483	2945	2651	5596	2790	2524	147	123	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Punadra „	505	1193	1024	2217	1139	980	48	38	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Khadal „	559	1138	1118	2256	1059	1053	61	52	...	...	...	...	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Varsoda „	918	1905	1907	3812	1750	1729	23	23	132	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ranasan „	967	1950	1884	3834	1892	1822	32	31	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pethapur „	1465	2594	2639	5233	2223	2195	180	182	191	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ilol „	979	2027	1904	3931	1231	1093	741	723	55	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sudasna „	1434	3169	2929	6098	2934	2716	147	134	87	77	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Valasna „	786	1553	1674	3227	1517	1646	23	17	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dabha „	367	817	750	1567	790	715	15	15	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Wasna „	922	1591	1605	3196	1565	1577	7	7	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rupal „	941	1920	1974	3894	1835	1873	21	13	64	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Carried over...	83960	176776	176110	352886	163061	162487	8055	7662	3125	3623	1	...	264	259	2261	2079	2	2	5	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Number of occupied houses.	Total Population.			Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Jains.		Parsees.		Christians.		Animists.		Jews.		Shikh.	
			Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
	Brought forward	83960	176776	176110	352886	163061	162487	8055	7662	3125	3623	1	...	264	259	2261	2079	2	2	5	...
21	Dadhalia Taluka	838	1770	1827	3597	1699	1741	30	31	41	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magodi „	547	1456	1320	2776	1434	1302	21	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Vadagam „	697	1624	1456	3080	1591	1452	26	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Sathamba „	834	1772	1777	3549	1650	1653	74	66	48	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hapa „	211	501	470	871	353	414	44	50	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Ramas „	297	662	554	1216	642	528	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Bolundra „	234	478	479	957	476	479	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Khedavada „	268	619	578	1197	611	576	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Satlasna „	1214	2930	2805	5735	2615	2543	195	148	120	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Gabat „	223	579	482	1061	577	481	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bawishi Thana.	6100	12701	11838	24539	11897	11092	232	189	535	541	8	4	27	11	...	1	1	...	1	...
31A	Mahisa Division.	1748	3299	3148	6447	3014	2863	179	170	2	...	...	...	104	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Gadhavada Thana.	2539	5784	5520	11304	5459	5235	156	126	169	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Katosan Thana	3251	6663	6400	13063	6262	6012	175	166	226	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Sabar Kantha Thana.	2453	5206	5123	10329	4632	4670	492	374	82	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Watrak Kantha Thana.	1435	3292	2846	6138	3106	2690	25	10	161	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sadra Bazar....	527	964	769	1733	738	580	178	140	42	41	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total Mahi Kantha Agency...	107376	226976	223502	450478	209817	206798	9910	9180	4567	5047	9	4	401	393	2261	2080	3	2	6	...

	Christians.		Animists.		Jews.		Shikh.	
ales	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
.	264	259	2261	2079	2	2	5	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	27	11	...	1	1	...	1	...
.	104	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	401	393	2261	2080	3	2	6	...

increase of 51,086 over the figure of 1901. Of the total population 2,08,922 were males and 2,03,709 were females. There were 1,853 inhabited towns and villages, of which 1,656 had less than 500 persons and the total population in these 1,656 villages and towns was enumerated at 2,03,907. There were 132 villages and towns having the population between 500 and 1,000, 55 villages between 1,000—2,000, 12 villages and towns between 2,000—5,000 and one town between 5,000 to 10,000.

5. **Population in 1921.**—In 1921 the population again increased and the total went to 4,50,478 that is an increase of 37,847 over the figure of 1911. Of the total population 2,26,976 were males and 2,23,502 were females. There were in all 1,07,376 occupied houses. A tabular statement of population by sex and religion is adjoined herewith.

6. There are only 6 towns worth mentioning in this Agency. They are named below with the population :—

Name of town.	Population.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1. Himatnagar... (Idar).	3,854	4,272	3,200	3,125	3,289	4,461
2. Idar	4,979	4,863	7,085	7,086	6,233	6,072
3. Vadali	4,114	4,171	4,611	5,825	5,477	5,048
4. Sadra	1,733	1,440	1,683	1,839	2,893	...
5. Mansa	8,548	8,509	9,530	8,452	7,898	7,022
6. Pethapur ...	4,985	3,712	5,616	7,159	7,081	6,898

The above figures will show that Idar and Pethapur are losing their prosperity. The following table gives the information

about the towns arranged with population by religion:-

Name of Town.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Parsis.	Christians.
1. Himatnagar.	2,309	1,422	115	...	8
2. Idar.	3,510	821	647	1	...
3. Vadali.	3,494	294	326	...	...
4. Sadra Bazar.	1,318	318	83	...	14
5. Mansa.	7,608	316	624	...	...
6. Pethapur.	4,170	362	453	...	...

7. **Races and Castes.**—Of the total population of 1911, 3,79,253 are Hindus, 18,779 are Musalmans, 9,595 are Jains, 779 are Christians, 12 Parsis, 4,211 Animistic and 2 Sikhs. The majority of the population, *viz.*, 4,00,953 speak the Gujarati dialect, while 5,122 speak the Bhil dialect.

8. **Population of Idar.**—The Idar State has an area of 2,668 square miles, 3 towns, 970 villages, 54,112 occupied houses and a population of 2,26,351 consisting of 1,05,780 males and 1,07,836 females against 2,02,811 or both sexes in 1911. The percentage of variation from 1911 to 1921 shows an increase of 11 per cent. and from 1901 to 1911 shows an increase of 20 per cent. while between 1891 and 1901 a decrease of 44 per cent. The average number of persons per square mile comes to 135 in 1921.

9. **Other States, Thana Circles and Civil Station.**—The rest of the Agency consists of other jurisdictional states, Civil Station and Thana Circles. It has an area of 1,456 square miles, 3 towns, 877 villages and 53,264 occupied houses with a population of 2,24,127 consisting of 1,14,897 males and 1,09,230 females against 2,09,820 of both sexes in 1911. The percentage of variation is 6 per cent., moreover the population of 1911 and the variation between 1901 and 1911 shows an increase of 9 per cent. The number of persons per square mile in 1921 comes to 153.

10. The following are the chief castes and race details :- Brahmins, Vanias, Kanbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Sonis, Suthars, Luhars, Darjis, Kumbhars, Bhats and Charans and Kalals. Among Brahmins some are employed in Government service, some act as petty money-lenders, some are cultivators, and a few enjoy grants of land, but the majority live on charity and serve as priests and cooks. Kayasths are the writers. Few in number and well-to-do, they enjoy villages granted to their fore-fathers for services done to the different Chiefs. Vanias follow different branches of trade, and are in middling circumstances, their business being local, not connected with other parts of Gujarat. Of the cultivators, there are three chief classes, the Kanbis, the Kolis and the Rajputs. Besides these there are three minor classes of flower and market gardeners, Sathvaras, Sagars and Malis, all of them poor, Kanbis though not rich are well off. Amongst them is a tribe known as Anjna Kanbis of part Rajput descent. Another class is known as Dangi or Hill Kanbis. Rajputs are found in the service of the Chiefs, some are personal attendants, others tilling service lands. In 1821 Mr. Elphinstone described the Mahi Kantha Rajputs, as forming two classes, the Marwadies, who accompanied the Raja of Idar (about 1,700) in his emigration from Jodhpur and the Gujaraties who had long been settled in the Province, chiefly in the Central parts. The Kolis are poor, living as landholders, field labourers and village watchmen. Their chiefs are, with few exceptions, descendants of Rajputs and Koli women. They still keep the names of their fore-fathers' tribes, as Rathod, Chohan, Makwana. In 1821 Mr. Elphinstone described the Kolis or Bhils, for they were called indiscriminately by both names as by much the most numerous and most important of the Mahi Kantha tribes. A peculiar tribe settled in the Vatrak Kantha keeps the Rajput patronymic of Makvana. They are Koli converts in name to Muhammadanism, but scarcely

changed in religion, manners or character. Their men marry with the Koli tribes of Kolnal, Rajaval and Baria and give their daughters to the Babi Musalmans. The Chiefs of Khadal, Ramas, Dabha and Punadra belong to the clan.

Of manufactures there are two classes, Chhipa Bhavsars, calico printers and Ghanchies, oil pressers. The Chhipa Bhavsars stamp coarse native cloth in different colours and are well-to-do. Of artisans there are ten classes, *viz.*, *Sonis*, gold and silver-smiths; *Kadiás*, brick-layers; *Suthárs*, carpenters; *Luhárs*, blacksmiths; *Darjis*, tailors; *Kumbhárs*, potters; *Kansárás*, copper-smiths; *Saláts*, masons; *Kharádis*, turners; and *Sarániás*, sword and knife sharpeners. Of Bards and Actors there are three classes, *Bhats*, bards; *Chárans*, geneologists; and *Targálás*, strolling players. Of personal servants there are two classes, *Hajáms*, Barbers; and *Khavás*, servants. Of herdsmen and shepherds there are *Rabáries* and *Bharvádś*, a lower class of shepherds. Both are poor and go by the name of Raika. The Bhois, originally fishers are generally husbandmen.

Under the head of labourers and miscellaneous workers comes 12 classes. There are *Kaláls*, liquor-sellers; *Vanjárás*, grain carriers; *Thories*, bamboo basket makers; *Rávaliás*, drum-beaters; *Vághris*, fowlers and hunters; *Bhánd-nagarchis*, kettle-drum beaters in constant attendance on the Chiefs; *Dhankutas*, corn-pounders; *Banchas*, labourers; *Bajániás*, acroliats; *Ods*, diggers; *Vádis*, jugglers; and *Dhadimirs*, low class actors.

Of leather workers there are two chief classes; *Motches*, shoe-makers; and *Bhambhis*, tanners one of the depressed classes. There is a small body of *Dabgars*, makers of leather butter-jars and scales. There are other three depressed classes; *Dheds*, weavers; *Bhangies*, sweepers; and *Garodás* or Dhed priests. Under the head of beggars come *Atits*, *Nánaksáis*, *Bhartharies* and *Fatdas* eunuchs.

Under the head unsettled tribes come the Girasia of the North and North-east frontiers. They support themselves partly by agriculture and partly by robbery and cattle lifting. They also serve as watchmen and guides. The Mahi Kantha Bhils speak a language in sound something between Hindi and Gujrati and very hard to understand. Among them under ordinary circumstances the woman chooses her husband.

Except in the Bhil hamlets on the North and North-east where there is only one officer the *Gameti* or headman, every village has its council, the president, who is generally held responsible by the authorities, called head, *Mukhi* and the members, signers, *Matádárs*. There is also the accountant *Talati* generally with the charge of several villages. In the Sabar Kantha the headmen are *Momnas* and in the frontier villages they are Bhils. In other parts they are Kanbis or Koli Thakardas. Except on the North and North-east, where they are Bhils, the village Police are Kolis.

The adjoined table gives the figures of population and number of villages in each State, Taluka and Thana Circles.

No.	Names of States and Talukas.	No. of inhabited villages.	Population in the census of 1921.	No. of deserted villages.	Population below			
					100	500	1000	1000 above.
		First Class States.						
1	Idar State... ...	1,020	2,26,351	153	454	459	76	31
		Second Class States.						
1	Polo State... ...	55	5,858	20	41	13	...	1
2	Danta State ...	171	23,023	24	99	66	5	1
		Third Class Talukas.						
1	Malpur Taluka...	71	11,767	5	39	28	3	1
2	Mansa „ ...	12	15,606	...	...	7	2	3
3	Mohanpur „ ...	54	12,565	1	23	24	5	2
4	Katosan „ ...	7	5,311	...	1	3	2	1
		Fourth Class Talukas.						
1	Ambliara Taluka.	32	7,544	...	17	8	6	1
2	Godasar „ ...	15	5,596	...	7	6	...	2
3	Ilol „ ...	5	3,931	...	1	2	1	1
4	Khadal „ ...	14	2,256	1	8	5	...	1
5	Pethapur „ ...	3	5,233	...	1	1	...	1
6	Punadra „ ...	10	2,217	...	3	6	1	...
	Carried over...	1,469	3,27,258	204	694	628	101	46

No.	Names of States and Talukas.	No. of inhabited villages.	Population in the census of 1921.	No. of deserted villages	Population below			
					100	500	1000	1000 above.
	Brought over...	1,469	3,27,258	204	694	628	101	46
		Fourth Class Talukas.-(Contd.)						
7	Ranasan Taluka.	19	3,834	...	6	11	2	...
8	Varsoda „ ...	4	3,812	1	1	...	1	2
9	Sudasna „ ...	25	6,098	...	5	18	1	1
		Fifth Class Talukas.						
1	Dabha Taluka. ...	9	1,567	...	5	3	1	...
2	Dadhalia „ ...	15	3,597	....	6	7	1	1
3	Magodi „ ...	29	2,776	...	18	11	...	...
4	Rupal „ ..	11	3,894	....	2	6	2	1
5	Sathamba „ ...	22	3,549	1	16	4	1	1
6	Vadagam „ ...	20	3,080	...	11	8	1	...
7	Valasna „ ...	11	3,227	...	1	8	2	...
8	Vasna „ ...	4	3,196	1	1	1	...	2
9	Hapa „ ...	3	871	...	1	2	...	...
		Sixth Class Talukas.						
1	Satlasna Taluka.	20	5,735	5	6	12	1	1
	Carried over...	1,661	3,72,494	212	773	719	114	54

No.	Names of States and Talukas.	No. of inhabited villages.	Population in the census of 1921.	No. of deserted villages.	Population below			
					100	500	1000	1000 above.
	Brought over...	1,661	3,72,494	212	773	719	114	54
		Sixth Class Talukas. (Contd.)						
2	Khedavada Taluka	4	1,197	...	1	2	1	...
3	Bolundra „	5	957	...	2	2	1	...
4	Ramas „	9	1,216	1	5	4	...	...
		Seventh Class Taluka.						
1	Gabat Taluka. ...	14	1,061	2	10	4	...	...
		Thana Circles and Civil Station.						
1	Bawishi Thana...	67	24,539	1	20	32	7	8
2	Mahisa Division.	23	6,447	1	6	13	3	1
3	Gadhavada Thana	52	11,304	2	20	27	5	...
4	Katosan „	24	13,063	...	2	11	8	3
5	Sabar Kantha „	27	10,329	1	5	15	5	2
6	Vatrak Kantha „	21	6,138	1	7	10	2	2
		Civil Station.						
1	Sadra Bazar ...	1	1,733	...	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total...	1,908	4,50,478	221	851	839	146	72

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE.

1. **Soil.**—The soil is of two kinds, light and black. Near the hills to the North and North-east, though poor and stony, if better tilled, it would yield rich crops. The South and West, including the district of Sabar Kantha, Bawisi, Vatrak Kantha and Rehvar Kantha, are level, with soil varying from rich black to light sandy, and generally very fertile. In Rehvar and in the Sarasvati valley there is a $\frac{3}{4}$ large watered area. In other parts on account of the great depth of water-bearing strata, tillage is almost entirely confined to early, *kharif*, or rainy season crops. The Katosan villages, about 36 miles west of Sadra have plenty of water near the surface, but so salt that, for irrigation, it is almost worthless. The soil in part of the marsh between the Májam and the Meshva is very rich, yielding, without watering, wheat, barley, rape-seed and rice. At the same time it is apt to become charge with salts or soda, *us*, and lòse its fruitfulness, recovering its sweetness after a few years. As the Mahi Kantha has not been surveyed the tillage area cannot be ascertained.

2. **Irrigation.**—Except from the Háthmati canal and to some extent from the Sarasvati river, irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells and ponds. The chief watered crops are wheat, barley, opium, sugar-cane and garden produce.

3. **Fallows.**—Where lands is plentiful and the population sparse, fields are allowed to lie fallow every third year. In the more densely peopled villages, as the land cannot be left fallow, to prevent exhaustion, it is manured, and a rotation of crops is practised. Pulse, *math*, is grown after millet, *Bajri* and oil-seed, *tal*, follows panic, *Kodra*.

4. **Plough.**—In the Mahi Kantha a plough of land that is the area that can be tilled by a plough drawn by one pair of oxen varies from two to three acres in rocky and

stony soils and from 8 to 10 acres in soft easy soil. The tools required to till a plough of land are the plough, *hal*; the clod crusher, *samár* or *rámp* ; the sowing drill, *vávnia* or *chávar* ; the leather bag and rope for drawing water, *Kos-Varat*; the hoe, *Kodali*; the axe, *Kohadi*; the spade, *páwdo*; and the sickle, *dátardu*.

5. **Holdings.**—Holdings vary in size from 6 to 60 acres. Forty to fifty is a large, 20 to 30 a medium, and six to ten acres a small holding. A husbandman with a holding of five acres is not so well off as a retailed shop keeper nor as a man with a monthly income of Rs. 8.

6. **Stock.**—During the ten years ending 1918 oxen increase from 27,817 to 39,585; cows from 59,299 to 96,568; and buffaloes from 45,454 to 1,15,881.

Mahikantha stock, 1854, 1872, 1900 and 1918.

Year.	Ploughs.	Live-stock.					Total.
		Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Horses	Sheep, Goats.	
1854	43,551	91414	1,01,249	67,894	...	...	260,357
1872	...	185149	1,63,659	1,57,567	4,316	114811	625,502
1900	27,517	59299	45,454	53,808	2,447	68561	229,576
1918	39,585	87568	1,15,881	1,04,144	3,016	89153	408,762

7. **Crops.**—The style of tillage in Mahi Kantha differs little from that in other parts of Gujrat. The crops grown are, of Cereals ; rice, *dangar* ; wheat, *ghau* ; maize, *makái* ; barley, *jav* ; millet, *bajri* ; Indian millet, *juwar* ; kang, panicum italicum, banti ; panicum spicatum ; kodra and chino. Of pulses adad, mug, chino, muth, chola, val, kalthi, tuver and guvar. Of fibres, cotton, *ru*; flax, *bhindi* ; and Bombay hemp, *san*. Of miscellaneous crops ; sugar-cane, *Serdi* ; poppy, *khaskhas* ; gingelly seed, *tal*; rape seed, *sarsav*; *rajagra*, *methi*, coriander seed, dhána ; cumin seed, Jiru ; *Variáli*, *Suvá* and *Singoda*. The staple grains are the millets, *bajri*;

and Juwar ; wheat, ghau a coarse description of rice, and in the hill parts of the district, maize, *makái* the chief food of the Bhils. Table showing the prices of food is given at the end of this Chapter.

8. **Cereals.**—Of cereals, wheat, *ghau* ; bajri, *jav* and chino sown in dry lands in October and November and reaped in March and April are cold weather or late, *rabi* crops. The rest are early, *kharif*, or rainy season crops, sown in dry lands in June and July and reaped in September and October. Rice, Oryza sativa, sown in nurseries and planted out, wants moist and marshy land. It is of seven kinds ; *sutarsál*, *vari*, *kharsu*, *sáthi*, *pánjaria*, *sengda* and *senjani*. Rice when it is sown it is termed *dángar* ; after it is reaped and ready for cooking, it is called *choka*. Of pulses, gram, chana, a late, *rabi* crop is sown in dry land in September and October and reaped in March; the rest are early, *kharif* crops sown in dry lands in June and July and reaped in October and November. Cotton, *ru* is sown in dry land in July and August and reaped in January and February. The other two Flax and Bombay hemp are early, *kharif* crops. Sugarcane, *serdi* is sown in March and April and reaped after twelve months.

9. **Husbandmen.**—Kunbi, Kolis and Musalmans are the chief husbandmen, but almost all classes cultivate to some extent.

10. **Bad seasons.**—Except by tradition little or nothing is known of past famines. Those best remembered are the great famines of 1791, 1823 and 1899 or *Chhapania* and the scarcities of 1825, 1834, 1899, 1901, 1911, 1915 and 1918. Of these the usual tales are told, of great distress, of numbers perishing for want of food and of children exchanged for grain or abandoned. Railway communication is now near enough to prevent grain rising to famine prices in any but

times of extreme distress. Owing to a scanty rainfall of 3 inches in 1899, the famine was three-fold, cattle famine due to the entire absence of fodder, human famine brought about by the failure of food and grain crops and water famine in some places. Nearly half the number of cattle died. Relief-works and poor-houses were opened in the Thana Circles and in Idar and other petty States. The total absence of later rains and appearance of rats and locusts caused a state of famine in 1901. Relief-works and poor-houses had to be opened. Again the years 1911, 1915 and 1918 were years of scarcity and the people and the cattle suffered a great deal during these years. Government advanced loans and tacavi to the States and cultivators.

11. **Blights.**—Besides drought the chief evils to which crops are subject, are mildew, geru, insects and locusts. These evils are rare, and when they do come are seldom so wide-spread as to affect the general harvest. There is no known cure for blight. In fields under irrigation, white ants are destroyed by putting tobacco into the trough through which the water flows. The castor oil plant is also sown with other crops, as it is believed to be fatal to these most destructive insects.

Table of prices per maund of 40 pounds.

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Makai.	Rice.	Dâl-Tûr.	Juwari.
1906-07	2- 5-8	1-14- 6	1- 8- 6	3- 1- 3	3- 5- 3	1- 9-8
1907-08	2-11-0	2- 3- 6	2- 0- 0	4- 0- 0	3- 5- 1	2- 3-6
1908-09	2- 8-0	1-12- 0	1-10- 0	3- 2- 0	2-11- 0	1-12-0
1909-10	2- 0-0	1- 6-10	1- 5- 0	2-10- 7	2- 0- 0	1- 4-6
1910-11	1-11-0	1-11- 0	1- 4- 0	2-12- 0	2- 0- 0	1- 7-0
1911-12	2- 1-8	2- 3- 3	1-13- 1	3- 1- 3	2- 8- 0	2- 3-7
1912-13	2- 0-0	1- 8- 7	1- 6-10	3- 3- 2	2- 8- 0	1- 8-7
1913-14	2- 0-0	1-12- 2	1- 8-10	3- 5-10	3- 4-10	1-12-5
1914-15	2- 7-0	2- 3- 6	1-13- 4	3- 8- 7	3- 1- 3	2- 3-7
1915-16	2- 6-9	2- 3- 9	1-13- 1	3- 8- 4	3- 6- 9	1-14-4
1916-17	2- 2-9	1-11- 2	1- 8- 0	3- 5-10	3- 8-11	1- 8-0

CHAPTER V.

CAPITAL.

1. **Capitalists.**—Brahmans, Vanias, Bohoras and Craftsmen in towns and large villages, and Vanias and Bohoras in the rural parts of the district are able to save. Craftsmen as a rule spend almost all their savings on their great family ceremonies, but the Brahmans, Vanias, and Bohoras after meeting all charges are still able to add to their capital. The few rich cultivators generally increase their earnings by lending money. Brahman invest their savings in ornaments, in house building, in money lending, in trade, and in buying land and houses. Vanias and Bohoras dispose of their savings in buying ornaments, in house building, and in trade, and Vanias and Brahmans to a small extent in making advances to cultivators.

2. **Debtors and Creditors.**—When a cultivator owes money to several creditors, he who advanced money for seed is held to have the first claim on the debtor's crops. The debtors are seldom imprisoned for the non-payment of their debts. None of the Mahi Kantha Courts ever order the sale of land in liquidation of debt, and among cultivators land sales are only occasionally made. When a money lender makes an advance he generally insists on receiving in mortgage some of the debtor's property, such as his cattle or house. When land is mortgaged, it generally remains with the mortgager who makes over to the mortgagee a portion of the produce. The practice of mortgaging land has of late years increased. Civil Courts are used for enforcing the payment of debts, and their decrees never go further than selling the debtor's house and moveable property. Between a cultivator

and a money lender the usual agreement is that the money lender is the first to be paid out of the crop. In villages inhabited by the poorer classes, such as Kolis and Bhils, tillage generally depends on the money lender's capital. These cultivators admit the money lender's usefulness, but complain of the hardness of his terms. Neither cultivators nor artisans have intelligence enough to prevent the money-lender from bringing false claims and extorting oppressive rates of interest. The indebtedness of poor Bhil and Koli cultivators in many cases leads to crime.

3. **Mortgage of Labour.**—Sometimes a labourer raises money by mortgaging his labour for one or two years. The bondsman's services are valued at from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 a year. And for an advance of Rs. 100 some of them would be willing to serve for any time upto two years. In cases where the labourer engages to supply loads of grass or firewood he is allowed to work at odd times for his own benefit, but if a man has mortgaged his labour without reservation, the whole of his earnings are his master's. Men in the position of these labourers are fed and housed by their masters. But the master does not meet the cost of a birth or other ceremony in the bondsman's family. The master cannot make over his right to any other person, and cannot by corporal punishment or other means enforce the bondsman's services.

The old system of hereditory service is still kept up in the houses of some Rajput or Koli Chiefs. The servants called boys *Chhokra* and girls *Chhokri* are with their families bred and maintained in their master's house at his expense. They are generally faithful to their masters. As far as food, clothes and lodging go they are better off than other families of the same class.

4. **Interest.**—The yearly rate of interest varies from six to twenty-five per cent. In small transactions where article is given in pawn, it varies from 5 to 9 per cent.; in large transactions with a mortgage on moveable property it is six per cent., in transactions with a mortgage on houses or lands from six to nine per cent.; in petty agricultural advances upon personal security from 12 to 18 per cent., and in advances of grain with a lien on the crops from 9 to 15 per cent. Nine per cent. a year would be considered a fair return for money invested in buying an estate. Interest is charged by the months according to the Hindu year, and in years with an intercalary month it is charged for thirteen months instead of for twelve.

5. **Currency.**—In all parts of the districts the Imperial Rupee is the standard in common dealings. *Babashai* and *Sicca* rupees are not in use now.

6. In 1850 Kolis and other field labourers were paid 2 annas a day, smiths, bricklayers, masons and carpenters 5 annas and tailors 4 annas. In 1870-71 the daily wages of Koli and other field labourers rose to 3 annas and of smiths, bricklayers, masons and carpenters to 8 annas. These rates have now changed considerably. The labourers get good wages owing to mill industry round about the district and particularly in Ahmedabad. They now get 12 annas to one rupee per day. Field labourers now get from 8 to 12 annas. The daily wages of smiths, bricklayers, masons and carpenters have risen to one to two rupees per day. Day labourers are generally Kolis, who offer their services either as partners or as field workers. As partners they usually receive a third or a fourth of the crop and as worker, if engaged for the whole year a total payment of about 320 pounds of grain. Women and children are employed as day labourers, and they get from 4 to 10 annas per day.

7. **Prices.**—The following table gives the rupee prices of the different staple products in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1890, 1900 and 1918.

Produce.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1890.	1900.	1918.
Bajri	100	40	35	29	21	7
Juwar	80	70	36	36	22	9
Rice	36	24	19	12	12	7
Wheat	66	34	20	29	21	8
Pulse	100	32	36	22	16	6
Makai	95	70	45	50	18	10

8. **Weights and Measures.**—There are no dealers in precious stones. The scale for gold and silver is: three *ratis*, one *vál*; sixteen *váls*, one *gadiáno*; two *gadiánás* one *tola*. The weight *rati* is the seed of Abrus precatorious, and the other weights are square pieces of lead and brass. Coffee, cotton, drugs, salt, spices, molasses, sugar, rice, and grains are weighed according to the following measure: four *páser*, one *ser*; forty *sers*, one *man*. A *ser* is equal in weight to forty Imperial Rupees. The *páser* is of iron round and flat in form. Small weight measures to equal 1/16 and 1/8 of a *ser* and two *sers*, four *sers*, five *sers*, ten *sers*, and twenty *sers*, are also in use and are made of iron. The measures for liquids such as clarified butter, oil and honey are 2½ rupees, one *adhol*; two *adhols*, one *navtánk*; two *navtánks*, one *páser*; two *pásers*, one *achher*; two *achhers*, one *ser*; ten *sers*, one *dhadi*; four *dhadis*, one *man*; all of them round flat pieces of iron. In the wild parts of the province, in measuring quantities of less than five *sers* of butter or honey, instead of weights, wooden measures are used. In some places milk is also sold by measure upto one

ser in brass vessels. For liquor, glass bottles and small copper vessels are used as measures upto a *ser* and a half; in some places earthern pots are also used as measures upto half a *man*. The measure for other substances is four *paser*, one *ser*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ *sers*, one *páli*; four *pális*, one *mánu*; two *mánus*, one *dománu*; two *dománus*, one *sáhi*; five *sáhis*, one *pákalsi*; four *pakalsis*, one *kalsi*; ten *kalsis*, one *muda*. The *paser*, made of iron or stone is round and flat in form, the *páli* and *mánu* are cylindre-shaped wooden measures, the *sáhi*, *pákalsi*, *kalsi* and *muda* are simply names. No weights or measures of their size are in use. Cotton, silk and other goods are sold by the following measure, but when entire pieces cloth are sold in lump, a score is the unit in ordinary use; two *ángals* or finger breadths one *tasu*, the space between finger joints; twenty-four *tasus*, one *gaj*; thirty-six *tasus*, one *vár* or yard; and eighteen *tasus*, one *háth* or cubit. The other long measures are eight *yavs*, one *ángal*, two *ángals*, one *tasu*; twelve *tasus*, one *háth*; three *háths*, one *pánadu* or *kadam* and 1800 *pánadus* or *kádams*, one *gáu*, about one and a half miles. Land is measured according to the following table: eighteen *tasus*, one *háth*; five *háths*, one *káthi*; twenty *káthis*, one *vasa*; twenty *vasás* one *vigha*. The time measures are sixty *pals*, one *ghadi* or twenty-four minutes; two *ghadis*, one *muhurt*; two and a half *ghadis*, one *kalák* or hour; three *kaláks*, one *prahar*; eight *prahars*, one *divas* or *tithi*, day; fifteen *tithis*, one *paksh* or fortnight; two *pakshs*, one *más* or month, two *más*; one *ritu*; and six *ritus*, one *varsh* or year.

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE.

1. **Roads.**—There are nine chief lines of road. A made road nearly all the way from Idar to Ahmednagar about ten miles; a made road from Idar to Brahmkhed, fifteen miles; a made road from Idar to Dhambolia 24 miles; a tram road from the gate of the town of Ahmednagar to the Hathmati weir; a cleared road way from the Railway Station at Ahmedabad to Sadra, passing through British, Gaekwar and Mahi Kantha territory; a cleared road way from Ahmedabad to Meywar and Vagad passing through British, Gaekwar and Mahi Kantha territory; a cleared road way from Ahmedabad to Nimuch via Meghraj; an ordinary road from Brahmkhed into Marwar by Posina, passing through Idar and Danta limits; an ordinary road from Valásna to Pal, leading on to Khervára in the Meywar hilly tracts. All these roads have been built and made fit for traffic by the Chiefs through whose territories they pass. Owing to railway connections new roads have been constructed. One is known as Sadra-Dabhoda Road.

2. **Railways.**—Important railway lines pass through the districts of Mahi Kantha. The Ahmedabad-Prantij line passes through Dabhoda—the Thana head-quarter of the Bavisi Zillah to Harsol and then to Prantij. It then goes to Himatnagar, Vaktapur, Idar, Vadali and Khedbrahma. The second line known as Mehsana-Kherálu line passes through Taranga Hill, Sudasna and Bhalisna. The line from Varetha to Samia of Ambaji-Taranga Light Railway has been opened for traffic during the year 1920. The Deuvusna-

Bechraji Railway, a portion of which runs through the Thana Circle and the Taluka of Katosan under Mahi Kantha was also opened for traffic in 1920. There is a short route to reach Sadra from Limbodra, a station on the Kalol-Vijapur line. A ferry boat is brought to Aluva and is kept plying so that connection with the Limbodra Station and the villages on the other side of the river is maintained during the monsoon.

3. **Trade.**—The principal articles of trade in the Mahi Kantha are grain of all sorts, *tal*, clarified butter, oils, honey, wax, soap, timber and cloth, both coloured and plain. The local manufactures exported to the neighbouring districts of Ahmedabad and Baroda are leather, worked up in various ways, coloured cloth, knives, honey, wax and soap. Of the crops, wheat, maize, millet, Indian millet, *methi*, *math* and *urad* are exported to some extent. The chief imported articles are Morinda, *surangi* ; Saf-flower, *Kasumba* ; turmeric, *haladh* ; betel-nut, spices, English piece-goods, Silks, cloth for female dresses and turbans, tobacco, cocoanuts, dates and copper and brass vessels.

4. **Manufactures.**—The chief manufactures are of cloth, *dangaris*, *dhotiás*, *Pachhedis*, printed *Sállás* and stamped quilts, *kholia* ; soap, molasses, oil, liquor, baskets, matting, pottery, charcoal, sealing wax, ornaments, wooden toys and leather shoes, belts and bags. Idar, Ahmednagar and Pethapur are famous for their arms and cutlery. Coarse cotton dhoti cloth is woven all over the district by Dheds. The Idar manufacture of red powder (*kankoo*) has died out. At Idar, Sadra and Mansa, Maniárs both Hindus and Mussalmans make ivory bracelets. At Vadáli, Brahmakhed, Meghraj and Mohanpur, Dabgars make jars for holding clarified butter. They also make small oil jars, *budhlis* and *kundis* and scales.

5. **Fairs.**—The following table shows where and when the Mahi Kantha fairs are held, their average number of visitors and the number of days each lasts.

Mahi Kantha Fairs.

No.	Place.	Date.	Visitors.	Days.
1	Samlaji	November	40,000	15
2	Brahmkhed	February	6,000	15
3	Amba Bhavani ...	September	5,000	5
4	Do.	November	4,000	5
5	Bavlia	September	8,000	1
6	Ahmednagar... ...	March	5,000	1
7	Idar	September	5,000	1
8	Barvav	Do.	4,000	1
9	Delvara	April	4,000	1
10	Tarangaji	March	2,000	1
11	Esri...	March	2,000	1
12	Bhavnath	August	2,000	1
13	Heradi	April	2,000	1
14	Mokesar	August or September... ...	2,000	1
15	Jasnimata	August or September... ...	2,000	1
16	Pethapur (Danta)...	August	2,000	1
17	Kotesar Mahadev...	March	1.000	1

6. **Craftsmen.**—The chief craftsmen are carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, dyers and turners. The blacksmiths of Pethapur, Ahmednagar and Idar are skilled and clever workmen. Of weavers Dheds all over the district make coarse cotton cloth, *dangari*. At Ahmednagar in Idar is a colony of Shia Bohoras, weavers of coarse *dhotis* and other articles of dress. At Pethapur the finest weaving in the district is the work of the Mussalmans of the Momna sect. The best dyers in the province are of Pethapur. Hindus of Bhavsar caste, who colour and send to Siam coarse English cloth. The best wood turners are at Idar. They turn and colour in a finished style tent-poles and cot and cradle legs.

7. **Trade Guilds.**—In the Mahi Kantha all classes of traders, Vánias dealing in money, cloth, grain or groceries, oilmen, dyers, calico printers, Bohoras and Dheds have each a trade guild, **Mahájan** composed of the chief men of the community. To these guilds marriage and other caste questions are referred for settlement. The Vánia Mahájan takes a lead in deciding disputes. When all engaged in a craft or calling are of one caste, the Mahajan enforces its decisions by refusing to have any dealings with any disobedient member.

8. **Markets.**—Trade is mostly carried on in permanent markets. The chief local trade centres are Mansa, Pethapur, Sadra, Idar, Ahmednagar and Katosan. There are periodical fairs of which the Samlaji fair, on the North-east frontier of the Mahi Kantha held every year in November and the Brahmkhed fair fifteen miles North of Idar, held yearly in February, are the most important. Each of these lasts for fifteen days. At both the staple articles of trade are brass, copper and ironware, cotton fabrics, brocade from Ahemedabad and embroidered work from Pratapgadh and Meywar, country ornaments, grain and cattle. The traffic at the other fairs is mainly in house-hold necessaries.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORY.

History: Early Hindus to 1412.—The history of the lands included in the Mahi Kantha Agency centres in the affairs of the Idar state. The traditions of that fortress reach back to mythical times, when, in the *Dvápár Yug* or the third age, its rulers, Elvan and Rákshas and his brother Vátápi, were destroyed by Agastya Rishi. The earliest settlers, both rulers and ruled, were the tribes now known as Bhils and Kolis. The next comers were Rajputs, whose arrival in the Mahi Kantha seems to date from the establishment of Arab power in Sind and the fall of Valabhinagar in the eighth century. In the eleventh century the Musalman destruction of Nagar Tatta in Sind drove the Parmar Rajputs, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the further advance of Musalman power, drove many other Rajput tribes, the Parmárs of Chandravati, the Ráthods of Kanouj, and the Chávdás of Anhilwáda South into the Mahi Kánthá hills. To the Chandrávati Parmárs belong the houses of Mohanpur, Ranásan, Rupál, Varágám, and Bolundra; to the Kanouj Ráthods belong the houses of Pol, Málpur, Valasna, and Magodi; and to the Chávdás of Anhilwáda, Mánsa and Varsoda; to the Parmar Rajputs belong the houses of Danta and Sudamda; and to the Rehwar Rajputs, Ranasan, Rupal, Vadagam and Bolundra. By intermarriage with the Kolis many of these Rajputs lost caste, only keeping the names of the Rajput clans, Makvána, Dábi and Báriya, to which their forefathers belonged. In the fifteenth century came the Vàghela houses of Pethápur and Posina.

2. **Musalmans, 1412-1700.**—After the supremacy of the Ahmedabad kings was established (1412), many Rajputs,

the Chiefs of Ghodásar, Katosan, Ilol, Likhi, and Gábat, in reward for service, and Punádra, Khadál, Dábha, and Ramás, offshoots of the house of Mándva, because they agreed to embrace Islám, received grants of land. The decline of the Ahmedabad dynasty (1540–1570) favoured the increase of local power. Under the Moghals, for more than half a century, only every five or ten years, when specially well supplied with troops, did the Viceroy levy contributions in the Mahi Kantha. Not till the latter half of the seventeenth century did the Moghals succeed in levying a regular tribute.

3. **Mahratha Period.**—In the year 1800 Govind Rao died, and Anand Rao his son was acknowledged as his successor. He was of weak-mind, and the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother Kanoji. Two parties were formed-Raoji Appoji, the minister of the late Gaekwar, supporting Anand Rao, and Muthar Rao, cousin of the late Gaekwar, supporting Kanoji. The contest was closed by Raoji invoking the aid of the British, who supported Anand Rao and put Muthar Rao and Kanoji to * flight.

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI, page 274, para 7.

*Kanoji ended his days at Madras, and Muthar Rao died a prisoner in Bombay.

4. **British Support.**—The establishment of the Mahrattas in Guzerat as a power dates from the fall of Ahmedabad in A. D. 1755, after which event the Peshwa and the Gaekwar divided Guzerat and Kathiawar between them. The countries which they could not subdue they levied tribute from, collected by the periodical advance into them of a Mulkgiri army as an

† Treaty of Bassein.

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*Colonel Walker's reports, see Bombay Government Selections No. 1, XXXIX, New Series.

† See partition treaty of Kathiawar, page 482, Selections No. 37 of 1856, etc., etc., Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI, Appendix II.

army of coercion. The British, although established at †Surat at an early date, did not acquire much territory in Guzerat until the early part of this century when districts were ceded by the Peshwa under the Treaty of Bassein, and by the Gaekwar, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force and for other reasons. Further cessions by the Peshwa followed in 1817. Eventually on the downfall of the Peshwa's Power in 1818, the British succeeded to his ‡ possessions in Guzerat and attained the position they hold at the present day.

5. The result of these operations was that the Gaekwar (Anand Rao) entered into a convention with the British by which he agreed to receive a subsidiary force from the latter and cede to them in return the "Chouth" or levy on Surat and the Pergunna of Chourassai. The British were to help the Gaekwar in reducing his Arab mercenaries, who threatened his person, and to lend their guarantee for loans advanced to the Gaekwar to meet his *debts.

6. **British Intervention.**—The general effect of this treaty was to give the British a large power of interference in the internal government of the Baroda State, and to pave the way to a greater consolidation of Baroda and her dependencies than could have been hoped for without British

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI, page 275.

† Surat castle was taken from the Muhammadans on the 4th March 1759, and Broach followed on 18th November 1771. The latter was subsequently ceded to Scindia in 1783, but recaptured from that Prince when in hostility against British in 1803.

‡ The Pergunnas of Jambusar and Orpad, Amode and Hansode were acquired from the Peshwa, and shares in the town of Broach and in the Surat Otavesi from the Gaekwar in the 18th century.

* Anand Rao Gaekwar being a Prince of insufficient strength of mind, his younger brother Futtehsing was appointed Regent in 1807. He served in that capacity until 1818 when he died. He was strongly attached to the British connection- Wallace, pages 104 and 227.

intervention. This treaty was recognized by the Peshwa in the †14th Article of the Treaty of Bassein, dated 31st December 1802.

Wallace's Book page 79. A British Resident appointed at Baroda.

7. On the 8th June 1802, two days after the final stipulations on this treaty were agreed to, Major Alexander Walker received his credentials as British Resident at Baroda.

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI, page 274.

8. **Lease of Peshwa Tribute to Gaekwar.**—In October 1800, the Peshwa had ‡leased to the Gaekwar his share in the revenues of Guzerat for five years at the rate of 5 lacs annually, and on the 2nd October 1804, the lease was extended for a period of ten years at 4½ lacs per annum. In 1804, the gross revenue of all the tributaries throughout Guzerat was calculated at 68 lacs of rupees and the Peshwa and Gaekwar's tribute at 11 lacs; so that from the terms of the lease alluded to it would appear that the Gaekwar received the greater share of the tribute.

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† Treaty of 15th March, and 6th June 1802, No. LXIX, and No. LXX, Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI.

‡ Wallace's Book, page 98.

On the termination of this lease the Peshwa having entrusted the collection of his tribute to the British Government, Captain Ballantine was employed on the duty of collecting it.

Wallace page 218. Wallace's Book, page 96.

A memorandum passed by the Gaekwar to the Peshwa in A. D. 1802-03 relative to the division between them of Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha shows the following figures:—

Gaekwar's share, Rs. 7,41,763—4–0
Peshwa's share ,, 5,59,019—8–0
} Total Rs. 13,00,782–12–0.

Government Selections, No. XII. New series on Mahi Kantha, page 271-277.

Mahi Kantha Selections, page 6.

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VI, No. CXXXVI, page 505.

9. **Walker's Settlement.**—Major Walker had not been long at Baroda when the position of the tributaries attracted his attention, and he began to consider how he could relieve the fine province of Kathiawar from the annual devastation of a Mulkgiri army. In 1804 he submitted to the Bombay Government a plan to do away with the Mulkgiri system while conserving the interests of the Gaekwar and Peshwa Governments. It was not, however, till 1807 that his famous settlement of Kathiawar was made. In that year he entered the province with the Gaekwar's Mulkgiri army and made agreements with the Chiefs in the names of the British and Gaekwar's Governments, by which the * tribute payable in perpetuity to the Gaekwar was fixed at an average of ten years' previous collections; security being taken for its regular payment under the guarantee of the British Government. The result of this settlement was to leave Kathiawar Chiefs in possession of internal independence while it obtained from them on acknowledgment of the sovereign power of the Gaekwar to whom they bound themselves to pay their tribute.

Wallace's Book, page 95.

* Called *Jama* and *Kharajat*. Wallace's Book, page 128.

10. **Rights of Peshwa in Guzerat.**—"It is a singular fact that in all these arrangements the rights of the Peshwa in Kathiawar were overlooked. To the major part of the Kathiawar revenue the Gaekwar was entitled not in his own right but in his capacity of farmer for the Peshwa. Yet the engagements concluded were drawn up solely in the Gaekwar's name." The Peshwa's consent to the settlement of his revenues in perpetuity was never asked and although negotiations were afterwards opened with them to produce his consent to the terms, they were not completed, and a rupture with the British produced the Treaty of 1817, by the 7th Article of which he ceded to the British Government all his rights in

Aitchison's Treaties, page 365.

Kathiawar. In the Mahi Kantha and the rest of the Mulkgiri districts of Guzerat the Gaekwar was the only receiver of tribute. His sovereignty was therefore undisputed throughout the greater part of Guzerat.

11. **Adoption of Walker settlement in Mahi Kantha.**—The successful working of the system in Kathiawar led to its adoption in the Mahi Kantha in the year A. D. 1811–12. In that year Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantine, on behalf of the Resident, entered into similar * arrangements for the realization of the tribute taking the usual securities for its punctual payment and the orderly behaviour of the tributaries. This freed the country from the appearance of the Mulkgiri army, but the claims of the smaller Chiefs on those less powerful than themselves continued to bear heavily on those who were already overtaxed.

12. **Management of Mahi Kantha put in British hands.**—Matters stood in an unsatisfactory condition until the termination of the campaign against the Poona Government, when the Peshwa's share of Ahmedabad and its dependencies fell to the British Government (A. D. 1817–18). This possession of country near the Mahi Kantha brought into light the lawlessness and misrule existing among the tributaries there and suggested the idea of placing the management of the country in the hands of a more efficient Government than that of the Gaekwar.

Mahi Kantha Selections, page 7.

13. **Gaekwar Treaty of 1820.**—The Gaekwar's Government being unable to remedy the unsatisfactory position of affairs in Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha, the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, visited Baroda

* The British guarantee, though promised in 1811, was not confirmed till later. The arrangements were only binding for a period of 10 years, at first. They were afterwards made perpetual.—Wallace, page 274.

in the year 1820, and entered into an arrangement with *Syaji Rao Gaekwar, by which the sole management of the tributaries of Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha was made over to the British Government who undertook to collect and pay the tribute which had been fixed in 1807–08 for Kathiawar, and in 1812 for the Mahi Kantha. The Gaekwar Government pledged itself neither to send troops into, nor to interfere in any way with, the above countries. The terms of the treaty entered into to this effect were as follows:—

‡ "With a view to the tranquility of the country and to the peaceful realization of His Highness the Gaekwar's tribute from the Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha, it is agreed that His Highness Syaji Rao Gaekwar shall send no troops into the lands of the Zemindars in either of those tracts without the consent of the British Government, and shall make no demand on any Zemindar, or other persons of those provinces, except through the medium of the British Government. The British Government engages to procure payment of the Gaekwar's tribute free of expenses to His Highness, agreeably to the principles of the settlement made with the Zemindars

*Minute by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated 18th Apri l1820. Mahi Kantha Selections, page 7.

Syaji Rao Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and his brother Syaji Rao, who had been acting as Regent since the death of Fattehsing, succeeded him on the 17th October of that year.

‡ Wallace's Book, page 306, and Treaty No. LXXVII, page 342, Vol. VI., Aitchison's Treaties. There is a slight discrepancy between the translation here given and that given in Aitchison's Book of Treaties, Vol. VI. In this the word tranquility is used in the first line whereas in the others the words are prosperity, peace, and safety. The vernacular words are *abadi* and *aman-chen* which literally mean prosperity, safety and peace. In this translation the words "through the medium of the British Government" are rightly used, the vernacular word being *Dermyangiri* which is not properly translated in Aitchison's Treaties as arbitration.

of Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha respectively, in the year 1807 (answering to Sumvat 1864) and in 1811-12 (answering to Sumvat 1868).

"If any great expense be caused by the refractory conduct of the Zemindars, the British Government shall be at liberty to levy that amount and no more from the Zemindars resisting. Dated 3rd April 1820."

14. **Indebtedness of Tributaries.**—Affairs in Kathiawar were in no better condition. The restraint engendered by the fear of an anuual Mulkgiri force having been removed, the Chiefs of that province indulged in lavish expenditure, by which they plunged their estates into considerable embarrassment. It was, moreover, found that whereas inability to pay tribute to the Marattas had the effect of procuring exemption, for the time being, under the British guarantee, the neglect to pay tribute in one year resulted in the accumulation of two payments for the next year, remissions being granted only for unavoidable calamities and not for the misconduct of a Chief. The result of this was the indebtedness of the Chiefs, the relaxation of their administrations, and a general inability to meet their *engagements.

15. **Abolition of Baroda Residency.**—The abolition of the Residency at Baroda, and the transfer of communications with the Gaekwar to an officer styled Political and Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat, with his head-quarters at Ahmedabad, were resolved on, and effected under the sanction of the Government of India in the course of the year 1830.

Wallace, page 399.

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*This unfortunate change was also partly ascribable to the famine and pestilence which raged in Kathiawar about the year 1813.

The encouragements and exactions of the Gaekwar's officers since the settlement of Colonel Walker also contributed to the ruin of Kathiawar.

Wallace, pages 273-274.

16. **Captain Ballantine as first Political Agent.**—Captain Ballantine was appointed to the Mahi Kantha in 1820. The administration of those districts remained in his hands until the year 1828, when, on his vacating the Political Agency the appointment was abolished in consequence of its expense. The Panch Mahals, Rajpipla and Mahi Kantha Agencies were then consolidated and entrusted to the supervision of Mr. J. Willoughby. On that officer leaving shortly afterwards, a further change was made. An officer was appointed in 1829 to reside at Sadra in the Mahi Kantha to superintend the Gaekwar's Contingent stationed there, to whom certain Political Authority was delegated, and one of the Assistants from the Baroda Residency was yearly deputed to visit the Mahi Kantha for the purpose of realizing the tribute and preserving the tranquility of the province.

Mahi Kantha Selections, No. XII. New Series, p. 8-9, Bombay Government Records.

17. **Abolition of Political and Judicial Commissionership for Guzerat.**—The arrangements included in the creation of the Political Commissionership were, however, condemned by the Honourable Court of Directors, for reasons set forth in their despath to the Bombay Government dated 31st October, 1832, and at the close of the year 1835 (the measure having been resolved on for nearly a year previously), the appointment of Resident at Baroda was, with the concurrence of the Government of India, re-established and his residence once more transferred to Baroda.

18. **Re-establishment of Mahi Kantha Agency in 1836.**—It has already been stated above that the Political Agency in the Mahi Kantha was amalgamated with the Residency again in 1829 and that an arrangement was made by which an Assistant was deputed to these districts annually for the purpose o collecting the tribute. Shortly after

this some disturbance broke out with the Idar State, followed in 1835 by an *emeute* at Ahmednagar (Himatnagar) in consequence of a "*Sati*" forcibly carried out against his wishes at the death of Raja Kurun Singh. The country became the prey of outlaws and disturbers of the peace on all sides, and to stop this disgraceful state of things the Political Agency was re-established in 1836, Captain Outram being deputed to restore order in the distracted provinces, and in 1839, Criminal Courts, similar to the one established in Kathiawar, and presided over by the Political Commissioner, were introduced into the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha. In 1841 a similar Court was established in Palanpur.

Mahi Kantha Selections, pages 9 and 10.

19. **Political Officers to correspond direct with Government.**—During this period, however, the Political Agents in the tributary provinces were not in any way independent of the Political Commissioner. They remained under his immediate supervision until the year 1845, when his office was abolished with the sanction of the Court of Directors, and the Political Officers were authorised once more to correspond direct with Government except on subjects in which the interests of the Gaekwar were concerned.

Note:—When Captain Outram was appointed Political Agent in Mahi Kantha in 1836, Lieutenant Wallace, who was "Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Contingent Horse at Sadra, with political duties" was appointed his Assistant.

Order to reform Mahi Kantha Agency.—The orders of the Bombay Government concerning the revival of a Resident Political Officer in the Mahi Kantha were contained in their letter to the Political Commissioner, Guzerat, No. 18A of 9th January 1836. Paragraph 2 was as follows:—
"In consequence of your removal to Baroda and the urgent

necessity which exists that an officer should permanently reside in the Mahi Kantha to collect the Gaekwar's tribute, to control the Chiefs, and arbitrate with as little delay as possible the various claims and difficulties occurring among them. The Right Honourable Governor in Council has determined to re-establish a local Agency in that district on the following footing. (Here follows particulars about pay). 4. The head-quarters of the Agency are to be fixed at Sadra, and you are authorized to make over the public building at that place to Captain Outram's charge + + . 6. Your first Assistant is to continue on the same footing in regard to salary as at present, but he is to be entrusted with the Political superintendence of the districts formerly comprehended within the Pawaghir Panch Mahal Agency, *viz* :—

1. Rajpipla.
2. Chhota Udepur.
3. Barriah.
4. Oometa and Bhadarwa.
5. The Mehwassi villages of Taluknara, Saoli, Sunkhera, and Bhadurpur.
6. The Pawaghir Panch Mahals.
7. The arrangements in force at Palanpur are to remain undisturbed.

The Political Agent in Mahi Kantha's establishment consisted of a draft from the Residency Office."

20. The orders containing this important change were conveyed to the Assistant in charge at Baroda in the letter marginally dated as follows :—

No. 3145 of 1st July 1845.
The despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors authorizing the change dated 23rd April 1845.

2. In forwarding these extracts I am desired to inform you that in conformity with the instructions of the Honourable

the Court of Directors the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements from this date :—

" 1st. That the designation of Political Commissioner for Guzerat be abolished, and that the officer holding this situation be now designated, as formerly, Resident at Baroda.

" 2nd. That the salary of the Resident at Baroda be reduced from Rupees fifty thousand (50,000) to Rupees forty thousand (40,000) per annum inclusive of travelling allowance.

" 3rd. That the office of 1st Assistant to the Resident at Baroda and the Political Agent in the Rewa Kantha be disunited.

" 4th. That the situation of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Baroda be abolished, and that a sole Assistant be appointed to the Resident on a salary of Rs. 850 per mensem.

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" 5th. I am further desired to inform you that the Political Agents in the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha as well as the Political Superintendent at Palanpur are henceforward to correspond direct with Government except on subjects requiring to be referred to the Baroda Darbar, or in cases in which the interests of His Highness the Gaekwar are involved. "

21. **Guides for conduct of Political Officers.**— Since 1845 the criminal and civil powers held by Political Agents have been increased and systematized, laws relating to extradition of criminals between States have been made and improved, and the control of the British Government over the tributaries of the Gaekwar has gradually become more extensive and operative, as the responsibility connected

with the preservation of peace of these districts, and the necessity of drawing them slowly and surely in the path of civilization has forced itself on the attention of Government, yet, as far as the Gaekwar is concerned with our treatment of his tributaries, there has been no new cession of rights or prerogative; we have no authority to go further than Political Agents did in 1820 and 1826; our guides for the conduct of our Political Agents in Guzerat are still the treaty of 1820 and the Memoranda given by the Gaekwar in 1825 concerning the treatment of his Mehwassis, at the time when Mr. Willoughby, the Assistant Resident at Baroda, was deputed to settle their affairs, and the security bonds of the Mehwassis.

April 3rd,1820.

In the Mahi Kantha a simultaneous attempt was made by the Political Agent to procure for the Girassias of the districts under his Political supervision a settlement of their rights by the same British Officer who was investigating those of the Mehwassis of the Rewa Kantha, but this procedure was streneously resisted by the Gaekwar, and upto the present time the right of the Darbar to settle Giras claims in the Mahi Kantha by means of their own officials remains in tact. At the time this agitation was made, a Kamdar or Agent was deputed by the Darbar to the Mahi Kantha to investigate the Girassias' claims, but little was effected as Girassias did not appear before the Darbar's representative.

22. **Chandap rising 1858.**—To stop outlawry, Government made it a penal offence liable to very severe punishment. From that time outlawry became rare and it has now disappeared. In 1857 troops had to be called out to put down a rising at Chandap, and, in the next year, the presence of a military force was twice required. On the first occasion measures were taken for registering arms, and, when necessary, for disarming part of the popu-

lation. These measures were very distasteful, both to the Chiefs and the people, and such was the attitude assumed within the Mahi Kantha and in the neighbouring Baroda districts where similar measures were adopted, that it was considered expedient to send a strong force under Major Grimes through the country. Owing to the judicious action of the Political Agent, Major Whitelock, and the impression left by the display of British power, that without coercion 588 villages were disarmed and in 310 the arms were registered. Though not against the people of the Mahi Kantha, Major Grimes' force had to be brought into action. The inhabitants of Dabhora, a village in the Gaekwar sub-division of Kheralu, refused to give up their arms, and, on the appearance of the force, left their village and took up a strong position in the Taranga hill As they refused to surrender and murdered a trooper of the Gaekwar's Contingent, it was considered advisable to dislodge them. Accordingly, on the 31st May 1858, their position was successfully attacked by a detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I, supported by some of the Guzerat Irregular Horse. The attack was made with great spirit, the insurgents being driven from peak to peak till they were finally dispersed with a loss of about eighty killed and wounded and ten prisoners, the loss on the British side being two rank and file of the Grenadiers killed and a trooper wounded.

23. **Attitude of Thakore of Mundeti.**—During the disturbance the attitude of Surajmal, Thakore of Muntedi, caused considerable anxiety. Formerly a prominent outlaw, he was included in the amnesty of 1836. Deeply sunk in debt, his estate was placed under attachment and a fixed allowance set apart for his support. A reduction of the allowance gave the Thakore a great offence, as he had been incurring other heavy debts and had kept in his pay a considerable number of Makranis. While the work of register-

ing arms was going on, he kept comparatively quiet. Afterwards he interfered with the arrangements made for the management of his estates, and, accompanied by a band of Makrani mercenaries took to the hills. Happening at such a time, this could not be overlooked. And, as every effort to induce him to come in quietly, failed, a force was despatched to the scene of the disturbance. Before the arrival of this force hostilities began. Captain Black, the Assistant Political Agent, accompanied by a body of Guzerat Irregular Horse was reconnoitering the town of Mundeti, when some Makranis shewed fight and wounded the officer in command. Afterwards when the Ahmedabad force arrived, on the 22nd August 1858, the town of Mundeti was attacked and carried with a loss to the assailants of seven men wounded. Owing to defective arrangements the Makranis and others composing the garrison were allowed to escape and join the outlaw Thakore. After this, though there was no other conflict until the end of the year when the Thakore came in, troops had to be kept in the field, and a long chain of posts maintained.

24. **Makrana rising, 1867.**—Nine years later (1867), Pratapsing, a Rajput in the service of the Thakore of Posina, levying a body of Makranis, raised a disturbance and went into outlawry. At his instigation the great grandmother of the Thakore fled to Posina taking the young Chief with her. Additional militia, sibandi had to be levied and matter were, after a time, satisfactorily arranged, without any great disturbance of the peace. Next year, a detachment of British troops had to be sent to Posina to guard the frontier against the inroads of the outlawed Thakore of Battana in Sirohi, and the arrangements then made saved the district from trouble.

Since 1868 the public peace has been unbroken.

25. **Changes and Reforms.**—The prominent authority in the Mahi Kantha was established in 1820, when the first

treaty was signed by all the Chiefs of the Mahi Kantha, Colonel Ballantine tried to achieve the following three points:- (1) the restoration of peace to the country, and satisfactory security for its future tranquility, (2) the collection of all arrears due to the Gaekwar, with full security for the regular future payment of the tribute, and (3) the settlement of the Raja of Idar's territory. The Chiefs were bound over to observe the following articles :— (1) to abstain from plundering, (2) to surrender plunderers, (3) to resist and destroy all plunderers, (4) to abstain from private war, (5) to refer all disputes to arbitration and (6) to protect the passage of merchants. In 1838 Sir Jame Outram instituted border Panchayats for the settlement of the numerous blood feuds and disputes between the wild Bhils on the Mahi Kantha and Rajputana frontier. The system, which is one of money compensation for crime, was found to be effective in preventing reprisals and maintaining peace. The Border Courts Rules were revised in 1873 and 1877. The joint court meets every year when the Political Agents of Mahi Kantha and Rajputana meet on the border to settle the disputes. In the commencement of 1839 a very important benefit was conferred on the Mahi Kantha, by the introduction of the Court of Criminal Justice, for the trial of all serious offences through the Agency of the Political Agent, with Chiefs as assessors. The establishment of this tribunal had a most salutary effect upon all classes and proved a powerful auxiliary in restraining crime. Government prohibited the system of Bharwateeism and proclamations were issued throughout the province making the offence penal, and subjecting the party offending to severe punishment. The custom of *Sati* was common at the time the British supremacy was established in the Mahi Kantha and afterwards it was confined mostly to the families of the principal Chiefs, particularly Idar and Ahmednagar. In 1836 the latter Chiefs were

entered into an engagement renouncing the practice. On the death of Raja Prithising in 1840, his widows were successfully deterred from sacrificing themselves. A proclamation was issued by Government on the 21st September 1843 directing that the village or Taluka of the Chief in which it might occur should be placed under attachment, and the parties concerned in the rite kept under restraint, pending orders from Government. Self immolation was prohibited under proclamation dated the 9th November 1849 and trials by ordeal were prohibited under proclamation dated the 17th November 1849. In 1885-86 the Gaekwar's Contingent was disbanded, and regular mounted and foot police were entertained in their place from the subsidy paid by Baroda. In 1886-87 the total abolition of transit dues throughout the province was effected. There is no denying the fact that the province has, under the protecting shield of the British Government marched with the times. The Chiefs are loyal to the core, and the people law-abiding. Outlawry is unknown and serious dacoities are very few.

26. **Education.**—The great mass of the population, including the Chiefs were profoundly ignorant and at the mercy of the Banias who lost no opportunity of enriching themselves at their expense. In 1887-88 a College for the education of the sons of the lesser Chiefs and their Bhayats of the Mahi Kantha was opened and named after Colonel Scott, the then Political Agent who had been instrumental in founding it and now we find many educated Chiefs taking a personal interest in the affairs of their Talukas.

Colonel Wallace started a vernacular school at Sadra in the year 1849 and paid the expense from his private purse and in 1852 this private institution was turned into a Government one. The growth of education was fostered by officers like Colonel Wallace, Mr. Forbes, I. C. S., Colonel

Black and Colonel Scott. The general education of the people is progressing. There are 136 registered schools, in which 9,182 pupils are receiving education. There are 43 unregistered schools in which 1044 pupils are taught. The control of the schools of the Idar State was handed over to the State in 1906 and the Deputy Educational Inspector has full supervision over other schools. The total expenditure on education comes to Rs. 31,000 but this figure is likely to be very variable as time goes on.

27. **Jurisdiction of Chiefs and Agency defined.**— The Mahi Kantha Agency comprises the following States and Talukas:—

(*a*) The First Class State of Idar, the Ruler of which has power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

(*b*) The Second Class States of Pol and Danta in which the Chiefs exercise unrestricted power in criminal matters except that sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the Political Agent. In Civil matters they have powers upto Rs. 20,000.

(*c*) The Third Class Talukas of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in which the Chiefs exercise limited criminal powers and can inflict sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. In civil matters they have powers upto Rs. 5,000.

(*d*) The Fourth Class Talukas of Varsoda, Pethapur, Ranasan, Punadra, Khadal, Godasar, Katosan, Ilol and Amliara in which the Chiefs can inflict sentences restricted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. In civil matters they can hear suits upto Rs. 2,500.

Note.–Malpur, Mansa and Katosan have been given following additional powers as a mark of personal distinction :—

Criminal Matters—To inflict rigorous imprisonment upto 7 years and fine upto Rs. 20,000.

The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, N. D., over criminal matters have been withdrawn as a personal concession in the case of Danta, a Second Class State and Mansa, a Third Class, and in the case of Malpur (3rd) for all offences under Sec. 260, Criminal Procedure Code and decrees in civil suits to the extent of the chief provinces.

(*e*) The Fifth Class Talukas of Valasna, Dabha, Wasna, Sudasna, Magodi, Vadagam, Sathumba, Rupal and Dadhalia, the Talukdárs of which can pass sentences restricted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine. They can hear civil suits upto Rs. 1,000.

Note.–The late Chief of Fourth Class Taluka of Varsoda was given personal powers to inflict sentences upto 2 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. This Taluka is now under management. The Fifth Class Taluka of Sudasna has been raised to the Fourth Class. He is given personal powers to inflict. Appellate powers also have been withdrawn as regards all offences under Sec. 260, *Criminal* Procedure Code and decrees in civil suits to the extent of the Chief's powers.

(*f*) The Sixth Class Talukas of Ramas, Bolundra, Likhi, Halol, Derol, Khedavala, Kadoli, Vakhtapur, Prempur, Dedhrota, Tajpuri, Hapa, Satlasna and Bhalusna, the Talukdars of which can pass sentences restricted to three months and Rs. 100 fine, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 500.

(*g*) The Seventh Class States of Gábat, Timbá, Umri, Motá Kotarna, Maguna, Tejpura, Viroda, Palaj, Deloli, Kosalpura, Muhmadpura, Rampura, Ijpura and Ranipura, the Talukdars of which can pass sentences upto one month and Rs. 50. fine and to hear Civil Suits upto Rs. 250.

(*h*) The following Thana Circles, under each of which is grouped a collection of petty Jagirdars:—

(1) Thandar, Bavisi.

(2) Deputy Thandar, Mahisa.

(3) Thandar, Gadhwada.

(4) Thandar, Sabar Kantha.

(5) Thandar, Katosan.

(6) Thandar, Vatrak Kantha.

The Thandars are 2nd Class Magistrates and can pass sentences upto 6 months and Rs. 200 fine and hear civil suits upto Rs. 500. The Mahisa Deputy Thandar can hear suits upto Rs. 250 and can pass sentences upto six months' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 200.

The residuary jurisdiction in all these Talukas is exercised by the Political Agent and an appeal lies to his Court from the decisions whether Civil or Criminal of all the Chiefs except Idar. The Political Agent is Sessions Judge for the whole Agency except Idar, Pol. and Danta. He exercises the powers of a District Judge and District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

1. **Proprietors.**—The land is held by Chiefs, *Thakors*, and proprietors, Talukdars, in estates varying from a share in one village to a large tract of country. Their incomes vary from 80,000 to 1,000. The most considerable among them may be divided into four or five clusters according to their geographical position. The first is composed of the Koli villages of Amballa and Lohar (both of which had several times defeated the Gaekwar armies), the Koli; villages of Nirmal and the Makrani ones of Mandwa, Punadra and Koral. These all lie within a space of fifteen miles and mostly on the river Vatrak. Another of nine Koli villages of Aglode, Hapa, Tajpuri, &c., lies on the Sabarmati in the Bijapur sub-division *Pargana*. Immediately to the South of the above on the Rajput villages of Varsoda, Pelvani, Mansa and Pethapur. The Kolis of Chuval and Chore Barocha in the North-west of the Ahmedabad district are very numerous. In all the Mehvasi communities the Rajputs, Kolis and Mussalmans, hold their lands free of rent on condition of military service; the other classes pay revenue to the Chief. Talukdars generally consider their tenant liable to be turned out at their pleasure. Still in practice a tenant who pays his rent is seldom ousted, and when a family have for long tilled the same fields, they are generally held to have gained some proprietory interest in the land. Occupancy rights are sometimes, though rarely, bought and sold.

2. **Revenue system.**—In some of the more outlying parts, especially in the North and East of Idar, and in Danta are large areas of arable waste. Formerly the land revenue was farmed; but it is now collected from the cultivators, Bhil

villages with no fixed sites and widely scattered houses, have no village temple or shop, and except a headman, *Gameti*, no village officers. In other villages the headman *Mukhi*, signers *Matadars*, and Accountant *Talati*, gather the revenue from the cultivators and pay it to the proprietor, *Talukdar*. During the last few years, by the advice of the Political Agent, a *Police Patel* has been added to the establishment of most villages. The village staff are in some parts of Idar paid in cash, but they generally hold rent-free lands or enjoy certain fees and perquisites. There are two chief rent systems, the acre rate, *vighoti* and the crop share *bhaghati*. The system of recovering revenue is not uniform in all the States and Talukas. In some it is levied in cash and kind, while in others it is levied in cash alone. The survey of villages in the Talukas under Agency Management and in the Thana circles of Gadhvada and Vatrak Kantha is going on. In the *Bavisi Thana*, the administration of the villages is conducted by the *Mâtádárs*. They levy Vighoti on land and recover Vero from traders. In some of the villages assessment in lump (Karum Vero) is levied. Full Vighoti was hitherto recovered on Tribute paying lands, which were alienated either by mortgage or sale and Varad at certain fixed rates was paid to the Matadars to enable them to meet the liability on account of tribute on such lands. Government having ordered the discontinuance of the direct levy of Vighoti by the Thana authorities on such lands, the office of the Alienation Officer has been abolished from the 1st March 1920. The administration of the alienated lands has been handed over to the Matadars.

3. **Revenue system in Idar State.**—The Vighoti system is mostly in vogue in the Khalsa villages of the Idar State. In some villages Katcha Vighoti is levied and in some it is determined by measurement of the actual area under cultivation and application of fixed rates on the acreage. Some are leased out for fixed cash amounts or Ankdas.

CHAPTER IX.

JUSTICE.

1. **System observed in 1855.**—In 1855 the administration of justice was, except cases of murder and manslaughter, in the hands of petty chieftains. Civil disputes were usually laid before arbitration courts, Panchayats, and a compromise was generally the result. Robberies were commonly settle by the restitution of the stolen property, and the payment of a small fine. All civil and criminal cases, in which the parties concerned were the vassals of different Chiefs, were referred to the Political Agent for investigation, who, as far as practicable, applied the Regulations of the Honourable Company's Courts.

2. **System followed in 1879.**—In 1879 justice was administered by the Political Agent and two Assistants. The Idar Chief was subject only to the Political Agent's general supervision and advice. In the rest of the Agency territory, the police and the administration of justice rested more or less entirely with the Political Officers. In the year 1875 classification of the Chiefs was sanctioned by Government. Of the whole number of Chiefs, 52, who had previously exercised undefined judicial powers. were arranged in 1876-77 according to their position and wealth, in seven classes, with varying civil and criminal jurisdiction. The classification and powers have been explained at length in the third part of this book under the heading "Explanatory memorandum on Procedure." Of the whole number of 52 Chiefs, one has been entrusted with First Class powers, 2 with Second, 3 with Third, nine with Fourth, nine with Fifth, fourteen with Sixth, and fourteen with Seventh. The representatives of seven of the smallest estates were considered unfit for the excercise of judicial powers.

3. **Panchayat system.**—As far as practicable the British Civil and Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Code were in force, but in the wild Bhil tracts on the Rajputana frontier all offences are dealt with under rules based on local customs. It was usual to settle civil suits by the arbitration of a Jury, Panchayat, of four persons, two of whom were named by the plaintiff and two by the defendant. As a rule the decisions thus passed gave satisfaction. In 1879 of 41 Civil Courts 17 were presided over by the Political Agent, his two Assistants and the Thandars and other minor Government officials; the remaining 24 were under the Chiefs. The number of cases decided was 1,355. The Registration Act was not in force, but the Chiefs allowed title deeds to be brought to them for their signature and seal and obtained a fee from the parties concerned. Table I shows the figures of documents registered during the last 10 years giving the value of documents and fees realised.

4. **Civil Courts.**—At present most of the important British Indian Acts have been made applicable to the district and some special rules adapted from the British Indian Acts have been made applicable to the Agency with the special sanction of Government. A list of such Acts and Rules is given in Part III of this book. There are now nine Civil Courts presided over by the Agency officers and by the 51 Chiefs of States other than Idar. The number of suits disposed of during the year 1918-19 was 658 of the value of Rs. 69,562. In all 459 documents were registered by the Agency and the Chiefs' Courts in 1918-19. Civil and criminal work done by various Courts in the Agency for the year 1918-19 is appended as Table II.

5. **Criminal Courts.**—In 1839 an important benefit was conferred on the Mahi Kantha by the introduction of a Court of Criminal Justice for the trial of all serious offences,

through the Agency of the Political Agent with three Chiefs as assessors. The establishment of this tribunal had a most wholesome effect on all classes and proved a powerful restraint on crime. Before the opening of this Court owing to the facility of evading justice, the indifference, and, in some cases, the want of power of the Chiefs, crime was committed with comparative impunity. The number of Magisterial Courts was 40 in 1850-51, 62 in 1860-61, 59 in 1870-71 and 65 in 1918-19. Besides the Political Agent who is vested with the powers both of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, the Assistant Political Agent and the two Deputy Political Agents who are First Class Magistrates. There are five Second Class Magistrates. Table III gives the work done by Civil and Criminal Courts during the last 10 years. Table IV gives the number of offences reported during the last ten years. The marginal table shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during each of the four years ending 1917-18.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
1914-15	20,540	4,155	19·97
1915-16	19,981	6,577	37·97
1916-17	35,927	8,382	23·56
1917-18	37,043	8,222	21·95

6. **Old system of Police.**—In the Mahi Kantha, surrounded by the territories of Native Chiefs, and with its North and East wild and hilly, Police control was very important before 1881. Except in Bhil and Koli villages which have only the headman, *Gameti*, who is bound to report offences, system of a village watch, *Chowkidars*, obtains throughout the province. Of the village watch, the Kolis as *Chowkidars* traced the foot-steps of thieves so successfully, that stolen property was found after the tracks had been followed through several jurisdictions. Even if the stolen property was not

found, the village into whose limits the foot-steps were traced was, if its watchmen failed to carry on the track, held responsible and forced to make good the loss, a system of compensation known as *Waltar*. Patrolling was carried on by detachments of the Gaekwar's Contingent of horses, these detachments moved from village to village. The following statement shows the number of police or persons doing police work in the province exclusive of the Gaekwar's Contingent in 1878-79 and 1918-19 :-

Mahi Kantha Police Force in 1878-79 and in 1918-19.

State.	1878-79.				1918-19.			
	Mounted.	Foot	Total.	Yearly cost.	Mounted.	Foot	Total.	Yearly cost.
Idar ...	30	418	448	57,585	117	395	512	65,848
Agency & other States.	...	...	...	.....	114	696	840	1,63,454
Total...	30	418	448	57,585	231	1091	1,352	2,19,302

Idar maintains a military force of 32 at an annual cost of Rs. 19,169.

7. **Agency and State Police.**—The Agency Police has to supervise an area of 560 square miles with a population of 1,05,461. The ratio of Police to area in square miles and population is 1·42 and 268·3 respectively. The men are armed with smooth bore breech loaders with the exception of 2 squads of 30 foot and 15 mounted who are armed with Martini Henry rifles. The area under the supervision of the State Police except Idar is 1,012 square miles with a population of 1,25,769. The ratio of Police to area in square

miles and population is 2·4 and 301·6 respectively. The State Police is most part undrilled and untrained. Table V gives the Police force and its cost maintained by each State in the year 1917-18.

8. **Village Police.**—In the Mahi Kantha there is no regularly paid Village Police. The Police Patels in the Thana Circles are appointed by the Divisional officers concerned who make appointments of those persons in consultation with the Superintendent of Agency Police and subject to the approval of the Political Agent. The duties of the Police Patels are generally performed by the revenue Patels and the duties of watchmen are performed by men directly appointed by the village community, who are remunerated either in cash or in land given by the village owners.

9. **Border Court.**—The system of extradition does not obtain fully between the Agency and the neighbouring States of Rajputana as it does between the Agency and the British Districts and Native States under the Bombay Presidency. Consequently cases arising between the States and Thana Circles of the Mahi Kantha on one side and the States of Mewar, Sirohi and Dungarpur of the Rajputana on the other side are disposed of by Border Courts composed of the Political Officers on either side.

10. **Formation of the Mahi Kantha Agency Police.**—An agreement was signed by the Government of India and the Baroda Darbar in September 1881 by which it was agreed that the duties hitherto performed by the contingent of 3,000 horse in the Tributary Mahals, should be in future performed by a body of mounted and foot police entirely under the control and management of the British Government. In execution of this agreement, the contingent serving in the Agencies of Gujarat and Kathiawar was withdrawn

and in lieu of it a subsidy of Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lacs annually was to be paid by His Highness out of the tribute collected by the Agencies. Out of Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lacs, a subsidy of Rs. 1 lac is annually deducted from the collection of tribute amounting to Rs. 1,19,325-8-9 from the Chiefs under this Agency, for the maintenance of this Agency Police. Under Government Resolution No. 2218, dated the 17th April 1886, in the Political Department, the following distribution of the subsidy was made :—

Kathiawar...	...	Rs. 1,60,000
Mahi Kantha	...	Rs. 1,10,000
Palanpur ...	...	Rs. 70,000
Rewa Kantha	...	Rs. 35,000

11. **Military Detachment.**—The Military Detachment at Sadra was replaced by an addition of 13 Head Constables and 55 Constables to the then existing strength of the Agency Police by Government in their letter, Political Department, No. 7140, dated the 27th September 1900. The Military Detachment furnished guards for Jail, Treasury, Quarter and escorts of prisoners, picquets and the Political Agent's escorts.

12. **Duties of Agency Police.**—The duties of the Agency Police extend not only to the area comprised in the Thana Circles but to those Talukas which are too poor to maintain their own Police. The Taluka of Hapa is jurisdictional but owing to poverty and pettiness of its jurisdiction police powers are exercised by the Agency. Khedawada and Satlasna have been given jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction but they are policed by the Agency Police. Dadhalia and Gabat have been invested with police powers so the police stationed at Dadhalia and Umedpura will be removed shortly.

13. **Bombay District Police Act.**—The Bombay District Police Act (Act VII of 1867) was introduced into the new police under Government Resolution No. 3441, dated the 4th June 1885.

14. **Mounted Police Fund.**—The administration of the Mounted Police Fund rests with the Political Agent and the Police Funds in the Guzerat Agencies were accounted for in the Government accounts as " Excluded Local Funds " of a private nature under Government Resolution No. 1975, dated 9th July 1885, in the Finance Department. Later the Agency Police Funds were provincialized under the Head XX-Police under Government Resolution No. 1415, dated 22nd February 1889 and Government Resolution No. 1486, dated 25th February 1889, in the Political Department.

15. **Criminal jurisdiction over Agency Police Force.**—As regards criminal jurisdiction it was arranged under Government Resolution No. 4589, dated 25th July 1885 that the members of the new force will be dealt with for offences by the same courts which dealt with members of the Gaekwar's Contingent for which the Agency Police has been substituted.

16. **Civil jurisdiction over the Agency Police.**—The civil jurisdiction over the members is reserved by the Political Agent so far as to protect their moveable property from the decrees of the State Courts and the public is warned against giving credit to men of the Police. The men's persons and pay cannot be touched by the Civil Courts of the States without the consent of the Political Officers.

17. **Superintendent of Agency Police.**—The European Assistant sanctioned for Mahi Kantha in connection with the Agency Police is designated " Assistant Political Agent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police " under Government Orders of 1887.

18. **Difference between the Presidency and the Agency Police.**—The Agency Police is now assimilated in many ways with the District Police. The law under which they act is law not passed by the Legislative assemblies but law applied to foreign territory by the Executive Government and their authority is derived from Paramount Power of the British Government and from its engagements with Foreign States beyond the Frontier of British India.

19. **Account.**—The bills on account of contingent charges and travelling allowances of the Mahi Kantha and Palanpur Agency Police are countersigned by the Officers named below under Government Resolution No. 529, dated 23-1-1892, Political Department:—

Travelling Allowance Bills:—Superintendent of Police as per Government Resolution No. 2520, dated 18-4-1898, Judicial Department.

Arms and Accoutrements...Inspector General of Police.

Petty contruction and repairs. } Political Agent.
Other contingencies... ... }

20. **Khaki clothing for the Police.**—The proposals for the issue of Khaki clothing in place of blue uniform to the Agency Police have been sanctioned under Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5958, dated the 26th August 1915. The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is given the powers of the Controlling Officer for the clothing grant.

In matters of Horse-equipment, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is the Controlling Officer.

The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was created in this Agency in the year 1907.

21. **Reorganization of Agency Police.**— The reorganization scheme has been sanctioned by Government in

their Resolutions No. 3233, dated the 22nd April 1918, Political Department, and No. 4607, dated the 25th November 1918, Financial Department.

The present strength of the Police with grades of pay is as under :—

FOOT POLICE.

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police ... Rs. 500
1 Inspector of Police ... ... Rs. 200
9 Sub-Inspectors.—

2 On Rs. 80. 3 On Rs. 60.
2 On Rs. 70. 2 On Rs. 50.

The Sub-Inspectors who are in charge of Talukas get in addition conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The post of Rehwar Zillah Fouzdar has been amalgamated with the appointments of Sub-Inspectors.

One Sub-Inspector works as a Reader to the Superintendent of Police and the other works as Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

The Sub-Inspector working at Head-Quarters, the Reader and Prosecuting Sub-Inspector do not get conveyance allowance. They draw travelling allowance according to the rules laid down in Civil Service Regulations when they go out.

3 1st Class Head Constables on Rs. 35 including Mahisa Police Station Officer on Rs. 35+10 conveyance allowance.
6 2nd Class Head Constables on Rs. 27-8-0.
6 3rd Class Head Constables on Rs. 25-0-0.
9 4th Class Head Constables on Rs. 22-8-0.
9 5th Class Head Constables on Rs. 20-0-0.
12 6th Class Head Constables on Rs. 17-8-0.
15 7th Class Head Constables on Rs. 15-0-0.

60 Head Constables.

54 1st Class Constables on Rs. 12.
81 2nd Class Constables on Rs. 11.
134 3rd Class Constables on Rs. 10.

269

Foot Police—Total 340.

MOUNTED POLICE.

1 Head Constable 1st Class on Rs. 35+35 Horse allowance styled Duffedar Major.

1 2nd Class Head Constable on Rs. 30+35 Horse allowance.
1 3rd Class Head Constable on Rs. 25+35 Horse allowance.
2 4th Class Head Constables on Rs. 20+35 Horse allowance.
3 5th Class Head Constables on Rs. 15+35 Horse allowance.
} Styled as Duffedars.

8

7 1st Class Constables on Rs. 12+35 Horse allowance.
11 2nd Class Constables on Rs. 11+35 Horse allowance.
16 3rd Class Constables on Rs. 10+35 Horse allowance.
} Sowars.

34

The Horse allowance has been temporarily increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 on account of famine.

CAMEL SAWARS.

2 1st Class Constables on Rs. 12+15.
3 2nd Class Constables on Rs. 11+15.
5 3rd Class Constables on Rs. 10+15.

10

The Camel allowance has been temporarily increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 17 on account of famine.

Total Mounted 52.

Total Strength at present—340+52=392.

	Former strength.	Present strength.	Decrease.
Foot Police	395	340	55
Mounted Police	121	52	69
		Total Reduction ...	124

22. **Distribution of Agency Police.**—The total strength of the Police has been distributed to perform the duties in the Police Thanas and Out-posts as under :—

(*1*) *Bawishi.*

	Foot.	Mounted.
1. Dabhoda Police Station...	19	2
2. Mahisa Do. ...	12	1
3. Rakhial Out-post	5	
4. Lawad Do.	4	
5. Barmuda Do.	6	

(Out-posts at Vatwa and Lihoda have been abolished in the new scheme).

(*2*) *Vatrak Kantha.*

	Foot.	Mounted.
Nirmali Police Station	18	2

(Out-posts at Zher and Dharamdi have been abolished in the scheme).

(*3*) *Katosan Thana.*

	Foot.	Mounted.
1. Santhal Police Station... ...	19	...
2. Maguna Out-post	4	1

(Out-post at Nugar has been abolished).

(4) *Gadhwada Thana.*

		Foot.	Mounted.
1.	Satlasna Police Station ...	19	4
2.	Vajapur Out-post	4	...
3.	Bhimpur Do.	4	...
4.	Dharoi Do.	4	...
5.	Hadol Do.	4	1

(Out-posts at Umri and Chandup have been abolished).

(5) *Sabar Kantha Thana.*

		Foot.	Mounted.
1.	Vaktapur Police Station ...	19	2
2.	Rangpur Out-post	4	...
3.	Tajpuri Do.	4	...

(6) *Rehwar Zillah.*

		Foot.	Mounted.
1.	Sardoi Police Station ...	6	2
2.	Rupal Out-post	4	1
3.	Dadhalia Do.	4	...
4.	Bolundra Do.	4	...
5.	Umedpur Do.		2
6.	Dhundhar Do.	4	...

(Out-posts at Bakrol and Kundol abolished in the scheme).

Government have been pleased to give Police powers to Dadhalia Thakore, so the Police stationed at Dadhalia and Umedpur which are in his jurisdiction have been removed.

7.	Sadra Head Quarters ...	153	34
8.	Sadra Bazar (Residency Camp)	9	...
9.	2 Orderlies and 1 writing Constable with Police Inspector, Mahi Kantha.	3	0

10.	Deputy Superintendent	... 1	...
11.	Inspector...	... 1	...
12.	Reader	... 1	...
13.	Prosecuting Sub-Inspector	... 1	...
		340	52

The Inspector's circle includes —

1. Bawishi. 2. Vatrak Kantha. 3. Rehwar Zillah.
4. Katosan. 5. Gadhwada. 6. Sabar Kantha.
7. Mahisa and Sadra Bazar.

His Head Quarters are at Sadra.

JUPTI POLICE.

1. Ghodasar. 2. Khadal. 3. Magodi. 4. Warsoda.

Sadra Jail has been ordered to be treated as a 3rd Class Subsidiary Jail wherein prisoners sentenced upto one month are ordered to be kept. Those sentenced to higher term of imprisonment are sent to the Ahmedabad Central Prison at Sabarmati..

23. **Out-posts.**—In the Rehwar Zillah 3 Out-posts have been abolished in the scheme and two more are abolished by the investment of the Dadhalia Thakore with Police powers so there remains 3 Out-posts in the Rehwar Zillah excluding the Police Station at Sardoi. These Out-posts are maintained to keep peace on the frontier and to check Bhil raids from Mewar.

24. **Infanticide and Widow burning.**—The Rathod Rajputs from Marwar settled in the Mahi Kantha, formerly practised female infanticide. In 1839 Colonel Lang pursuaded them to enter into engagements to abstain from the crime. The practice has fallen into disuse since 1878. In consequence of the burning of three widows of the Ahmednagar Chief in 1835, the State was, in 1836, required to enter into an agreement renouncing the practice. Since then the practice has fallen into disuse.

25. **Prisons.**—Including lock-ups there are (1918-19) 33 prisons. Of these one at Sadra is a third class subsidiary jail wherein prisoners upto one month are ordered to be kept. Those sentenced to higher term of imprisonment are sent to the Ahmedabad Central Prison at Sabarmati. There is one central jail at Himatnagar, where prisoners undergo any term of imprisonment. There are five Khalsa jails and seventeen Sardari jails and lock-ups in the Idar State. In 1918-19 the total number of inmates at all the prisons was 541 and the cost of Rs. 7,117-11-4. Table VI gives the number of Jails, &c., during the last 10 years.

TABLE I.

Registration.

Year.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.
1908-09	455	1,65,622 4 8	2,322 10 8
1909-10	513	1,44,604 7 3	2,738 7 10
1910-11	392	1,22,001 1 0	2,160 8 5
1911-12	362	1,14,515 12 0	1,850 1 4
1912-13	408	1,40,496 12 5	1,807 4 10
1913-14	399	1,42,267 0 0	1,664 9 0
1914-15	453	1,40,339 4 3	2,338 0 0
1915-16	487	1,45,698 8 0	2,210 1 9
1916-17	514	1,49,473 14 0	2,141 10 7
1917-18	595	1,93,405 9 0	3,107 4 4
Total....	4,578	14,58,424 8 7	22,340 10 9

TABLE II.

Civil and Criminal work done at various courts in the Agency for the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of Court.	Criminal. Persons dealt with.	Civil. Number of suits filed.
	ORIGINAL.		
1	Political Agent	...	...
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	6	2
3	Hazur Deputy Political Agent.	21	32
4	District Deputy Political Agent.	4	5
5	Bavishi Thandar	140	95
6	Gadhwada ,, ...	74	39
7	Sabar Kantha ,, ...	31	14
8	Katosan ,, ...	45	112
9	Vatrak Kantha ,, ...	41	11
10	Idar State	777	493
11	States other than Idar... ...	994	350
	Total...	2,133	1,153
	APPELLATE.		
1	Political Agent...	11	6
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	...	...
3	Hazur Deputy Political Agent.	...	...
4	District Deputy Political Agent.	...	4
	Total Appeals...	11	10

TABLE III.

Work done by Civil and Criminal Courts.

Year.	Civil.		Criminal.	
	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.
	Number of suits filed.	Appeals.	Number of persons dealt with.	Applications.
1	2	3	4	5
1908-09	1,659	45	1,768	24
1909-10	1,520	42	1,870	22
1910-11	1,299	24	1,468	11
1911-12	985	13	1,681	21
1912-13	1,289	22	1,602	19
1913-14	1,667	21	1,718	13
1914-15	1,796	25	1,700	8
1915-16	1,400	26	1,865	13
1916-17	1,492	18	1,787	11
1917-18	1,573	18	2,142	13

TABLE IV.

Criminal Justice.

Offence.	Number of offences reported in								
	1908 -09	1909 -10.	1910 -11.	1911 -12.	1912 -13.	1913 -14.	1914 -15.	1915 -16.	1916 -17.
1. Offences against public tranquillity, S. 147-48. ...	11	5	7	9	2	8	7	12	11
2. Murder, S. 302	8	9	5	12	7	4	3	10	5
3. Culpable homicide, S. 304. ..	5	9	3	7	2	2	2	2	5
4. Rape, S. 376	...	3	4	...	2	1	1	2	...
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, S. 323, 326, 353.	81	75	58	82	57	48	59	58	64
6. Decoity, S. 395-97	4	2	3	5	4	2	6	...	...
7. Robbery S. 392	21	14	4	12	8	12	8	7	9
8. Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Theft S. 379	230	237	235	273	327	201	211	211	178
10. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	169	148	133	141	131	127	125	130	128
Grand Total...	529	502	452	541	540	405	422	432	420

TABLE V.

Police force and its cost (1917-18).

State and Talukas.	Mounted Police. No.	Foot Police. No.	Total strength. No.	Total cost. Rs.
Idar	136	376	512	58,799
Pol	10	37	47	5,057
Danta...	10	56	66	4,908
Malpur	14	35	49	5,213
Mansa	...	23	23	4,484
Mohanpur	5	17	22	2,775
Varsoda	3	10	13	1,198
Pethapur	...	15	15	1,946
Ranasan	1	8	9	780
Punadra	2	8	10	575
Khodal	3	8	11	1,573
Ghodasar	3	10	13	1,957
Katosan	...	25	25	2,112
Ilol	1	12	13	1,186
Ambaliara	2	13	15	1,412
States of V Class.....	6	57	63	6,639
Do. VI... ...	1	5	6	612
Total...	197	715	912	1,01,226
Agency Police ...	121	394	515	1,13,159
Grand Total...	318	1,109	1,427	2,14,385

TABLE VI.

Jails.

State and Talukas.	No. of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in									
		1908 -09.	1909 -10.	1910 -11.	1911 -12.	1912 -13	1913 -14.	1914 -15.	1915 -16.	1916 -17.	1917 -18.
Sadra Bazar.	1	24·1	28 18	19·5	15·42	20·9	26·04	16 6	11·6	11'	23·4
Idar	23	17·1	17·2	15·0	30 8	39·	51·48	44·08	150·93	146·0	124·4
Pol	1	4·9	3 7	2·7	3·3	6·1	5·3	5·	2·0	·8	2·3
Danta	1	1·3	4·05	6 6	5·4	6·7	7·91	5·33	6·9	6·8	5 8
Malpur	1	4·01	6·8	3 4	4·08	7·6	6·9	6·5	5·9	3·12	6·1
Mansa	1	3 4	1·9	1·47	14·7	0·58	3·5	2 3	0·7	2 5	3·02
Mohanpur	1	0 01	·01	0·3	4·10	9·0	2 7	0·1	0·84	0 5	1 2
Katosan	1	..	...	...	4 9	4·8	1 36	4·79	1·25	4·93	1·2
Other States & Thana Circles ...	26	12·84	18·85	20·5	9·8	15·5	19·38	14·7	13·31	5·59	0·42
Total.....	56	66·26	80 69	69·47	92·30	110 18	134·57	99·40	192·43	181·24	167·84

CHAPTER X.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. **Revenue in 1845 and 1876-77 compared.**—In 1845 the total estimated yearly revenue was between Rs. 4,50,000 to 5,00,000. From this amount the Gaekwar received a yearly tribute of Rs. 87,570 under the head of *Ghasdana* and Rs. 41,910 under *Jamabandi*, making a total of Rs. 1,29,480. The financial returns for 1876-77 show, exclusive of alienations of which no detailed information is available, a gross revenue of Rs. 7,91,710 and a gross expenditure of Rs. 8,22,290.

2. **Average Revenue in 1917-18.**—The average income of the States at present amounts to Rs. 12,55,284 against the average annual expenditure of Rs. 12,63,956. This figure includes the revenue and expenditure of the Idar State. The revenue of the non-jurisdictional Bhagdars in the Thana circles is not included in these figures.

3. **Revenue of Idar State.**—The Idar revenue figures do not go further back than 1833 when the revenue was returned at Rs. 86,710. In 1848, including an increase of Rs. 52,160 from the lapse of Ahmednagar, it had risen to Rs. 1,60,120. In 1855 it stood at Rs. 1,68,850 and from this it rose to Rs. 2,01,470 in 1859-60 and to Rs. 2,52,880 in 1864-65, an increase chiefly due to the introduction of the crop share, *Kaltar* system, to the high prices of grain, and to large receipts from fines. The revenue rose to Rs. 2,85,590 in 1877-78. Besides this the yearly revenue of the Idar feudatories were estimated at about Rs. 2,00,000. The average gross revenue inclusive of all alienations worked out on the last five years (1913-14 to 1917-18) is Rs. 10,01,725.

The land revenue alone yields Rs. 3,94,152 and customs and excise revenue has risen to Rs. 3,87,922. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 2,10,000 between 1867 and 1877 and there was a debt of Rs. 3,33,420 in 1877. The average gross expenditure worked out on the last five years (1913-14 to 1917-18) is Rs. 9,19,203. The most important items of expenditure are Rs. 3,30,600 on account of Administration charges, Rs. 1,58,576 on account of domestic charges and Rs. 30,340 on account of Baroda Jamabandi. Gross revenue figures of ten years are given in the form of a statement (Table III).

4. **Revenue of smaller States.**—Of the small States Danta comes second to Idar with a revenue of Rs. 75,945. Mansa third with Rs. 75,066, Amalyara fourth with Rs. 34,983, Malpur fifth with Rs. 29,925, Varsoda sixth with Rs. 29,875. Except few claims amounting to Rs. 1,952-3-3 the British Government draws no revenue from the Mahi Kantha. The Gaekwar's tribute amounting to Rs. 1,29,483 is collected by the Political Agent. Revenue details by States and Talukas for the year 1916-17 are given in the form of a statement (Table I).

5. **British claims in Mahi Kantha.**—The details of the British claims are Rs. 109-14-1 from Idar on account of the Prantij village of Gola, Rs. 430-3-5 from Malpur on account of the village of Malpur in Modasa, Rs. 3-7-1 from Ranasna on account of the Modasa village of Dankrol, Rs. 488-0-8 from Godhasar, Rs. 456-2-9 on account of Godhasar and Rs. 310-13-11 on account of the Kaira village of Haldarvas, Rs. 7-8-0 from Mohanpur on account of a well in the Modasa village of Bayal, Rs. 613-2-0 from Khadal on account of land in the Kapadvanj village of Surali and Rs. 300 on account of rent of the Agency residence at Sadra.

6. The details of the Baroda claims are given below :—

		Ghasdana.	Jamabandi.
1.	Bavishi Zillah.	6,635–12– 6	29,026- 2-5
2.	Katosan Do.	5,098–13– 9	4,144- 7-3
3.	Rehwar Do.	6,754– 6–10	...
4.	Nahani Marwar Zillah.	36,983– 1– 6	...
5.	Vatrak Kantha Do.	6,368– 7– 5	...
6.	Sabar Kantha Do.	16,865– 8– 0	7,548-13-1
		78,606– 2– 0	40,719- 6-9

The Idar State pays an yearly tribute of Rs. 30,340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda as Ghasdana and receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichdi from subordinate sardars, the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

7. **Local Funds.**—There are nine Local Funds of which five are Thana Funds and other four Funds are the Judicial Fund, the Jubilee Pauper Patient's Endowment Fund, the Scott College Fund and the Sadra Bazar Fund. A statement of the details of receipts and expenditure of the last ten years is appended hereto (Table II).

The receipts of these Funds amounted to Rs. 1,32,775 in 1918–19 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,335.

TABLE I.

Revenue details by States and Talukas in the Agency for 1916-17.

Name of State and Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Customs Tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local cess & tax on non-agriculturists.	Total.
1. Idar	3,66,685	15,590	1,31,389	1,84,715	26,902	...	7,25,281
2. Pol	2,126	1,059	3,030	5,528	23,144	71	34,958
3. Danta	32,205	1,333	26,318	5,388	18,232	...	83,476
4. Malpur	17,650	1,014	5,282	5,695	14,887	1,583	46,111
5. Mansa	53,795	2,346	1,001	7,103	18,163	1,061	83,469
6. Mohanpur	20,111	741	96	7,865	5,028	1,807	35,648
7. Varsoda	13,801	229	118	6,188	4,545	306	25,147
8. Pethapur	5,256	562	...	4,895	9,575	...	16,688
9. Ranasan	6,305	213	30	2,775	3,650	325	13,288
10. Punadra	10,304	221	...	3,053	4,666	720	18,964
11. Khadol	12,334	315	82	917	4,299	397	18,334
12. Godhasar	6,833	509	...	3,303	5,599	562	16,806
13. Katosan	18,009	1,131	1,401	2,030	1,265	746	24,582

14.	Ilol	16,096	711	77	1,986	1,229	563	20,662
15.	Ambaliara	25,905	1,024	1,031	5,360	7,062	1,894	42,276
16.	Valasna	3,203	161	58	2,413	1,374	67	7,276
17.	Dabha	5,028	170	78	2,012	701	..	7,989
18.	Vasna	8,689	470	555	2,905	5,459	291	18,369
19.	Sudasna	16,025	276	986	3,559	2,222	...	23,068
20.	Magodi	6,523	53	512	1,378	667	337	9,470
21.	Vadagam	11,408	376	86	2,210	1,984	395	16,459
22.	Sathamba	19,384	191	106	2,210	1,313	683	23,887
23.	Hapa	4,318	52	...	1,356	358	143	6,227
24.	Kadoli		Details not available.					1,566
25.	Dodholia	5,748	103	220	1,294	3,808	110	11,283
26.	Ramas	2,706	111	24	905	1,248	125	5,119
27.	Bolundra		Details not available.					592
28.	Rupal			Do.				825
29.	Likhi			Do.				1,557
30.	Hadol			Do.				2,894
31.	Gabat	2,595	228	...	259	2,184	155	5,421

TABLE

Thana Office and

Name of Thana.	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
1	2	3	4	5
Receipts.				
Bavishi Thana Fund ...	29,144	28,899	39,555	32,193
Do. Local Cess Fund.	5,849	10,074	7,421	7,037
Gadhwada Thana Fund...	5,180	5,450	10,598	11,235
Do. Local Cess Fund.	3,585	5,218	4,097	3,858
Sabar Kantha Thana Fund	9,159	11,639	10,121	9,290
Do. Local Cess Fund.	2,667	2,879	2,238	1,914
Katosan Thana Fund ...	14,174	7,033	6,835	10,730
Do. Local Cess Fund.	3,760	3,842	3,256	4,745
Vatrak Kantha Thana Fund.	6,685	8,479	7,462	8,196
Total Receipts...	80,203	83,513	91,583	89,198
Mahi Kantha Agency General Fund, Judicial.	13,778	14,737	14,924	24,033
Sadra Bazar Fund ...	6,099	5,495	5,447	5,440
Scott College Fund ...	3,883	3,699	6,462	5,992
Jubilee Pauper Patient Fund.	716	976	1,005	986
Total Local Funds...	1,04,679	1,08,420	1,19,421	1,25,649

II.

Local Funds.

1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	
12,616	27,291	56,858	61,869	56,283	1,02,975	From the year 1913–14 the Thana Funds and Local Cess Funds were amalgamated into one General Thana Fund, so the figures of receipts and expenditure are not shown separately.
955	13,621					
7,030	6,781	10,316	8,893	8,183	8,456	
1,334	5,623					
9,498	8,772	16,131	13,054	13,132	11,781	
545	2,255					
5,846	6,337	12,989	11,887	9,664	11,650	
788	2,690					
5,781	3,931	12,400	11,452	14,117	8,960	
44,393	77,301	1,08,694	1,07,155	1,01,379	1,43,822	
11,363	12,670	26,312	30,668	30,120	31,209	
5,584	5,543	5,900	6,393	6,451	7,327	
3,797	6,469	24,879	8,062	6,042	5,867	
786	987	1,026	1,099	1,397	1,600	
65,863	1,02,970	1,66,811	1,53,377	1,45,389	1,89,825	

TABLE

Thana Circle and

Name of Thana.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
1	2	3	4	5
Expenditure.				
Bavisi Thana Fund ...	53,170	37,421	35,264	30,690
Do. Local Cess Fund...	8,748	7,248	6,284	7,316
Gadhwada Thana Fund	5,734	4,817	7,200	9,575
Do. Local Cess Fund...	4,216	4,035	4,094	4,145
Sabar Kantha Thana Fund	14,367	11,583	3,918	8,649
Do. Local Cess Fund...	2,888	2,684	2,081	1,775
Katosan Thana Fund ...	22,438	10,212	7,597	8,077
Do. Local Cess Fund...	6,329	6,148	3,884	3,439
Vatrak Kantha Thana Fund.	9,077	6,496	7,463	7,806
Total Expenditure...	1,26,967	90,644	77,785	81,472
Mahi Kantha Agency General Fund, Judicial.	3,904	17,182	15,027	15,380
Sadra Bazar Fund ...	7,097	6,005	5,142	5,251
Scott College Fund ...	3,195	5,145	5,834	6,490
Jubilee Pauper Patient Endowment Fund.	699	2,739	653	762
Total Local Funds...	1,41,862	1,21,715	1,04,441	1,09,355

II.—(*Contd.*)

Local Funds.—(*Contd.*)

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	
14,744	28,187	38,422	57,225	57,566	75,586	
1,786	7,257					
5,833	4,039	9,040	15,047	6,655	6,295	
2,421	2,610					
7,666	13,103	11,423	17,870	10,268	7,595	
1,819	1,829					
7,040	5,536	11,969	11,928	9,548	9,885	
1,844	1,898					
5,611	8,919	9,828	4,616	9,548	4,336	
48,764	73,378	80,682	1,06,686	93,584	1,03,697	
13,023	14,547	18,618	32,266	30,231	25,675	
5,045	5,855	5,434	7,090	6,039	5,978	
3,963	3,847	21,615	14,719	6,442	5,893	
624	745	578	2,415	1,119	1,129	
71,419	98,372	1,26,927	1,63,176	1,40,416	1,42,372	

TABLE III.

Gross Revenue.

State.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Idar.....	5,74,239	5,77,503	5,90,114	6,24,960	6,43,900	8,18,691	8,45,126	7,55,476	7,25,281	8,39,054
Other petty States.	5,83,918	6,08,308	5,86,530	5,33,536	5,22,499	6,47,523	7,02,875	7,05,421	6,12,208	6,77,834
Total	11,58,157	11,85,811	11,76,644	11,58,496	11,66,399	14,66,214	15,48,001	14,60,897	13,37,489	15,16,888

CHAPTER XI.

INSTRUCTION.

Education in 1850.—Colonel Wallace, the then Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, started a Vernacular School at Sadra early in the year 1849, which being a private institution, the expense was defrayed from his private purse. Sons of Chiefs and other well-to-do people received instruction at the school. The number in the school then was 41. The Political Agent took a lively interest in education, and in 1852, the private institution was turned into a Government one, the Head Master's pay being defrayed from the Fee Fund. Contributions were invited from several Chiefs, and Rs. 4,741 was collected.

The Fund was named the School Fund, and was left untouched for sometime, with a view that it might increase. Subsequently the amount was transferred to the Sadra Bazar Fund. The growth of education which was then in infancy was fostered by officers like Colonel Wallace, Mr. Forbes, I.C.S., Colonel Black, Colonel Scott and Colonel Coghill. The present building to the Sadra Taluka School was erected in the memory of Colonel Black.

2. **Schools : 1869-70.**—The effect of the encouragement was perceptible, throughout the whole district, and the natural result was that some 41 schools came into existence. They were under the direct supervision of the Political Agent.

3. The number of schools having increased, it was thought expedient to appoint a separate officer to look after them. The Government were approached and in 1871, a Deputy Educational Inspector was appointed for both the Agencies, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha.

4. **Education of Kumars.**—In 1873, the education of Kumars was separated from the Verancular School, by establishing a Talukadari School. The Girl School and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sadra were started later on in the year 1885, in the time of Colonel Scott. He tried much to help the Department. Among many improvements that he made, was a scheme for pension to teachers raised partly from a portion of fees realized, and partly from private contributions from the masters. The scheme received the strong support of teachers, which is apparent from the fact that in 1897 when Government refused to recognize the private collections the scheme broke down, a sum of Rs. 30,000 in hand was returned to all individual subscribers. In 1885 separate Deputies were appointed both for the Palanpur and the Mahi Kantha Agencies.

5. **Pay of School Masters.**—The minimum salary of assistants now has been fixed at Rs. 7 and that of the Head Masters at Rs. 11. Travelling allowance has been sanctioned according to Civil Service Regulations from the year 1915. A scheme of pensions to teachers was taken up in the year 1913 and by the strong efforts of Colonels Coghill and Carter, and the support of the Commissioner, N. D., the scheme received its final approval from the Government of India in the year 1916. The 'Teachers' Pension Fund' amounted to Rs. 11,985–9–2 in 1917, and the services of all teachers whose pay exceeds Rs. 10 p. m. have been made pensionable from 1st April 1914.

6. **Control of Idar Schools.**—The control of the schools of the Idar State was handed over to the State in the year 1906, and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kantha, has nominal supervision over these schools. The total number of children studying in the Agency Schools has risen in last 7 years from 4,086 to 5,878, and the total expenditure of schools from about Rs. 21,823 to Rs. 31,000.

7. **Qualified Teachers.**—To fill up the want of trained teachers, arrangements have been made with the Educational Inspector, N. D., from the year 1912 to admit two qualified teachers into the Training College, Ahmedabad, for 1 year, to receive instruction and pass the 1st year examination of the College. The teachers thus deputed get full pay of their substantive posts, while substitutes are engaged temporarily *from the Buddhi Prakásh Fund.*

8. **Female education.**—Female educa- tion is yet in its infancy. The salary of Rs. 12 is found too inadequate to secure services of trained women.

9. **School Masters' Pension Fund.**—The States and Thana circles contribute one-nineth of the salary of the pensionable posts of teachers serving in the schools located under their respective jurisdictions towards the Fund. The management rests with the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, who has to decide the pensions in case of retirement on the recommendations of the Educational Inspector. The account work is done in the Deputy Educational Inspector's Office.

10. **Buddhi Prakash Fund.**—The Buddhi Prakash Fund originated in the following way:- Formerly the Buddhi Prakash monthly was supplied to all schools. Though the monthly was discontinued a long time ago, the annual subscription, *i. e*, Rs. 1-8-0 per school is still continued. This forms a Fund, the income of which is utilized for the purpose mentioned in para. 7.

11. **Deputy Educational Inspectors.**—The undermentioned persons have officiated as Deputy Educational Inspectors since the creation of the post :-

No.	Name.	From	To.	Years.
1.	Mr. Jevachhram Satvachhram Desai.	1871	1885	14

2.	Mr. Harrai Laxmanrai Majmundar.	1885	1897	12
3.	Mr. Prabhuram Mulji Bhat.	1897	1910	13
4.	Mr. MahomadmiaUsmanmia Koreishi.	1910	1917	Continues.

12. **Number of Pupils in 1917.**—There were in all 136 schools on 31st March 1917 and pupils on roll were 9,182. There are 43 non-recognized schools in which 1,044 pupils were receiving education. Out of 6 towns and 2,215 villages in the Mahi Kantha Agency there are schools in 137 villages only. Percentage of pupils to population comes to 2.47.

13. **Education in Idar State.**—The number of schools in Idar State was 51 in the year 1917-18. The number of students on the roll was 3,342. Of these 3,065 were boys and 277 were girls. The total expenditure of the Education Department was Rs. 16,808. There are 4 Mission Schools in which 169 Bhil boys were taking education.

14. Figures of number of Institutions and Scholars in the district for the last 10 years are given in the form of a statement attached hereto (Table I).

15. **Libraries.**—In the Mahi Kantha there is a library at Sadra called The Mahi Kantha Victoria Memorial Library and Free Reading Room. Its financial condition is good, there being a balance of Rs. 7,000 in Government securities. There are two libraries in the Idar State, one being the Wodehouse Library at Idar which is free to the public, and the other being the Darbar Library in the palace at Himatnagar. There are small libraries at Mansa, Ambaliara, Pethapur, Dabhoda, Varsoda and Haldarwas.

Establishment of a "School Masters' Pension Fund" in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

(G. R. No. 1029, dated 11th February 1916.)

* * * *

I. Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 87-Est.-B., dated the 14th January 1916.

1. "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7172, dated the 27th November 1915, in which it is proposed to establish a "School Masters' Pension Fund" in the Mahi Kantha Agency and to entrust the Political Agent with the control and management of the proposed Fund.

2. "It is understood that, as in the case of Rewa Kantha Education Pension Fund, the proposed Fund will not exist as a Local Fund as defined in Article 266 of the Civil Account Code, but that a simple deposit account will be opened for it in the Government Treasury.

3. "The proposal is sanctioned on the definite understanding that Government will not accept any financial responsibility in the matter."

ORDER.-The orders of the Government of India should be communicated to the Officers and Departments concerned.

(Extract from Bombay Government's letter to the Government of India on the Pension Fund Scheme.)

II. * * * *

"It is proposed to start a Fund called the "School Masters' Pension Fund", on the principle of the Rewa Kantha Education Pension Fund, which is administered by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, under the orders conveyed in Foreign and Political Department letter No. 1106-Est.-B., dated the

19th May 1915. The Talukdars below the 2nd Class Jurisdictional Chiefs as well as the Thana Funds and managed States are to contribute annually at the rate of one-sixth of the pensionable salaries of teachers employed in their schools and also a proportionate share on the salary of the Deputy Educational Inspector's clerk. The grant of pensions and gratuities will be regulated according to the provisions in the Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code, and will be sanctioned by the Political Agent on the recommendation of the Educational Inspector, N. D. The liability for pensions and gratuities will be incurred by the Fund from the date on which contributions are recovered according to the scale laid down in Article 474 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The annual receipts of the Fund are estimated at Rs. 2,510 and the expenditure is expected to be always within the income. Out of 85 teachers who are to be admitted to pensionary rights, about 23 will retire on gratuity in the course of the next 10 years and the rest will earn pensions under Article 474, Civil Service Regulations.

III. * * * *

3. In the light of experience hitherto gained a scheme of this kind cannot be successfully carried on without official control. The absence of local material fitted for administrative works makes it impossible to devise a scheme which will prove a success in the hands of a local body. There are 79 schools included in the scheme, of which 37 are maintained by Excluded Local Funds, 18 by managed States and

24 by petty jurisdictional Talukdars. The latter are incapable of managing a Fund according to rules and regulations, even if it were desirable to entrust the petty Chiefs with the administration of Funds contributed by the Agency Local Funds and managed States for which Government Officers are held solely responsible.

4. The Governor in Council therefore proposes, as in the case of Rewa Kantha, to entrust the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, with the control and management of the proposed Fund and allow him to open a single deposit account at the Government Treasury and I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to accord their sanction to the arrangement. In applying for this sanction the Government of Bombay have not lost sight of the fact that it is possible that official control may eventually be found to involve Government in financial responsibility.

Should such an eventuality ever arise, they are quite prepared in view of the importance of the object to be gained to meet in the last resort, the comparatively small liabilities to which such responsibility could at the very worst commit them. They will look at the same time to the control of the local officers to ensure that such commitment does not occur.

5. Finally I am to say that this arrangement could do little harm as a precedent in as much as there are in the Bombay Presidency very few tracts similar to the Mahi Kantha Agency in respect of economic development of educational progress, and of political conditions."

TABLE I.

Education.—Number of Institutions and Scholars.

Year.	Idar.			Other States.			Remarks.
	Number of schools.	No. of pupils.	Daily average attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Daily average attendance.	
1908-09	47	2,333	1,733	85	4,216	2,883	The total cost of Education (1917-18) amounted to Rs. 31,043.
1909-10	47	2,362	1,814	87	4,236	3,062	
1910-11	47	2,395	1,845	88	4,369	3,038	
1911-12	46	2,652	1,961	87	4,802	3,387	
1912-13	48	2,612	2,086	88	5,133	3,609	
1913-14	49	2,635	2,042	89	5,333	3,872	
1914-15	49	2,666	1,985	90	5,668	4,056	
1915-16	48	3,116	2,136	94	5,868	4,294	
1916-17	49	3,374	2,698	98	6,029	4,305	
1917-18	51	3,342	2,458	97	5,872	4,231	

History of Education of Talukdars' sons in the Mahi Kantha.

1. **First school in 1850.**—In 1850 when Captain Wallace was Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, he kept up a private school at Sadra at his own expense and on leaving the Agency in 1852 he obtained the sanction of Government to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 per mensem from the Institution Fee Fund, and collected subscriptions amounting to Rs. 4,589 partly for the purchase of furniture, books and stationery and partly for investment to form a fund for the maintenance of poor scholars.

2. **Pupils in 1852.**—In 1852 it is reported that out of 36 boys borne on the rolls, 11 were the sons of Talukdars.

3. In 1854 it became necessary to increase the accommodation and a new school house was errected at a cost of Rs. 722 under the sanction of Government who contributed Rs. 21.

4. **Talukdari School, 1874.**—In 1874 the advisability of having a separate Talukdari School was first considered. In 1875 certain Chiefs whose sons attended the school guaranteed the yearly payment of a certain sum to defray the salary of an English Master and with the approval of Government the Kumars' Class was separated from the school and was accommodated in a room in the fort near the Agency Bungalow, the boys living in the village.

5. **Formation of Scott College, 1885.**—In 1885 owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the Talukdari School the question of its transfer to Ahmedabad was mooted. Colonel Scott, however, the then Political Agent strenuously opposed the idea of transfer and persuaded the Chiefs and Talukdars of the Agency to subscribe towards building a suitable College at Sadra and endowing it. A sum of nearly Rs. 75,000 was collected out of which the College was built and Rs. 30,000 were invested in Government Promissory Notes to form the nucleus of an Edowment Fund which stands now at Rs. 75,500. The foundation stone of the College with which Government sanctioned the association of Colonel Scott's name at the request of the Chiefs and Talukdars in recognition of has personal efforts towards its realization was laid by Colonel Scott on 6th November 1886 and the building was opened by the Honourable Mr. Richey, C. S. I., Member of Council in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Governor, on 16th December 1887.

6. Since then the College has continued to carry out Colonel Scott's idea which was to provide a sound primary vernacular and English education, and to give instruction in sports and games to the sons and relations of those Chiefs

and Talukdars who could not afford to send their boys to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

7. **Progress, 1902.**—In all 160 boys have been educated in the present building of whom 42 are now ruling Chiefs and the rest are managing the revenue affairs of their estates. The average annual attendance has been 22. In 1902 the messing system was introduced by which 2 messes with separate cook rooms for Rajputs and Mahomadans respectively were provided. This system has secured the elimination of private servants whose disposal is always a problem in such institutions and it has besides greatly diminished the cost of the messing expense.

8. **Annual cost of a boy's education.**—The total annual cost of a boy's education at the Scott College amounts to Rs. 350 of which Rs. 260 are for messing expenses, clothing and subscriptions including the school fees which vary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 36 in the case of boys the income of whose estates does not exceed Rs. 3,000. These figures compare very favourably with those in force in similar institutions. In 1913 the Chiefs and Talukdars of the Agency gave a sum of Rs. 26,301 and a scheme was drawn up to increase the pay of the staff to admit them to the rights of pension. In 1915 Government were pleased to sanction only increased rates of pay. However the Chiefs and Talukdars have promised contributions amounting to Rs. 12,110 for the Pension Scheme and the Government have been again approached to sanction the grant.

9. **Agricultural Class opened.**—An Agricultural class has been opened through the liberality of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi who on his visit to Sadra made a handsome donation to the College. Thirty bighas of land have been rented and cultivated to teach agriculture, practical and theoretical to the Kumars in general and those especially to Bhayats and their sons studying at the College.

CHAPTER XII.

HEALTH.

Diseases.—The prevailing diseases are intermittent and remittant fevers, parasitic diseases such as itch, ringworm, round and thread worms, eye diseases and to a less degree dysentary. All these diseases owe their origin to unwholesome food and bad sanitary state of the villages. Cholera, small-pox and intermittent fever are prevalent, but not severe. Cholera appears in the hot season and disappears after a good fall of rain. Small-pox and fever prevail at all times. Plague also appears at intervals in some part of the district.

2. **Dispensaries.**—There are two hospitals, one at Sadra and the other at Himatnagar, capital town of the Idar State. Besides these there are three dispensaries at Idar, Vadali and Bayad under Idar and 15 dispensaries in smaller States and Thana circles. The number of patients treated in the Sadra Hospital was 10,079 out-door and 269 in-door in 1918-19. The daily average attendance at this hospital was 103·61 and the cost Rs. 7,321. The Himatnagar Hospital had 3,174 out-door patients and 6 in-door patients in 1917-18. The daily average attendance was 48·71 and the cost Rs. 10,616. The expenditure incurred in affording medical relief in the Agency was Rs. 39,479, the number of patients treated both in-door and out-door being 375 and 51,284 respectively. Influenza prevailed in 1918 and raged with fury in August and September. The total number of deaths from this disease was 6,852. Table showing number of hospitals and dispensaries and the patients treated during last 10 years is appended.

3. **Vaccination.**—The Vaccination staff of the Idar State consisted of one Inspector and 4 Vaccinators. The number of persons primarily vaccinated in the State was 4,026 and of re-vaccinated 4 in 1917-18. In the Agency limits there

are 4 Vaccinators and one Inspector. The total number of primary vaccinations was 4,635 and while that of re-vaccination was 9 in the year 1918–19. Table showing persons vaccinated during the last ten years is appended.

4. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth and death registration figures of the last 10 years are given in the form of a table at the end of this Chapter. The figures are not quite accurate, as there are no special arrangements for registration. The work is done by illiterate Police Patels.

5. **Cattle diseases.**—A disease termed Jiabath, inflammation of the lungs occasionally appear among the cattle. This is caused by over work. There is a Panjrapole at Pethapur where old and useless cattle are kept and fed by the Mahajan. There is a veterinary dispensary attached to the Darbar stable at Himatnagar and is in charge of an experienced Veterinary Doctor whose services are useful to the public in the event of cattle disease in the Idar State.

TABLE I.

Vital statistics for ten years.

Years.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1907–08	55	14·42	75	19·66
1908–09	62	16·25	61	15·98
1909–10	78	20·45	49	12·84
1910–11	66	22·40	83	28·15
1911–12	92	31·20	79	26·79
1912–13	74	25·43	110	37·30
1913–14	78	26·78	66	22·38
1914–15	99	33·57	54	18·31
1915–16	85	29·16	72	24·41
1916–17	112	37·98	93	31·54

TABLE II.

Vaccination.

Particulars.		1907 -08.	1908 -09.	1909 -10.	1910 -11.	1911 -12.	1912 -13.	1913 -14.	1914 -15.	1915 -16.	1916 -17.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Primary vaccination.	Idar	5,889	5,069	5,263	5,400	6,665	5,217	3,238	3,452	4,115	5,168
	Other States.	5,788	6,311	6,410	6,267	6,710	6,759	5,782	6,412	6,354	5,890
	Total....	11,677	11,380	11,673	11,667	13,375	11,976	9,020	9,864	10,469	11,058
2 Re-vaccination.	Idar	49	40	20	28	14	36	6	11	2	6
	Other States.	48	46	46	28	24	42	30	16	14	16
	Total...	97	86	66	56	38	78	36	27	16	22
3 Number of primary vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	Idar	35	30·1	31·3	32·1	39·8	31·05	19 27	20·55	24·49	30 76
	Other States	29·99	32·70	33·21	32·47	32·44	32·06	27·95	31·00	30·72	28·48
	Total...	64·99	62·81	64·51	64·57	72·24	63·11	47·22	51·55	55·21	59·24

Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number of		
			1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Sadra	5482-9-6	109·30	10,876	8,935	10,651
Idar	1369-2-3	97·28	6,269	7,913	6,470
Ahmednagar ...	6569-12-2	40·59	4,546	4,676	6,543
Vadali ...	1246-11-2	58·74	5,325	4,851	4,168
Bayad ...	1151-7-9	43·96	5,430	2,269	4,392
Bhiloda ...	1381-6-5	51·98	4,371	4,036	3,589
Mansa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satlasna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ilol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldarvas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dabhoda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhanpura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pethapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghodasar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambaliara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punadra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varsoda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

patients treated during the year

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
9,616	10,380	12,299	11,084	10,583	10,020	10,226
1,746	654	658	734	886	1,533	2,937
2,653	1,110	1,183	1,041	816	1,461	2,570
1,689	1,295	1,435	1,695	2,034	2,025	3,416
1,575	377	446	446	298	680	1,397
1,238	293	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,055	4,954	5,015	4,971	5,177
.....	.....	2,488	3,246	2,806	2,419	2,548
.....	.....	2,482	3,165	3,297	3,811	2,883
.....	.....	3,342	4,240	4,825	3,108	3,114
.....	.....	6,787	6,385	6,893	7,066	1,818
.....	.....	2,238	2,712	3,078	763	4,957
.....	.....	6,746	5,600	5,786	4,936	4,290
.....	.....	3,319	3,737	1,287	784	671
.....	.....	2,017	911	1,778	1,726	2,237
.....	.....	1,001	1,024	863	1,238	1,093
.....	.....	1,420	3,476	3,346	2,845	2,476
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	2,056	1,451
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,510	1,480	1,169

Tabular statement containing names of Chiefs and other information

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
	First	**Class State.**		
1	Idar ...	Honourable Lieutenent. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Daulatsinghji, Rathod Rajput (Hindu).	May 1878.	June 1911.
	Second	**Class States.**		
2	Pol ...	Rao Shree Hamirsinghji, Rathod Rajput (Hindu).	3rd January 1914.	27th June 1916.
3	Danta ...	Maharana Shree Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Parmar Rajput (Hindu).	21st December 1869.	16th June 1908.
	Third	**Class States.**		
4	Malpur ...	Jaswantsingji Dipsinhji, Rathod Rajput (Hindu).	18th August 1886.	26th April 1914.
5	Mansa ...	Ravalji Shree Takhatsinhji Chavda, Rajput (Hindu).	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889.
6	Mohanpur.	Thakore Takhatsinhji, Mehwar Rajput (Hindu).	27th December 1861.	9th August 1916.

relating to the States and Taluka in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
Viceroy and Governor General.	1,669	2,26,351	6,54,631	6,22,486	....	30,340
The Political Agent.	135	5,858	20,841	21,361	...	...
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	347	23,023	75,945	97,111	...	3,385
The Political Agent.	97	11,767	29,925	29,773	430	676
Do.	25	15,606	75,066	75,460	...	11,754
Do.	89	12,565	25,378	24,958	...	6,994

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
	Fourth	**Class States.**		
7	Varsoda...	Thakore Jorawarsingji Surajmalji, Chavda Rajput (Hindu).	17th April 1914.	Management on account of Minority.
8	Pethapur.	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Waghela Rajput (Hindu).	3rd October 1895.	1896
9	Ranasan...	Thakore Takhatsingji Kesrisingji, Rajput (Hindu).	29th February 1883.	12th November 1917.
10	Punadra...	Thakore Shivsinhji Abhesinhji, Makwana Koli (Muhamadan).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.
11	Khadal ...	Thakore Fatehsinhji Rajumianji, Koli (Muhamadan).	1899	7th February 1912.
12	Ghodasar..	Thakore Mobatsinhji Ratansinhji, Dabhi Koli (Hindu).	3rd November 1904.	27th July 1912.
13	Katosan ...	Thakore Takhatsinhji Karansinhji, Koli (Animist).	9th December 1870.	January 1901.
14	Ilol ...	Thakore Vajesinhji Mansing, Koli (Animist).	About 1891.	20th October 1902.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Political Agent.	...	3,812	25,187	20,000	...	1,583
Do.	11	5,233	18,479	17,150	...	5,910
Do.	30	3,834	12,312	12,259	3	1,123
Do.	11	2,217	17,537	17,376	...	375
Do.	8	2,256	21,531	20,493	...	2,001
Do.	16	5,596	26,532	26,736	...	3,989
Do.	10	5,311	22,504	25,853	...	5,565
Do.	19	3,931	15,991	16,961	...	2,307

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
15	Amaliara...	Thakore Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji, Koli (Animist).	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.
16	Sudasna ...	Thakore Prathisinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.
	Fifth	**Class States.**		
17	Valasna ...	Thakore Harisinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	13th November 1878.	24th March 1887.
18	Dabha ...	Thakore Motamian, Koli (Muhamadan).	25th July 1868.	8th August 1893.
19	Wasna ...	Thakore Bapusinhji Takhatsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918.
20	Rupal ...	Thakore Hamirsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896.
21	Dadhalia...	Amarsingji, Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	.....	21st June 1915.
22	Magodi ...	Thakore Jaswantsinhji Takhatsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	4th October 1905.	8th April 1913.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Political Agent.	80	7,544	34,983	36,650	...	317
Do.	32	6,098	14,949	14,482	...	1,398
Do.	21	3,227	8,209	8,777	...	280
Do.	12	1,567	5,473	5,473	...	203
Do.	10	3,196	12,473	13,072	...	3,109
Do.	16	3,894	6,573	6,751	...	1,527
Do.	28	3,597	4,743	4,694	...	1,310
Do.	23	2,776	6,334	6,448	...	93

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
23	Wadagaon.	Thakore Natwarsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	15th August 1918.	21st January 1919.
24	Sathamba.	Thakore Ratansinhji, Bariya Koli.	...	2nd October 1918.
	Sixth	Class States.		
25	Ramas ...	Thakore Udesinhji, Koli (Muhamadan).	18th September 1868.	4th September 1900.
26	Bolundra..	Thakore Hindusingji Sardarsingji, Rajput (Hindu).	1888.	5th November 1913.
27	Derol ...	Thakore Ramsinhji, Koli (Animist).	13th February 1853.	17th January 1888.
28	Khedwada	Thakore Becharsinhji, Koli (Animist).	29th June 1892.	12th June 1902.
29	Kadoli ...	Thakore Kubersingji Bhawanisingji, Koli (Animist).	1888.	4th June 1914.
30	Vakhtapur.	Thakore Vajesinhji Adesinghji, Koli (Animist).	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Poltical Agent.	28	3,080	9,926	9,833	...	...
Do.	18	3,549	12,179	12,873	...	1,089
The Political Agent.	6	1,216	3,287	2,812	...	158
Do.	6	957	1,621	1,472	...	134
Do.	10·1	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	1,803	1,803	...	560
Do.	...	1,197	3,779	3,405	...	396
Do.	...	1,092	4,868	5,455	...	606
Do.	...	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	5,108	5,315	...	1,604

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
31	Prempur...	Thakore Harisinhji, Koli (Animist).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.
32	Dedhrota..	Thakore Dolatsingji Nathusingji, Koli (Animist).	22nd April 1895.	8th September 1913.
33	Tajpuri ...	Thakore Kalusinhji, Koli (Animist).	12th December 1866.	9th March 1899.
34	Hapa ...	Thakore Vakhatsinhji, Koli (Animist).	17th March 1875.	4th August 1889.
35	Satlasna...	Thakore Takhatsinhji, Koli (Animist).	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903.
36	Bhalusna..	Thakore Ratangji Mulsinhji, Koli (Animist).	28th March 1871.	7th August 1917.
37	Likhi ...	Thakore Himatsinh Jalamsinh, Koli (Animist).	14th January 1862.	18th March 1899.
38	Hadol ...	Thakore Jawansinhji, Thakarda (Hindu).	1st October 1882.	22nd March 1888.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Political Agent.	...	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	4,705	4,703	....	234
Do.	...	Do.	3,039	3,029	....	774
Do.	...	Do.	2,890	2,894	....	885
Do.	...	871	3,245	3,257	....	1,244
Do.	...	5,735	4,991	5,167	....	3,957
Do.	...	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,777	1,753	...	...
Do.	9	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.	5,579	3,447	....	....
Do.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	3,630	3,648	....	154

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
	Seventh	**Class States.**		
39	Maguna...	Nine Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....
40	Tejpura ...	Thakore Pratapsinh Tejali Koli (Aboriginal).	30th March 1873.	30th December 1905.
41	Virsoda ...	Two Shareholders, Koli (Aboriginal).	.....	.....
42	Palaj ..	Thakore Daulatsinh, Koli (Animist).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1881.
43	Deloli ...	Several Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....
44	Kasalpura	Several Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....
45	Mahmadpura.	Seven Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....
46	Ijpura ...	Several Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Political Agent.	...	Included in the Katosan Thana.	9,187	8,381	...	892
Do.	...	Do.	2,912	2,912	...	308
Do.	...	Do.	2,351	2,303	...	567
Do.	...	Do.	5,874	5,998	...	399
Do.	...	Do.	4,044	4,017	...	256
Do.	...	Do.	2,581	2,521	...	48
Do.	...	Do.	2,009	2,009	...	175
Do.	...	Do.	3,682	3,682	...	239

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
47	Rampura..	Sixteen Shareholders, Koli (Hindu).	.....	.....
48	Ranipura...	Several Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.....	.....
49	Gabat ...	Thakore Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Koli (Aboriginal).	16th August 1885.	5th December 1904.
50	Timba ...	Thakore Sardarsinhji, Koli (Animist).	Aged about 40.	29th March 1919.
51	Umri ...	Thakore Jaswatsinhji Jiwaji, Koli (Hindu).	Aged about 35.	31st October 1916.

NOTE.–Idar State maintains the Military force consisting of 52 cavalry and 548 Infantry and Artillery.

The Idar State is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and the Danta State is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

For Idar and Danta States commencement and conclusion of letter is as given below :—

My esteemed friend,

I remain with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	Tribute.	
					To Government.	To other States.
The Political Agent.	...	Included in the Katosan Thana.	2,103	1,704	...	99
Do.	...	Do.	2,365	2,126	...	...
Do.	10	1,061	2,935	3,712	...	43
Do.	...	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,865	1,988	...	50
Do.	....	Do.	665	665	...	...

For States other than Idar and Danta, commencement and conclusion of letter is as given below :—

My friend, Yours sincerely.

Generally the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Chiefs are addressed by the Political Agent in the vernacular under his official designation and signature and the addresses used by him are in accordance with those sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 664, dated the 9th February 1882. However, if necessary, the Political Agent, writes to them in English addressing them—My dear Rao, Ranaji, Ravalji, Thakore or Mian as the case may be and concluding—Yours sincerely or truly.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY.

First Class State.

IDAR.

AREA.—1,669 square miles.

VILLAGES.—915.

POPULATION.—2,26,351.

REVENUE.—10,01,725.

1. **General.**—The State of Idar, popularly known as the Nani Marwar, is the only First Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Its extreme length and breadth are 96 and 58 miles respectively, and its total area 1,669 square miles.

2. **Origin.**—Idar is first known in tradition as Ildurg, the residence in the *Dvápar Yug*, or third age, of Elvan the Rákhshas, and his brother Vátápi. These demons, man-eaters who harassed and laid waste the country round, were at last destroyed by the seer Agastya. In the *Kali Yug*, or present age, when Yudhishthir was fresh in men's memories and Vikram had not yet risen to free the world from debt, Veni Vachhraj ruled in Idar.

3. **Boundary.**—The State is bounded on the North by Sirohi and Mewar or the State of Udeypore, on the East by Dungarpur, and on the South and West by the Ahmedabad District, Kadi District of His Highness the Gaekwar.

4. **Aspect.**—Most part of the country is wooded and intersected with hills, while some portions are flat and open. The northern and western parts are more wooded and hilly.

5. **Hills.**—Idar has many hills, some of considerable size and height. On a range that joins the Aravali and Vindhya mountains stands the fort of Idar.

6. **Climate.**—Except for the extremes of heat and cold to which its northern hilly parts are subject, the climate differs little from other parts of central Gujarat. The mean maximum range of the thermometer during the hottest months is from 104° to 105° and the mean minimum from 75° to 78°.

7. **Population.**—The total population of the State, according to the Census of 1921, is 2,26,351 souls, of which 1,12,079 are males and 1,14,272 are females. The relative density of population per square mile comes approximately to 135 persons.

8. **Rivers.**—The principal rivers are the Sabarmati, the Hathmati, the Vatrak, the Meshwa and the Majoom. In addition to these there are many streams and tanks.

9. **Military.**—The strength of the State's unit of Imperial Service Despatch Riders is 32 and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 29,169 in 1917-18.

10. **Police.**—The State force consists of 19 officers, 117 infantry and 376 foot police making a total of 512. The cost of this force in 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 58,799.

The police strength in the Pattas of the subordinate Jagirdars exercising honorary magisterial powers granted by the Darbar is 15 Fojdars, 36 Sowars and 208 footmen and the cost amounts to Rs. 19,482.

The village police consists of 550 Police Patels and 642 Chokiats of whom some are paid in cash and some by award of Baharkhali lands.

11. **Education.**—There are in all 51 schools, of which 1 is an English Middle School teaching five standards, 25 Primary Schools for boys preparing students for the Vernacular Final Examination, 20 Rural Schools and 5 Girls' Schools. Of these 51 schools, 7 Primary and 10 Rural Schools are situated in the villages of the subordinate Jagirdars and are

maintained by them. In all about 3,342 students are receiving education. The total cost of education of purely State Schools amounts to Rs. 16,808. There are 4 Mission Schools in which 169 Bhil pupils are receiving education. The Education Officer controls the Education Department.

12. **Libraries.**—There are two libraries in the State, one being the Wodehouse Library at Idar which is free to the public, and the other is the Darbar Library in the Palace at Himatnagar.

There is one Leper Asylum, which is maintained by the State.

13. **Medical Relief.**—There are 4 Medical Institutions, viz., the Civil Hospital at Himatnagar and the 3 dispensaries at Idar, Vadali and Bayad.

The principal prevailing diseases are malarial fevers, cough, skin affections, pneumonia and dyspepsia.

The total cost of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 13,857 in 1917-18.

The Veterinary Dispensary attached to the Darbar stables at the Capital is in charge of an experienced Veterinary Doctor whose services are also useful to the public.

14. **Sanitation.**—There are Municipalities at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Badoli and Bhiloda; sanitation of these places is looked after by their respective Municipal Officers.

The Vaccination Staff consists of one Inspector and 4 Vaccinators. The cost of this Department is Rs. 1,870.

There were 3,560 births and 2,575 deaths in the year 1917-18.

15. **Post Offices.**—There are 2 combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Himatnagar and Idar and 11 Branch Post Offices.

16. **Industries.**—Agriculture forms the principal industry of the State. All other industries with the exception of the stone quarrees at Shivgadh near Himatnagar are of minor importance.

The principal articles of export are til, rapeseed, methi, castorseed, wheat, maize, gram, ghee, mahuraseed, gum and cotton, while the principal imports are jaggery, sugar, cloth, yarn, copper and brass utensils, spices, tobacco and cocoanuts.

The annual fairs at Samlaji and at Khed Brahma open in November and February respectively and last for 20 days.

17. **Justice.**—There are 25 Criminal Courts in the State presided over by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates. The Courts are specified below :—

Stipendiary Magistrates.

1 District Magistrate.

1 First Class Magistrate with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.

5 Second Class Magistrates at Himatnagar, Idar, Subalpur, Bhiloda and Bayad with similar powers of commital.

1 Third Class Magistrate at Vadali.

Honorary Magistrates.

4 First Class Magistrates (Raja of Chandarni, Raja of Kukadia and Thakores of Pol, Degamda Jadecha and the Manager of Aroda).

8 Second Class Magistrates (Thakores of Dolgarh, Undni, Diyoli, Ghormada, Moti Mori, Derol and the Maharaj of Soor and Jadecha of Sumra).

4 Third Class Magistrates (Thakores of Mahu and Sabulwad, the Maharaj of Dawad and the Waghela of Posina).

There are 7 Courts exercising Civil Justice. The Sir Nyayadhish Court is the original Court for civil political suits except with regard to boundary disputes and cases of alienated holdings which are heard and disposed of by the Revenue Officer. Appeals against the decisions of these Courts are entertained by the Mehkma Khas.

The system of extradition does not obtain fully between the Idar State and the neighbouring States of Rajputana. Cases arising between this State and the States of Mewar, Sirohi and Dungarpur are disposed of by Border Courts composed of the Political Officers on either side.

There is one central Jail at Himatnagar. There are 5 Khalsa Jails and 17 Sardari Jails and lock-ups.

18. **Tribute.**—The State pays an yearly tribute of Rs. 30,340 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichdi and other Rajhaks from its subordinate Sardars, the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

19. **Land Administration.**—The total number of villages is 915 and consist of 318 Khalsa, 550 alienated, 45 co-shared and 2 disputed villages. The Vighoti system is mostly in vogue in the Khalsa villages. It prevails in 161 villages. Kaccha Vighoti has been introduced in 29 and Bhagbatai in 75. The revenue demands in 12 villages were determined by measurement of the actual area under cultivation and application of fixed rates on the acreage. The remaining 41 villages have been leased out for fixed amounts or Ankdas. Among the alienated villages, the Vighoti system prevailed only in 40. In the remaining 510 villages the revenue was realised by the alienees in kind. Out of the 45 co-shared villages, 14 are governed by the Vighoti system, 9

by Kacchi Vighoti, 18 by the Bhagbatai and 4 by the Ankda system. The total culturable area in the Khalsa and co-shared portions of the State in 1917–18 was approximately 2,08,000 acres, out of which the area in occupation in that year was 1,25,394 acres.

20. **Average Revenue and Expenditure.**—The average gross revenue and expenditure inclusive of all alienations, worked out on the last five years, is Rs. 10,01,725 and Rs. 9,19,203 respectively. The receipts and expenditure under importment heads for the year 1917–18 are given below:-

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
1. Land Revenue	...3,94,152	1. Tribute...	... 30,340
2. Forest Revenue...	7,122	2. Administrative charges ...	...3,30,606
3. Customs and Excise Revenue	3,87,922	3. Education	... 16,608
4. Stamp Revenue	17,369	4. Medical ...	... 15,128
5. Judicial Receipts	5,990	5. Domestic charges	1,58,576
		6. Public Works Department	... 53,236
		7. Pensions	... 11,796
		8. Fixed Cash Payment...	... 16,485

EARLY HISTORY OF IDAR.

21. Idar is first known in tradition as Ildurg, the residence in the *Dvapar Yug* or third age, of Elvan or Rakhshas and his brother Vátápi. These demons, man-eaters who harassed and laid waste the country round, were atlast destroyed by the seer Agastya. In the *Kali Yug*, or present age, when Yudhishthir was fresh in men's memories and Vikram had not yet risen to free the world from debt, Veni Vachhraj ruled in Idar. He owned a magic gold figure which gave him money for building the Idar fortress and reservoirs. Veni Vachhraj's queen was a Nágputri the daughter of one

of the Snake Kings of the under world. After living together happily for sometime, as they were seated in an oreal window in Idargad, a corpse, followed by a train of mourners chanced to pass. Asking what the procession meant, the Rani was told that one of them was dead and that the rest were mourning. 'Let us leave a place where men die' said the Rani, and she and the King went together to the Hill of Tárán Máta, and entering a cleft in the rock, close to where the Goddess is now worshipped, they were no more seen. Then the land lay desolate for many years.

22. **Gehlot Rulers (800-970).**—When Valbhinagar fell (770), Pushpavati, one of Shiladitya's queens, was at the Arásur shrine of Amba Bhawàni, fulfilling a vow, for the Goddess had heard her prayer and she was with Child. On her way back Pushpavati heard that Valabhi had fallen and that she was a widow. Taking refuge in a mountain cave, she was delivered of a son, whom she named 'Goha' the Cave-born. Leaving the babe in the charge of a Brahman woman, and telling her to bring him up as one of her own sons but to marry him to a Rajput's daughter, she mounted the funeral pile and followed her lord. Idar was then in the hands of the Bhils, and the young Goha, leaving his Brahman mother, took to the woods with the Bhils and, by his daring, won their hearts. One day the Bhils in sport choosing a king, the choice fell on Goha, and one of the children of the forest cutting his finger rubbed the blood on Goha's forehead as the sovereign mark, *Tilak*. This Goha, the son, of Shiladitya, became lord of the forests and mountains of Idar. His descendants are said to have ruled for seven generations, till the Bhils tired of strangers, attacked and slew Nágáditya, the eighth prince of the line. His infant son, Bapa, then only three years old, was saved to become, twelve years later (974), the founder of the Meywár dynasty. Then the city fell into ruins.

23. **Parihar Rulers (1000-1200).**—Some time after, a band of Parihár Rajputs, from Mandovar in Marwar, binding the garland upon its gates, refounded Idar, and ruled there for several generations. In the time of one of these Parihár rulers, Amarsing by name, the Raja of Kanouj, performing a sacrifice in honour of his daughter's marriage, sent letters of invitation to the neighbouring Rajas. Idar was then subject to Chitor, and Samarshi Raval of Chitor, invited by his brother-in-law Pruthuraj to accompany him to the marriage, summoned his vassal Amarsing to attend him. The Parihar Chieftain, with his son and a body of five thousand horse, went to Chitor, and soon after (1193) the Idar force was cut to pieces in the great slaughter of Thanesar. When the news reached Idar, many of the Ranis cast themselves from the steepcliff to the north of the town, still known as the 'Ranis' Leap' or 'Murder Hill'.

Amarsing had left Idar in the hands of a servant Háthi Sord, a Koli, in whom he had every trust. Hathi held the country till his death, and was succeeded by his son Samalio Sord, in whose time the Rathods first (1257) appeared in Idar.

24. **The Rathods (1250).**—Driven south by the Muhammadans, the Rathods, about the end of the twelfth century, under the guidance of Siyoji, the son or nephew of Jaychand Dalo Pánglo of Kanouj established themselves in the sandy deserts of Marwar. Siyoji's second son, Sonangji repaired to the court of Anhilwáda, whose sovereign, probably Bhim Dev II (1177–1215), assigned him the fief of Sametra in the district of Kadi. And not many years after the Rathods won for themselves the fort and lands of Idar. The local story of this conquest is, that Samalio Sord by his tyranny roused his subjects' discontent. His chief adviser, a Nagar-Brahman, had a beautiful daughter, whom Samalio demanded in marriage. The father, not daring to refuse,

begged half a year's delay. This was granted, and in the interval he paid a visit to Sametra, and, introducing himself to Sonangji, asked him if he was bold enough to take Idar. Sonangji agreed to try, and the Brahman, returning home, declared that he was making preparations for the marriage and was assembling his relations. By twos and threes a hundred carriages, supposed to contain Brahman women, brought to the minister's mansion the Rathod warriors and their leader. The minister at length gave out that all was ready, and asked Sámalio and his relations to the feast. After the arrival of the bridegroom and his party, intoxicating drugs and liquor were freely served, and on the minister's ordering his servants to bring the second course, the Rajputs rushed forward and surrounded the banquet hall. Samalio strove to cut his way through his enemies and regain the fortress, but, within a short distance of the gate of Idargad, fell mortally wounded. When Sonangji came to the spot where he lay dying, Samalio, raising himself for the last time, made the royal mark on the victorious Rathod's brow, and with his dying breath begged that each Rathod Rao on mounting the royal cushion should be marked with the *tilak*, by a sword, who should draw the blood from his own right hand, and say 'May the kingdom of Samalio Sord flourish.' Spots on the ascent to Idargad, still pointed to as Samalio's blood stains, are marked by the Hindus with vermillion on 'the dark fourteenth' and other days on which Hanuman is worshipped, and, to the present time, when a fresh descendant of Sonangji seats himself on the cushion of his ancestors in their last retreat at Pol, a Koli of Sarván marks his forehead with blood in token of his yet unsurrendered title to Samalio's domains. For the next four generations the Idar territories remained unchanged. Then Ranmal, the fifth in descent from Sonangji, took from a Yadav family the country called the Bhagar between Idar and Meywar.

25. **Musalman Supremacy (1300).**—During this time Muhamadan power had spread over Gujarat, and Idar had been forced to acknowledge its supremacy. According to one account Muzaffar, one of Ala-ud-din's (1295-1315) Generals took Idar, and it seems probable that Idar was unable to avoid sharing in the general submission enforced by Alph Khan in the early years of the fourteenth century (1300-1317). Muhammad Taghlik (1325-1351), about forty years later, on entering Gujarat to quell a revolt, first turned his arms against the Chiefs of the north-east frontier, and Idar was probably included in the settlement of the province, a work on which the Emperor spent the next three years (1347-1350). Under the weaker rulers that followed Muhammad, Idar would seem to have been left unmolested till, near the close of the century, Musalman supremacy was again enforced by Zafar Khan, afterwards Muzaffar Shah the founder of the Ahmedabad dynasty.

26. **Siege of Idar (1398).**—In 1393, the Idar Chief refusing to pay his tribute, the Viceroy invested his fort, and after a long siege, forcing the garrison, to surrender, extorted a large payment of money and jewels. Five years later (1398) Zafar Khan, determining to reduce Idar, besieged the fort and laid the country waste. While the garrison held out, news came of Timur's overthrow of the Delhi Empire, and concluding a peace with Ranmal, Zafar Khan returned to Patan (1401). After three years, according to one account, he again marched to levy the tribute of Idar when the Chief fled to Visalnagar leaving Zafar Khan to occupy his capital. If this account is correct the Idar Chief must soon after have been restored for, in the revolt, that followed the death of Muzaffar Shah (1411), two of the rebels, Moid-ud-din Firoz Khan, the cousin, and Masti Khan, the uncle of Sultan Ahmed I, were aided by Ranmal the Idar Chief, and took refuge in his fortress. Sultan Ahmed sending troops against

the rebels forced them to flee to Nagor, and Rao Ranmal dispairing of success made peace with the King by surrendering his horses, elephants, and other war materials (1414). About thirteen years later (1426) Sultan Ahmed again marched against Idar, defeated the force brought to meet him, and drove Ráo Punja, the successor of Ranmal, to the hills. Idar was always a troublesome neighbour and difficult to subdue for, when his country was threatened, the Chief could retire to his hills where he could not easily be followed. As a permanent check on his movements, Ahmedshah, in 1427, built the fort of Ahmednagar on the banks of the Hathmati. In the following year (1428) during a frontier foray, Rao Punja, repulsed and pursued by the Muhammadan cavalry, galloped towards Idar, and, as he passed along a path at the edge of a ravine, his horse shied, and, falling into the chasm below, killed his rider. After Rao Punja's death Sultan Ahmed marched on Idar and did not return till Punja's son Narandas had agreed to pay a yearly tribute of Rs. 3,000. Next year Rao Narandas failing to pay his tribute, Sultan Ahmed again marched to Idar, and, on the 14th of November, carried by storm one of the chief forts in the province, paobably Idargad, and built in it a magnificent mosque.

27. **Idar taken (1429).**—In 1445, Muhammad II, the son and successor of Ahmed, marched against Rao Bhan the brother and successor of Narandas, who by the Muhammadans is called Bir or Vir Rai. Rao Bhan for a time took to the hills; but afterwards agreeing to give the Sultan his daughter in marriage, his possessions were confirmed to him. The Rao appears to have remained quiet during the reign of Mahmud Begada, as, from 1459 to 1513 no mention is made of any expedition against him. Rao Bhan left two sons, Surajmal and Bhim. Surajmal ruled for nearly eighteen months, leaving a son Raimalji, whose place was in his minority, usurped by his uncle Bhim. In 1514 Rao Bhim defeated

Ain-ul-mulk, Governor of Patan, who on his way to Ahmedabad had turned aside to attack the Rao. So daring a success brought on the Rao the full weight of the king's displeasure. Advancing with a great army he found Idar abandoned and destroyed it. At this time Muzaffar was anxious to advance into Malva, and, on receiving a large sum of money, made peace with the Rao. Rao Bhim, on his death, was succeeded by his son, Bharmal, who soon after was deposed by Rana Sang of Chitor, whose daughter was married to Raimal the son of Surajmal. In 1515, Bharmal sought the aid of Sultan Muzaffar, and he sending Nizam-ul-mulk, one of his chief officers, replaced Bharmal as ruler of Idar. Raimal did not despair, and two years after again appearing in Idar, defeated a Muhammadan officer Zehr-ul-mulk, the Jher Khan of Hindu tradition. Soon after this Raimal died, and Bharmal became the undisputed Chief. But his capital remained in the hands of the Musalmans. In 1519 in the presence of Mubariz-ul-mulk, Governor of Idar, some one praised the bravery of Rana Sang of Chitor. Mubariz to show his contempt, ordered a dog to be tied to the gate of the Idar fort, and to be called Rana Sang. Hearing of this insult, Rana Sang marched against Idar. Mubariz having only 900 men retired to Ahmednagar and Sang taking Idar and marching against Ahmednagar defeated Mubariz and plundered the town. This Hindu success did not last long. In the next year (December 1520) Sultan Muzaffar marched on Idar and again took it. During the Musalman occupation of their capital, the Raos are said to have lived at Sarvan, the village held by the descendants of Samalio Sord, formerly in Idar for any length of time. Rao Bharmal again occupied his capital and was twice attacked by Bahadur Shah in 1528 and in 1530. The second expedition seems to have reduced Rao Bharmal to obedience, as mention is made that in 1530 Bahadur led an army into Bayad and the Rajas of Idar and

Dunderpur were present and served in his camp. Dying in 1543 Bharmal was succeeded by Punjaji. During Punjaji's time the power of the Ahmedabad kings greatly declined, and, as he is never mentioned, the Idar Chief was probably left in almost complete independence. Afterwards in the reigns of the last Ahmedabad kings (1540-1572), the Rao of Idar was freed from the demand of tribute on agreeing to serve with 2,000 horse. Punjaji was succeeded by his son Narandas, a great ascetic, who lived only on grain that had first been eaten by cows.

28. **Tributary to Akbar (1576).**—In 1573, Narandas took part in the revolt against Khan Aziz Koka, the Viceroy of Gujarat. This revolt was checked by Akbar in person, and in 1575 and again in 1576, expeditions were sent against Idar. In the last of these the Rao fled, and Idar fell into the Emperor's hands. Following his usual policy, Akbar asking for no more than an admission of his supremacy, restored the Rao to his State and made him a commander of 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. Rao Narandas was succeeded by Viramdev, a favourite hero, with the bards. Viramdev left no son, and, in supersession of his elder brother Gopaldas, was succeeded by his brother Kalianmal. Going to Delhi, Gopaldas took service with the Emperor in the hope of being helped to regain Idar. At length advancing at the head of an army, he took possession of Mandva, Lal Mia, the Musalman landlord of that place, fell on him, and Gopaldas, with fifty-two Rajputs, was slain.

When he went to Delhi, Gopaldas left his family at the hamlet of a cowherd named Volo. On growing up Gopaldas' sons made the hamlet their head-quarters, calling it Valasna, after the cowherd, and gradually encroached on the country round till their lands included the estates of great and little Valasna. At the same time Kalianmal, the ruler of Idar,

conquered from Meywar the districts of Panavda, Pahari, Javas, Jora, Pathiu, Valecha, and others that had been brought under Meywar in the reign of Viramdev. Kalianmal was succeeded by his son Rao Jaganath. During Kalianmal's rule two political parties had been formed, one including the proprietors of Vasai, Mundeti and Kariadaru, supported by the Chiefs of Posina and Derol; and the other including Garibdas, the Rehvar Thakor of Ranasan, the chief Muhammadan Kasbatis of Idar, and Motichand Shah, proprietor of Vadali. In these times (about 1650) the Gujarat Viceroys began to levy the Idar tribute more regularly than before, and Vetal Bharot of Baroda was the Emperor's security for the Idar Chiefs. This security became in time his creditorf or so large an amount that the Rao determined to get rid of him, and bringing a charge of fornication against him, drove him out of Idar. Upon this Vetal going to Delhi sought the Emperor's help, promising to bring Idar into his hands. The Emperor ordered Prince Murad, then Viceroy of Ahmedabad (1654–1657), to help Vetal with 5,000 horse. The Rao's Agent at the Court of Delhi sent word of the threatened danger. But on Vetal's assurance that the rumour was false, the Rao made no preparation. Soon after, Prince Murad appeared, and, the Rao retiring to Pol, Idar was taken without a blow (1656). Placing a Muhammadan Officer Syed Hatho in command, Prince Murad continued the Idar Ministers in the management of affairs. Soon after in his retreat at Pol, Rao Jaganath died.

29. **Idar regained (1658).**—His son Punja, then a minor, went to Delhi to receive investiture, but failing by the rivalry of the Jeypur Raja, fled in disguise and joined his mother at Udepur. Helped by the Rana of Udepur, Rao Punja, in 1658, won back Idar, where he lived, placing his Ranis and treasure at Sarvan. Poisoned after ruling for about six months, he was succeeded by his brother Gopinath

who began plundering as far as Ahmedabad, and was bought off by Syed Hatho, the Musalman Governor, by money payments. This blackmail, *Vol* the Pol Raos still levy from Idar. Garibdas Rehvar, who was at the head of a party in Idar, fearing that Gopinath would take vengeance, Arjundas brought an army from Ahmedabad to drive him out. The Rao fled to the hills and died for want of opium of which he was accustomed to take a pound and a quarter a day. The affairs of Idar now fell into the hands of Motichand Shah proprietor of Vadali, and the proprietor of Vasai, Garibdas being the chief Minister. In 1679 Karansing, Gopinath's son drove out the Muhammadan garrison from Idar and regained possession of his capital. Shortly after, Mahammad Amin Khan and Mahammad Bahlol Khan retook Idar, the Chief flying to Sarvan where he stayed till his death. Karansing had two sons, Chando or Chandrasing, and Madhavsing. Madhavsing took possession of Verábar, which his descendants still hold. For several years Idar remained in the hands of a Musalman garrison commanded by Muhammad Bahlol Khan. In 1696 Chandrasing began to make raids on the Idar territory, and in 1718 the proprietors of Vasai having driven out the Muhammadan garrison brought him back to Idar. His soldiers getting clamorous for their pay he gave Sardarsing of Valasna as security, and entrusting the Government to him retired to Pol. Putting the ruler a Parihar Rajput to death, he seated himself on the royal cushion and founded the present ruling family of Pol. At Idar, after for a time ruling in Chandrasing's name, Sardarsing was raised to the chiefship, but afterwards quarrelling with the Kasbatis he had to retire to Valasna. Bacha Pandit then ruled in Idar till in 1731 he was driven out by Maharajas Anandsing and Raising, brothers of Maharaja Abhaysing of Jodhpur.

30. **Maharaj Anandsing (1731-1742).**—Of the succession of the Jodhpur Chiefs of the Rathod clan two stories

are told; one that they were called in by the Idar ministers; the other that they had been in revolt against their brother, the Maharaja Abhaysing, Viceroy of Gujarat, and had been pacified by the grant of Idar.

In 1734 Jawan Mard Khan, one of the leading Gujarat Musalman nobles, marched on Idar. Anandsing and Raising sought the aid of Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindya, who were at this time in Malva. The Maratha Chiefs at once marched to their help, and Jawan Mard Khan, who found himself opposed to an overwhelming army, was forced to agree to pay a sum of Rs. 1,75,000. At the close of the rainy season of 1738, Momin Khan (1738–1743) the Viceroy of Gujarat came to Idar and levied tribute from the Chiefs of Mohanpur and Ranasan. This tribute Anandsing and Raising claimed as being within the limits of their own territory. But the dispute was amicably settled, Raising, at Momin Khan's request, remaining with him and Momin Khan agreeing to pay his men's expenses. In 1741 Rangoji, the Maratha Chief, induced Raising, to leave Momin Khan and join his service, but Momin soon detached Raising from this alliance by conferring on him the districts of Modasa, Kankrej, Ahmednagar, Prantij, and Harsol. Next year (1742) the Rehvar Rajputs attacked and took Idar killing the Chief Raja Anandsing. On hearing of this disaster his brother Raising, taking leave from Momin Khan, went to Idar, attacked and drove out the Rehvars, and placing Anandsing's son, Shivsing, a boy of six years on the throne, himself acted as minister. Raising died in 1750.

31. **Maharaj Shivsing (1742-1791).**—During the Maratha and Musalman struggles which ended in the Maratha capture of Ahmedabad in 1757, Shivsing would seem to have sided with the Musalmans, and to have been, as a punishment, forced to give up Prantij, Bijapur, and his halves of Modasa, Bayad and Harsol.

About the year 1766 the Geekwar army under Appa Saheb came to Idar and demanded from Shivsing half of the territory of Idar as belonging to his uncle Raising who had died without male issue. Shivsing tried to avoid compliance, but was in the end compelled to write over a half share of the revenues of the State. In 1778 the Peshwa's deputy at Ahmedabad, with the help of the brother of Surajmal, of the Idar proprietors who had been put to death by the eldest son of Shivsing, levied a tax in the Idar districts named *Ghanim Ghoda Vero* or the robbers' cess. Thirteen years later Shivsing died (1791). leaving five sons, Bhavanising, Sagramsing, Zalimsing, Amirsing and Indrasing. His eldest son Bhavanising succeeded him, but dying after twelve days was succeeded by his son Gambhirsing, then thirteen years old.

32. **Maharaj Gambhirsing (1791-1855).**—Maharaj Shivsing died in the year 1791, leaving five sons, Bhawanising, Sagramsing, Zalimsing, Amirsing, and Indrasing. Prior to his death he had bestowed the districts of Ahmednagar in Puta on Sagramsing. Bhawanising succeeded to the *Gádi*, but dying immediately after, his son Gambhirsing, a youth of fourteen years of age, assumed the reigns of Government. Indrasing, the youngest son, being blind from his birth, his mother, prior to immolating herself with her husband, requested the village of Wasai might be made over to him for his maintenance; the other two brothers, Zalimsing and Amirsing, appear to have been left without any provision whatever: all resided at Idar. Shortly after the death of Bhawanising at the instigation of Sagramsing, the two brothers conspired to take the life of their nephew Gambhirsing, doubtless bought over by the promises of Sagramsing, who would have succeeded to the *Gádi*. The wife of Zalimsing was overheard by a slave girl reproaching her husband for the heinousness of the intended crime, and remonstrating with him on the

folly of lending himself to assist the ambitious views of his elder brother, who would alone reap the benefit, whereas the odium would rest with him.

The slave girl repeated this conversation to Gambhirsing who on this occasion acted with much more spirit and determination than could have been expected from one so young in years. He left the palace, assembled all the Putavats who happened to be at Idar in consequence of his father's death and inquired if they were the servants of the Darbar, or of Sagramsing and his uncles. On their replying in his favour and, paying their respects accordingly, he communicated the plot to them. They all rallied around him, and finding himself sufficiently strong to defy his uncles, he desired them to quit Idar, which they lost no time in doing, Sagramsing retiring to Ahmednagar, and Zalimsing, with his brother Amirsing, taking advantage of the minority of their nephew, seizing upon the Purgunas of Morasa and Bayer.

Some time afterwards (A. D. 1795) the three brothers acting in concert made a foray into the Idar districts, and carried off a large quantity of cattle. This insult induced Gambhirsing to collect his followers, and give battle to his uncles, in which, however, he was defeated, and a gun was captured. This was owing to the treachery of the Chowan and Champavut tribes, who had been bought over by his uncles, and remained neutral in the fight. When the gun was taken, Gambhirsing, with the impetuosity of youth, wished either to recover it or to die in the attempt, but he was diverted from his intentions by the Kookria Thakore (Champavut tribe, which remained faithful) and induced to leave the field. By the influence of the Bhats, a reconciliation between the uncles and nephew was effected, and agreements were entered into, very disadvantageous to Gambhirsing; for the former were not only allowed to retain the two Purgunas of

Morasa and Bayer they had in the first instance seized upon, but every subsequent possession, which included Dawur, Arora, Veerawara, Bulochpoor, Vururawa, Senole, Gabut, and the Kichadi payable by the Sabar Kantha.

All these villages, including Kuntaloo Bara, a Puta of twelve villages under a Bhomeea Chief, had been taken possession of by Zalimsing, either before or after the agreement alluded to; and on his dying without heirs some time after, a further hardship was perpetrated on Idar by the widow being allowed to adopt a younger son of the Ahmednagar family, to whom they went in failure of direct male issue.

Gambhirsing seems soon to have been aware of the imposition practised upon him; for two years afterwards (A. D. 1797) he informed his securities of his intention not to abide by engagements so detrimental to his interests, and desired them to make his uncles acquainted with his determination. Preparations were made by both parties for a resort to arms.

Sagramsing of Ahmednagar died in 1798, leaving an only son, Kanusing, a boy eleven years old, to succeed him. Zalimsing, knowing the intentions of Gambhirsing against the Puta, took the youth under his protection, and during his minority managed the affairs of his estate for him. As a precautionary measure, he applied to the Peshwas Government at Ahmedabad, and obtained its support in favour of his young nephew. Gambhirsing was in consequence compelled to postpone his designs upon the Puta.

Gambhirsing, in the year 1800, at the head of a numerous Seebundee, levied a tax termed "Khundnee" from Kuruk Pura, Jawas Panora, and Sirwam; he took security for its regular payment, and in the latter place left a Thana.

In 1801 a force from Palanpur took possession of Gadhwada and expelled the Koli Chiefs, who appealed to Gambhirsing,

to whom they were tributary. Gambhirsing was not at the time able to afford them assistance; but the next year, the Moolukgiri force under Babajee Saheb came from Kathiawar and encamped at Sidhpoor, whence Gambhirsing was summoned to pay up his arrears of Ghanun Ghora. Whilst there, for that purpose, Gambhirsing, who was most anxious to expel the Mussalmans from Gadwara, made overtures to the Soobah, who agreed to assist his views, on condition of some increase being made to the tribute payable to the Gaekwar. After some difficulty it was settled at the present sum, Rs. 24,001, and its name changed to Ghasdana. These arrangements being made, Phureed Khan, in charge of Gadwara, was driven out, and the Koli Chiefs, on being restored, wrote over a half share of the revenues, which continues to be enjoyed by that State to this day.

The Thakore of Gorwara, a Rehwar Chief, having (in 1804) been murdered by his brother, the son of the deceased sought the assistance of Gambhirsing in recovering his patrimony which his uncle had seized upon; this was readily granted on condition of receiving two-fifths of the produce, which was accordingly written over to Idar, and subsequently, at the intervention of Zalimsing, given to Indrasing.

Thakore Bhatheejee of Amaliara, a Koli Chief of great energy and determination, had for a number of years rendered himself very obnoxious to his neighbours by his demands for Giras, which he was always ready to exact by force of arms. Some of Zalimsing's villages were not exempted from the payment of this tax, which was a very galling and humiliating one to Rathor pride. It is also said that Bhatheejee, some years before, refused to make his salam to any one below Idar, when called on to do so by Zalimsing.

Bhatheeji's continued excesses and exactions eventually induced the Baroda Durbar to interfere, and in the end of

the year a force under Raghoba Tatia marched to coerce him. Zalimsing, burning to revenge himself for all the indignities he had suffered at the hands of this Chief, immediately joined the Gaekwar force with all his followers, and was present at the attack on Amaliara, which was obstinately defended by the Kolies, who, screened by the thick jungle and deep ravines around the village, occasioned their opponents great loss. The Kolies, in the end, were driven out, and the village occupied by the Gaekwaris who dispersed in all directions for the sake of plunder. Whilst so engaged, the Kolies took the opportunity of attacking a gun slightly guarded, as it was descending into the ravines. Zalimsing, fearing that his gun might fall into the enemy's hands, went with a few followers to protect it across the river; here he was set on by the Kolies and mortally wounded. The firing caused the troops to reassemble, and the fight recommenced, and ended in the death of Raghoba Tatia and the retreat of the Gaekwar force.

In the year 1808 Gambhirsing attacked Veeravar, one of the Bhayats of the Rao of Pol, also Timba, a Koli village, and the villages of Nawgam and Borna, belonging to the Rana of Danta, from all of which he compelled the payment of the Khichadi tribute. After this Pol was visited, and the Rao Ratansing was similarly obliged to give security.

Gambhirsing again rallied out, in 1809 and collected Khichadi from the Koli villages of Karcha, Samera, Dehgamra, Vungur, Wandeole and Khoosky, the last a Rajput possession, belonging to the Dabhee Rajputs. He subsequently levied the same Huk from the Rehwar Putas of Sirdoi, Mohanpur, Ranasan and Rupal.

Amirsing of Bayer died in 1823, leaving no male issue, but two unmarried daughters. Both Idar and Ahmednagar laid claim to the vacant Taluka, the former, on

account of its having formed originally, an integral part of its possessions, and from its being the head of the family, to whom all property devolved in default of male issue ; the latter, on the plea of its never having been received in maintenance, but wrested from the parent stem, whereby the connexion between the two had been seered, and the latter rendered independent of the former. Subsequently (1827), through the instrumentality of Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantyne, an agreement was entered into for the settlement of their mutual claims on Modasa and Bayer. By this arrangement, Idar agreed to relinquish all right upon the estate of Zalimsing, which was to be exclusively enjoyed by Ahmednagar ; in consideration of this arrangement the district of Kuntaloo Bara, a subsequent conquest of Zalimsing, was returned to Idar, and the remaining one-third to Ahmednagar, after deducting a certain yearly allowance for the widow of the deceased ; the two daughters to be provided for in marriage, for which purpose Ahmednagar agreed to advance Rs. 7,001, the remaining balance to devolve on Idar.

This settlement appears, however, never to have been acted upto; for the widow subsequently (A. D. 1833) wrote over the whole estate to Gambhirsing, on the condition of his effecting the marriage of her daughters, who were placed under his protection for that purpose; but the terms not having been fulfilled, perhaps owing to the death of the Raja, the remaining surviving daughter escaped from Idar, and returned to the protection of her mother, and the Ahmednagar authorities, in whose favour a precisely similar document was executed by the widow. Shortly after the execution of this bond the widow died, and the daughter having declined matrimony, she, with the assistance of Ahmednagar, continued the management of her estate.

Gambhirsing dying in the midst of these discussions, and there being no one to re-agitate them at the time, all

being occupied in looking after their own interests, the subject dropped. A few months prior to the decease of Gambhirsing, he having, it is said, forebodings of his approaching end, and knowing that his own conduct towards his Chiefs had been such as to alienate their affection from him and his family, took advantage of the presence of Mr. Erskine at Idar, to make over his son to the care of the British Government, rightly judging that this was the only way by which the machinations of his Chiefs could be subverted, and the integrity of his son's possessions preserved. At his death, seven wives and the same number of concubines sacrificed themselves on his funeral pile.

33. **Maharaj Jawansing (1833-1868).**—The continious gross mismanagement of the Idar State, exposed to the rapacity of unprincipled Chiefs and Karbharis, together with the helpless condition of the young prince, induced the Rani to apply to the British Government, during Captain Outram's Agency (A. D. 1837), to place the same under attachment.

Shortly after the imposition of the attachment, the disputes regarding the succession to Modasa and Bayer were reagitated, and referred by the Rani of Idar to Captain Outram. From the investigation held by that Officer into these conflicting claims, it appeared that the lady in possession of Bayer claimed the right of disposing of the property in any way she thought proper; but a reference to Rajusthan proved fatal to this right of poprietorship, for, according to Rajput custom, no female can inherit property in her own right. The same authority, namely, the Rana of Udepur and Raja of Partapgadh, decided in favour of the Idar right to succeed, as being the head of the family, apparently, however, overlooking the point upon which the whole difficulty rested, namely, the possessions in dispute having been partly taken by the sword. Had it been otherwise, no dispute

could have arisen; both parties, anxious to obtain more than they were authorised to demand by the deed entered into in 1827, cautiously avoided any allusion thereto, and it was not till 1840, when counter claims were advanced by the Collector of Ahmedabad, that the Rani could be induced to produce this document, which was sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the settlement of the question upon this basis. The Ahmednagar authorities have all along evaded producing a similar document, in the hope of being able to effect a more beneficial arrangement for themselves. In the meanwhile the death of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and adoption of Tukhtsing to the throne of Marwar, to the exclusion of the Idar branch, the present Raja of Idar, put a stop to any further proceedings, as the house of Idar, in right of its being the head of the family, claimed the whole of the Ahmednagar possessions.

This claim the Maharaja of Jodhpur attempted to set aside, on the plea of his son, and not himself, having succeeded by adoption on the death of his nephew in 1841; an assertion at variance with truth, for the adoption took place the day before his leaving Ahmednagar *en route* to Jodhpur for the purpose of retaining the possession in his own family, and on which account the adoption was antedated to correspond with the demise of his nephew in 1841, and his own succession denied.

It was finally decided by the Government of India, on the 14th April 1848, that Ahmednagar and its dependencies should revert to the elder of the Idar branch of the family, and that these two principalities should, as they did previous to A. D. 1784, again from one State, under the Raja of Idar, and that Maharaja Tukhtsing should be required immediately to remove his eldest son Jaswantsing, and the other members of his family, from Ahmednagar to Jodhpur.

AHMEDNAGAR.

34. The Ahmednagar Taluka is next in size to that of Idar, and, as it has been shown in the preceding narrative, the two families are nearly related to each other, the father of Maharaj Tukhtsingji of Jodhpur being a second cousin of the Raja of Idar. Ahmednagar was formerly a part of Idar, and bestowed by Maharaj Shivsingji, some fifty or sixty years ago, on his second son, Sugramsing, the Chief who is supposed to have instigated his younger brothers, Zalimsing and Amirsing, to murder their nephew Gambhirsing, then a boy fourteen years old.

On their flight from Idar, the two younger brothers, with the assistance of Sagramsing, seized upon the Purgunas of Morasa and Bayer, and maintained possession of them in defiance of all the exertions of Gambhirsing to dispossess them. A very intimate connexion appears to have always existed between the three brothers, who, knowing how little they had to expect from their nephew, owing to their own ill conduct, united cordially together, and proved too strong for the attempts of Gambhirsing. When Sagramsing died, Zalimsing of Modasa took charge of his son, reared him to manhood, and then placed him in charge of his estates. On the death of Zalimsing in the attempt on Amaliara, his widow, supported by Ahmednagar and Bayer, adopted as her child Purtapsing, the youngest brother of the Ahmednagar Raja: this adoption was disputed by Idar, who claimed the estate as head of the family, and through the Baroda Darbar caused it to be restored again. It was, however, eventually, through the influence of the Resident at Baroda, and the Collector of Ahmedabad, returned to Purtapsing, upon whose death without heirs, it went to Ahmednagar, by the adoption of the Raja's eldest son, who afterwards succeeded his father, and thus kept both.

Amirsing of Bayer dying in the year 1823 without male issue, both Idar and Ahmednagar laid claims to the vacant Puta, and after long disputing about their respective rights, the deed of partition already mentioned was entered into; Ahmednagar resigning Kunthaloo Bara in favour of Idar, on condition of that State relinquishing all further claims on Modasa, and Bayer being divided between them, two-thirds to Idar and one-third to Ahmednagar.

Kurimsing, Raja of Ahmednagar, died in the year 1835, leaving two sons, Prithising and Tukhtsing. It was on this occasion that the forcible Sutti alluded to occurred. Mr. Erskine, then present, endeavoured by pursuation to prevent the intended Sutti from taking place; but having reason to suspect that the authorities were merely temporising until a sufficient force had collected to enable them to carry their wishes into execution, he attempted to disarm a numerous band of Kolies about to enter the town: in the attempt, an Officer, Lieutenant Lewis, was wounded, the gates were closed, and the walls manned, which compelled the small detachment to move to a short distance out of reach of the fire from the walls. At midnight, the females, with the corpse of the Raja, were taken through bye-paths, and out of one of the breaches in the wall, to where the pyre was prepared, and the ceremony hurried over, after which all the parties concerned in the rite fled to the hills.

Prithising and Tukhtsing were the first to avail themselves of the general amnesty proclaimed by Government in 1836. Their possessions were restored to them on their renouncing the practice of Sutti in their families, and engaging not to entertain foreign mercenaries.

Prithising died on the 6th December 1839, leaving one of his widows *enceinte*, who gave birth to a son. Owing to the praiseworthy exertions of Tukhtsing, the widows of the deceased Raja were dissuaded from burning themselves with

their husband's corpse. Government, on becoming aware of his laudable endeavours in the cause of humanity, marked its sense of his conduct by a suitable present. The infant Raja dying during the reigns of 1841, Tukhtsing, who had upto that time acted as Regent, succeeded as next-of-kin to the vacant *Gadi*.

The death of the Raja of Jodhpur without male issue, in the year 1843, led to numerous intrigues, which subsequently ended in the adoption of Tukhtsing to the throne of Marwar, to the exclusion of Idar, the senior branch of the family. The success which attended the Ahmednagar intrigues may perhaps be attributed to the supineness of the Idar Durbar, who, trusting in the protection afforded by the attachment, may have neglected to use the means necessary to conciliate those interested in the adoption at Jodhpur.

On the departure of the Maharaja (Tukhtsing) for Jodhpur, the Ahmednagar Taluka with its dependencies was placed under attachment, and, it was finally decided by the Government of India, in the year 1848, that the Idar and Ahmednagar principalities should be re-united under the Raja of Idar.

35. **Maharaj Jawansingji (1855-1868).**—Maharaj Gambhirsingji had two sons of whom the first Umedsing died in his father's lifetime. Gambhirsing was succeeded by Maharaj Jawansing, a prince whose intelligence and loyalty gained for him the honour of a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India. He was formerly some what addicted to insobriety, but his mother, and many of her relations having embraced the tenets of the Hindu reformer Swami Narayan, a sect which has gained ground in the Province, the Raja was also induced to become a proselyte to a creed which in addition to inculcating a stricter degree of morality, enjoins total abstinence from meat and spirituous liquors.

Mr. Alexander Rogers, Commissioner, Northern Division held a Darbar in Idar in 1868, where all the Chiefs of the Mahi Kantha took part and the title of Knighthood was bestowed upon the Maharaja on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The Maharaja was also given an Adoption Sanad.

Sir Jawansingji's reign was in 1868 cut short by his death at the early age of 38. He was succeeded by his son Keshrising.

36. **Maharaj Sir Keshrising, K. C. S. I. (1868-1901).**- Maharaj Keshrisingji came on the Gadi at the age of 7 years and so the State was taken under Agency management and the young Maharaja was sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for training. The Maharaja attended the Delhi Darbar in 1877 and after finishing his training in the College he was put on the Gadi in 1882 by Colonel Wodehouse. In 1887 the Maharaja was given the title of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Maharaja was successful in introducing some reforms in his State. His Highness gave scholarships to some students of his State who resided for their education in Bombay. Through ill health he was unable to move out of his capital. His Highness died on the 20th February 1901 of heart failure.

Colonel Ferris then proceeded to Idar and took the State under management as one of the Maharanis was found to be enceinte. The administration was conducted by him in the name of " Shri Darbar Idar State ".

Maharani Chowhanji gave birth to a son on the 4th October 1901, who was named Krishnasinhji. The infant Maharaja died on the 30th November 1901. Colonel G. B. O'Donnel was then appointed Administrator of the State till the 12th February 1902 on which date His Highness Colonel Sir Pratapsinghji was installed on the Gadi.

37. **His Highness The Maharaja Major General Sir Pratapsinghji (1902-1911).**—His Highness Sir Pratapsinghji was recognised by the Government of India as a successor to the Idar Gadi in November 1901 on the death of the infant son of the late Maharaja Keshrisinghji. His Highness Sir Pratapsinghji's father, Takhatsinghji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur Gadi after the death of Mansingh. His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji enjoys the rank of Honorary Major-General in the British Army. He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and the Command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China. He is a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is also Honorary L. L. D of the University of Cambridge. He was for several years Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aid-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. All these distinctions earned by him show the value of the services rendered by him to the Empire. His Highness Major-General Sir Pratapsinghji before his succession to the Idar Gadi for a long time carried on the administration of Jodhpur in an admirable manner. In June 1911 Sir Pratapsinghji abdicated the Idar Gadi in favour of his adopted son Kumar Dolatsinghji consequent on his appointment as Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of Maharaja Samarsingh.

The adoption by His Highness of Maharaj Kumar Dolatsingh, son of His Highness' brother Maharaj Madhavsingh as his son and heir, to the Idar Raj, was approved and sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1903 on the usual condition that Dolatsingh will succeed to the Idar Gadi provided no legitimate son is hereafter born to His Highness the Maharaja. The Maharaj Kumar was allowed to carry on the administration under His Highness' supervision.

A satisfactory separation was made of the interests of Darbar and the Thakore of Posina in the co-shared estate of Posina, and the boundary line with Dungarpur, which had for many years been in dispute and a constant source of trouble to the Agencies on both sides, was finally settled by Major Chenevix Trench.

In 1909, Government bestowed another honour in the shape of an increase of two guns as a personal distinction. In 1910 the administration work was transferred to the Maharaj Kumar. The marriage of the late Maharaja's daughter, Baijlal Nand Kunwarjilal with Kumar Digvijaysinhji heir-apparent of the Limbdi State took place on 18th May 1910.

On the 26th March 1911 Champawat Dipsing was deposed and declared unfit to hold the Tintoi Patta during the rest of his life and the said Patta was placed under management of a Darbar Japti Officer. In August 1910 the administration of the Idar State was put in hands of the Maharaj Kumar and distributed under five general heads, *viz.*,—the Chief Secretary, the Revenue Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Military Secretary.

38. **Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Dolatsinghji.**—The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Dolatsinghji who is in his 42nd year, succeeded to the Gadi on its abdication by his father His Highness Major-General Sir Pratapsinghji and assumed the reigns of the State on 21st July 1911 on which day the formal installation ceremony was performed. His Highness had three sons. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Shri Himatsinghji is the heir-apparent. On 26th May 1912, His Highness went to England to attend the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties King-George V and Queen Mary. His Highness attended the Imperial Darbar and other main functions in December 1912.

His Highness replaced the old out-still system and established the Central Distillery System to be worked under State supervision and management. Mr. C. S. Middlemiss made a geological survey and discovered Steatite and Asbestos in the Meghraj Taluka. The A. P. Railway joining the South-west portion of the State with Ahmedabad had its terminus at Himatnagar. The extension from Himatnagar to Khed Brahma was opened to public traffic on 1st July, 1911. In 1912, the Sir George Clarke Leper Asylum at Bhavnath was founded. The water and silt of the tank attached to the God Shiva's temple at this ancient place of Hindu pilgrimage has long been considered to possess the remarkable property of curing that dread disease known as leprosy. The old and historic name of the capital was changed from Ahmednagar, to Himatnagar after the name of the heir-apparent. The marriage of the heir-apparent with the third daughter of the Maharaja of Tehri was celebrated on the 11th June 1913. His Highness offered his personal services with those of His Imperial Despatch Riders in the great war in Europe, which were gratefully accepted. His Highness himself joined the Indian Expeditionary Force E Division under General Arthur Watson, C. B. at Deolali, and proceeded to Egypt with the Force returning to Himatnagar after some five months. During His Highness absence, on active service, His Highness' powers were exercised by Her Highness the Maharaniji Saheba under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

Second Class States.

Name of State.	Area in sq. miles.	Population (1921).	No of villages.	Revenue.	Jama.
Polo ...	135	5,858	58	34,958	165 to Idar for Verabar Estate.
Danta ..	347	23,023	174	83,476	514 to Idar, 2371 to Baroda.

POLO.

1. **General.**—The State of Polo is a Second Class State in Mahi Kantha and is known as Vijaynagar. It is on the North-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewar. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. It maintains no local force. The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

2. The Katcha Vahivat prevails in the recovery of the land revenue, that is, the estimate of the standing crop (Kultar) is made and the State's share is recovered accordingly. The chief agricultural products are wheat, gram and maize. The Bhils being far from industrious, only cultivate what is barely sufficient for their wants. In this State Vero is levied every second year. There is no village police, but the regular police consists of 10 Sowars and 42 foot police. There is one Court of a Second Class Magistrate and the Aval Karkun is invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate. The State being under Agency Management, the Manager's Court hears all civil cases. There is one jail at the head-quarters of the State, *viz.*, Ghodasar. There is no municipality. There is no post office in Ghodasar but the post is received from the Bhiloda branch post office. Nearly

75 per cent. of the population consists of Bhils, who being very idle and indolent are not good cultivators. There is one Darbar house, a dispensary and a school in Ghodasar. There are two Mission schools in the State. As the Talukdar of Verabar is minor, the estate has come under the management of the Pol State.

The revenue Vahivat is carried on by the Manager, but the jurisdiction of this Taluka is under the Idar State. The average revenue of this Taluka is about Rs. 34,958. The loss of population in the famine of 1899 was over 23 per cent. The revenue is therefore small and improvements difficult to accomplish.

3. **History of Pol.**—The rulers of Pol are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathod Chief of Kanoj (1193). Jaychand left two sons Shivaji and Sonangji. The first founded the present family of Marwar, and the second established himself at Idar in 1257. When Sonangji was ruling at Sametri, Samalio Sord, a Koli by caste was ruling at Idar. The latter wanted to marry the daughter of his Nagar Karbhari by name Rupali. The Karbhari thereupon induced Sonangji to come to Idar which he did and after killing the Koli Chief conquered Idar in 1257 A. D. Sonangji assumed the title of Rao and his descendants reigned in Idar for about 400 years. In the sixteenth century when Rao Jagannath was ruling in Idar Shahzada Murad, son of Emperor Shahjahan invaded Idar and he compelled Jagannath to come to Pol. His son Punja again conquered Idar from the Musalmans in 1658, and his brother Arjundas got the Gadi. In a dispute with the Rehwar Rajputs he was killed and Idar once more fell into the hands of the Musalmans. Rao Gopinath again took possession of Idar and reigned there for five years. Rao Chanda lost Idar for ever and established himself at Pol, in 1720. The history of Pol upto 1859 A. D. is not so important. In 1859 Kumar Navalsinghji succeeded

his father Rao Pahadsinghji. On his death his uncle's son Hamirsinghji succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd November 1864. The village of Pol having been found unhealthy he established Ghodasar as the capital of the State. Hamirsinhji died on 24th October 1889 and his son Prathisinghji succeeded him. He being a minor at the time, the Agency managed his affairs. After completing his education at the Rajkumar College he came on the Gadi on 26th January 1893. He administered his Taluka satisfactorily. In correspondence the State is to be addressed "*apni*" instead of "*tamari*" by Government Resolution No 4503, dated 12th June 1899. Rao Prathisinghji died on the 5th November 1905. As he had no son, his youngest half brother Bhupatsinhji succeeded him under Government Order No. 1451, dated 22nd February 1906 in the P. D. Mohobatsinghji the elder brother of Bhupatsinghji succeeded to the Verabar Estate under Idar and renounced his claim to the Pol Gadi The Darbar Coronation Medal was awarded to the Chief on the 11th August 1913 and his elder brother Mohobatsinghji Thakore of Verabar Estate was allowed by Government to succeed to the Gadi of the Pol State without relinquishing the Estate of Verabar situated in the Idar State as per their letter, Political Department, No. 6795, dated 17th November 1913. Idar State submitted a memorial, but it was rejected and the orders of Government as to the reversionary right of the Pol State over the Verabar Estate were declared to be final, under their letter, P. D., No. 2034, dated 1st April, 1914. Rao Shri Mohobatsinghji died on the 27th November, 1914. The succession of Kumar Hamirsinghji to the Pol State and of his younger brother Jorawarsinghji to the Gadi of the Verabar Estate was sanctioned by Government letter, Political Department, No. 4728, dated the 27th June, 1916. The two Chiefs being minors, their estates are under Agency Management.

DANTA.

1. **General.**—Danta is a Second Class State in the Mahi Kantha and next in importance to Idar. It is on the North-west frontier of the Mahi Kantha, comprises 174 villages, and marches with Palanpur and Sirohi. The country is very hilly, picturesque and wild. Its head-quarters are the town of Danta, in 24°-12′ North latitude and 72°-50′ East longitude, about 38 miles East of Deesa and 130 North of Baroda. Its total area is 347 square miles. It has a population of 23,023 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 83,476.

2. **Boundary.**—It is bounded on the North by Sirohi, South by the Gaekwad territory, East by Idar and West by the Palanpur territory.

3. **Animals.**—The country being hilly and mountainous wild animals are found in abundance. The chief are the tiger, the bear, the panther, the wolf, the wild boar, the hyæna, the jackal and the fox. The following are also found, the stag, the spotted deer, the antelope, the otter, the monkey and the wild cat. Snakes of all sizes and sorts are met with.

4. **Sub-divisions.**—The State is divided into the following Mahals (or Paragnas):- Hadad, Tarsangma, Mataji, Ghorad, Sadha, Borian and Waghad. Mahalkaris are appointed in the Mahals of Hadad and Tarsangma and Thandars in Joita and Mataji. They are invested with magisterial powers. Sadha is the Sub-Mahal of Hadad. Tharad of Tarsangma and Borian of Mataji and Waghak of Santh.

5. **Rivers.**—Sarasvati or Kunvarika is the sacred river. It rises from Menagar mountain on the North of the State and passes by the Koteshwar Mahadev and Sidhpur. Arjanvav rises from Trishulpala mountain and passes by Nagel Moria and mixes with Sarasvati. The other rivers are Sei, Kidi, Bhamroj, Dhainvav, Chandajina, Godavali, Nagtodavati, Khari and Joyan.

6. **Land.**—The soil is of two kinds, light and black. Near the hills to the North and North-east, though poor and stony, if better tilled, it would yield rich crops. The chief matured crops are wheat, barley, sugar-cane and garden produce. Of the total revenue of Rs. 83,476, the land revenue is Rs. 32,205. The cultivators are Rajputs, Anjna, Kunbis, Kolis, Thakerdas, Dungri Bhils, and Girasias. Hadad tank is a big one and occupies 79 acres of land. Irrigation is carried on a large scale from the water of the tank. Land revenue is recovered in proportion to the yield of the crop.

7. **Legislation.**—This State has no special laws of its own. It is chiefly populated by Dungri Bhils and the Maharana administers justice among them by means of Panchayats according to their local and caste customs.

8. **Police.**—There is no military force. Two-thirds of the population are armed with country muskets, swords and bows and arrows.

The State maintains a police force of 78 men at a cost of Rs. 4,908.

The State has no regular paid village police but there are Chokiats, Vartania and Police Patels who have either Pasayta land or are remunerated by Sukhdi (grain allowance) by the village people.

9. **Justice.**—The jurisdictional powers of this State are as under :—

Civil.—Upto Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—All powers except that a sentence of death requires the confirmation of the Political Agent and the State cannot try a British subject without the permission of the Political Agent.

Appellate Court.—The Court of the Political Agent.

Appellate powers of the Political Agent in civil and criminal matters and revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D, in criminal matters have, however, been withdrawn as a mark of personal distinction to the Chief.

There are 5 criminal Courts in the State. That of the Nyayadhish is in Danta, who exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate. The remaining four are of the Mahalkari and Thandars of the Mataji, Hadad, Tarsangma and Joita who exercise the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate.

There is one civil Court for the State-Danta Maharanaji.

There are two post offices, one at Danta and the other in Ambaji. Both are connected with Kheralu.

10. **Dispenaries.**—There are two dispensaries, one in Danta and the other in Amba Mata.

11. **Schools.**—There are two schools, the control over which is exercised by the State, but they are inspected annually by the Deputy Educational Inspector. One is at Danta and the other at Navavas.

12. **Press.**—There is one printing press at the shrine of Ambaji in the State called "Jesvantvijay" which issues a monthly magazine called "Ambika Vijay", the purpose of which is to add to the fame of the Goddess Ambaji.

13. **Danta.**—Danta is the capital town of the State and is situated near a mountain. There are Darbar buildings, gardens, schools and Dharamsalas. It is 20 miles from the Palanpur Railway Station of the Rajputana Malva Railway. There are two schools and one post office.

14. **Amba Bhawani.**—A celebrated shrine and place of pilgrimage, lies near the source of the river Saraswati, in the Arasur Hills, at the South-west end of the Aravali range, on the North frontier of Mahi Kantha, about 15

miles North of the State of Danta. The shrine seems to have been as celebrated in the days of Valabhi (746) as it is now. The great pilgrimage time is *Bhadarwa* (September), the Goddess birth month. On the eighth night of the **Navratri** the Rana of Danta attends the worship, fans the Goddess with a horse-heir fly-flapper, celebrates the fire sacrifice, and fills with sweetmeats a huge cauldron, which, on the fall of the garland from the Goddess' neck, the Bhils empty. Among the offerings are animal sacrifices and spirituous liquors.

15. **History of Danta.**—The following bardic history of the Danta family is compiled from the Ras Mala. Ravpalji Parmar, fortieth in descent from Vikram (56 B. C.), went on a pilgrimage to Dwarka and thence to Cutch. He took a vow never to eat or drink without having first worshipped Ambika Mata. She, pleased with his devotion, promised him any boon he might wish. He chose the throne of Nagar Tatta and Sind, and founded three royal seats, at Nagar Tatta, Bamanuva, and Bela (809). Damoji, twelfth in descent from Ravpalji, having no son, prayed to the Mata, and she from the blood of her own finger raised up a prince, and ordered him to be called Jas Raj. At this time Nagar Tatta was invaded and, after a nine years' struggle, taken by the Muhammadans, and Damoji slain. Jas Raj continuing the contest was at first successful. Afterwards the Muhammadans, returning in strength, so polluted the land that the Goddess told Jas Raj that she wished to retire to Arasur. The Raja declaring he would follow her, was in reward promised a throne in that country. Reaching Arasur about the middle of the eleventh century, the Goddess gave him her tiger, and telling him to mount it, promised, that whatever territory he rode round, should be his. The Raja mounted the tiger and made the circuit of seven hundred and sixty villages. On the North he included the country upto the Bharja's well in the lands of Sirohi; on the North-

east upto Kotra; on the East as far as Derol; on the South-east as far as Gadvada; on the South as far as Kheralu; and on the North-west as far as Hathidura. With treasure found in the Bandharo hill, now called Gabbar, he raised an army, and, returning to Nagar Tatta, drove out the Muhammadans and remained in that country till his death.

Meanwhile his son Kedarsing or Keshrising stayed at Gabbargad with the Mata. In 1069, slaying Tarsangia Bhil of Tarsanghmo, he fixed his capital there. His son, named Jaspal or Kulpal, while performing a great sacrifice at Rora village, failed, and the officiating Brahman was so mortified that, cursing Jaspal's race, he threw himself into the fire.

16. After several generations Tarsanghmo was taken by Ala-ud-din Khilji (1295-1315), but was soon recovered by Rana Jagatpal. Sixth in descent from Jagatpal was Kánar Dev, whose brother Amboji seized the lands of Kotara. Kánar Dev had two Ranis, one of whom of the Jhala family of Halvad, built the eastern door of Kheralu and a well and pond still known as the 'Jhali's well'. The second wife Ratan Kunvari of the Sisodia family of Udepur founded Rohilpur Pattan, now called Rora. Kánar Dev, returning from the marriage of a third wife, was treacherously attacked by his brother, and in the scuffle both were killed. Rao Bhan of Idar (1445), hearing of the death of the two brothers, collected a force and took Tarsanghmo, and leaving a garrison there, seized Máru Ravat whom Kánar Dev had left in charge, and carrying him to Idar, imprisoned him. Insulted by the Rao in his captivity, he swore that, if he ever got free, he would pull down the Idar palace and throw it into the Rora Harnai river. After a time he was released and went to Halvad where the two princes were. Taking them along with him, he marched to Ahmedabad and had an interview with Sultan Muhammad II (1441-1451) who,

on condition that the brothers paid him Rs. 1,00,000 sent an army against Idar. On the approach of the army Rao Bhan fled, Idar was taken, and the palace pulled down (1445). Then Máru Ravat promised a gold Mohar to every soldier who would take a stone of the palace and throw it into the Harnai. Many did so, and Máru's threat that he would cast the palace into the river was carried out. From Idar the army marched to Tarsanghmo, and taking the place made it over to the young Chief. The leader of the army demanding their pay, Máru fled to the Sudasna hills, but afterwards paid the troops by mortgaging the Kheralu district.

17. In the time of Askaranji Rana, one of Akbar's princes, having given offence, fled and was sheltered by Askaranji. He built a fortress upon the hill called Kálvan, about three miles North of Tarsanghmo. After some time the prince left for the West, where he was seized and sent to Delhi by Rao Bharmal of Cutch for which service he got the Morvi district. In reward for his loyalty to the prince Askaranji Rana was given by the Emperor a dress of honour and the title of Maha Rana. Askaranji left three sons, Vagh, Jaymal, and Pratapsing. Rana Vagh, hearing of the beauty of two of the Idar Ranis who had come to worship at Khed Brahma visited the temple under the guise of a Brahman. Enraged at this insult, the Rao of Idar offered Vegarno Jamadar, a Brahman convert to Islam, the village of Vadali if he would seize Rana Vagh. Establishing close friendship with the Rana, Vegarno one day asked him to drink opium at the Lank ford on the Sabarmati. The Chief came with only two horsemen and was seized, carried to Vadali and thrown into prison. Vegarno wrote to the Rao, telling him of his success and asking him to confine Jaymal, the Rana's brother; but Jaymal hearing of the plot escaped and assembling a force took possession of Tarsanghmo, and beat off an attack made by Kalianmal. After a short time

the Idar army again came against Tarsanghmo ; but, defeated in a bloody battle, was forced to retreat.

18. A third attempt was more successful, and the Rana with his family fled to Danta, where being followed by their enemies they took shelter in the temple of the Mata. Kalianmal left posts at every village, and Rana Jaymal, by degrees losing all his men and horses, at last died. Though his son Jetmal succeeded in recovering several villages, Tarsanghmo lay desolate and his head-quarters were removed to Danta (1544), called after Dantorio Vir whose shrine lies three miles to the West on the road to Navávás. Rana Jetmal was succeeded by his son Jaysing. But he failing to please some of the leading men, they recalled his brother Punja, who was in hiding in Sirohi, and made him Chief, Jaysing retiring to the villages of Gangva and Mankari. Rana Punja was a successful ruler, establishing several claims over the neighbouring lands He left three sons, Mansing who succeeded him, Amarsing who received the village of Sudasna, and Dhengoji who was given Gancheru.

19. Mansing after ruling for four or five years died leaving two sons Gajsing who succeeded him, and Jasvoji who was at first given the village of Ranpur, but later got Sudasna on the death of his cousins Hathioji and Jagtoji, and afterwards obtained Vasái and Jaspur-Chelánu in Danta. Gajsing was succeeded by his elder son Pruthusing (1687), while Viramdev the younger obtained the village of Nágel. During the time of Rana Pruthusing the army of Damaji Gaekwar came to Danta, and did not withdraw till the Ranas had agreed to pay tribute. Haidar Kuli Khan, Viceroy of Gujarat (1721-22) also advanced on Danta, but was defeated. About this time the Palanpur Chief, placing it in charge of some Bhats, ceased to pay a claim of the Ranas on the Palanpur village of Ghoriálya. Disregarding the Bhats the

Rana plundered the village and seven of their number committed suicide. This, it was said, was the reason why all the Rana's seven sons died before him.

20. Karanji his nephew who succeeded him, quarelling with Meghraj, one of his chief men, was attacked and forced to fly before the strength of Meghraj and the Thakor of Sudasna. Two years later, by the help of the Divan of Palanpur, Karanji was reinstated. Karanji was succeeded by his son Ratansing and he, after ruling for five years, by his brother Abhaysing. Finding his chief men and vassals troublesome, Abhaysing promised a fourth share of the Danta revenues to a Maratha named Arjunrav Choparo. He, with a hundred Gaekwar horse, after about two years began to build a small fort at Danta. At last his conduct became so oppressive, that, with the help of the people, Mansing, the Rana's eldest son, drove him out. Shortly after, Rana Abhaysing died (1795) and was succeeded by his son Mansing who acted with vigour and increased the power of the State. Dying in 1800 he was succeeded by his brother Jagatsing, who was also a vigorous ruler, chastising Bhil cattle stealers, and spreading his demands over several villages. Afterwards he fell into trouble with Vakhtoji Jitoji one of his vassals, but by the help of the Diwan of Palanpur the dispute was quietly settled.

21. In the second dispute between the Rana and one of his vassals, the Rana agreed, on condition that the Diwan of Palanpur helped him to keep order, to make over to him nearly one-half share of the Danta territory. This arrangement continued till 1848 when, on condition of a yearly payment of Rs. 500 it was cancelled. As Jagatsing had no son he proposed to adopt a son of Narsing his brother. But Narsing refused, saying that he would not do obeisance at his own son's feet. After this Jagatsing suspected that Narsing

had designs on his life and fled from his capital. He was persuaded to come back, but soon after, in 1823, died of fever. Narsingji, who succeeded him, ruled till 1847 when he was succeeded by his son Jalamsingji. In 1854 Rana Jalamsingji went to Ahmedabad to meet His Excellency the Governor Mount Stuart Elphinstone. In 1857 the State assisted the Sircar at the time of the mutiny. The State also assisted the Sircar in the introduction of vaccination and also in the arrangement of salt. The Maharanaji died in 1859 leaving a minor son Sardarsingji who died after 6 months and so he was succeeded by his uncle Harisingji. In his time many tanks and public buildings were built. Maharanaji Shri Jaswatsingji was looking after the State affairs during the old age of Rana Harisingji. He died in St. 1933 leaving behind him 4 sons, *viz.* Jaswatsingji, Mohobatsingji, Ratansingji and Bhimsingji. Rana Jaswatsingji succeeded Rana Harisingji. The Rana signed the Opium Treaty in 1878. The Government decided to address the Rana as "Maharanaji Shri" from 1886 (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 908, dated 15th February 1886). The Maharana gave Rs. 8,000, to the Sadra Scott College and many public institutions such as schools, Dharamsalas, tanks, wells and roads, were built in his time. In 1899 the mode of address " *tamari* " was changed into " *apni* " (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 4503, dated 22nd June 1899). During the year 1898 Government were pleased to restore to the Maharana his status as a 2nd Class Chief. Jaswatsingji was a personal ruler and looked into all the details of the administration himself. The Bhils held him in awe and he ruled them with a firm hand. The grant of a personal salute of 9 guns was made by Government in 1903. The Maharana's brother Raj Saheb Mohobatsingji occupied a very prominent position in the State and materially assisted the Maharana in the administration. Raj Saheb also continued to work during the time of the present

Maharanaji Saheb with the same zeal and usefulnees. But at present he has retired from work. Yuvaraj Kumar Shri Bhawanisinhji after completing his education in the Mayo College is taking part in the administration, having due regard for the welfare of the people. Jaswatsingji died on 27th April 1908, and his eldest son Hamirsingji aged 39 succeeded to the Gadi. He went to Bombay in 1911 to receive Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. In 1914, in addition to the State contribution to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and Lady Willingdon's Fund Maharanaji Shri Hamirsingji made a generous offer of Rs. 15,000 towards providing Motor ambulances for the Indian Expeditionary Force. The State has donated to the First War Loan amounting to Rs. 53,000 over and above contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Further War Bonds amounting to Rs. 21,150 were donated to Government by the State towards the expenses of the War. A personal salute of 9 guns was given to the Maharana of Danta. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Third Class Talukas.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1921.	No. of villages.	Revenue.	Jama.
1. Malpur ...	97	11,767	74	46,111	(280H H G. (430 B. G. (396 Idar.
2. Mansa ...	25	15,606	12	83,469	11,754H H.G.
3. Mohanpur.	89	12,565	53	35,648	(4,750H H.G. (2,245 Idar.

MALPUR.

1. Malpur is a Third Class Taluka ranking first in that Class. It is known as "Malpur". The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar. It is bounded on the North and the East by the Idar territory, on the South by the Magodi Taluka and on the West by Idar State and Modasa Taluka. It is in the district of Nani Marwar in the South-east of the Mahi Kantha. The land is hilly and wild and the principal cereals are bajri, tal, makai, and joowar. The population mainly consist of Banias, Brahmins, Patidars, Rajputs and Kolis. The Chief is known as "Ravalji Shri". Malpur village has got an old wall. There is one Darbar in the village, one Gujarati school, a branch post office and a dispensary. There are also Gujarati schools in the villages of Sataida, Ubhran and Anior. Malpur is 35 miles from Talod station on the Ahmedabad Prantij line. The Taluka pays tribute and Ghasdana and Idar Khichdi. The family holds no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture. The State maintains no local force, but maintains a police force of 14 Sowars and 35 foot police at a total cost of Rs. 6,157. In the greater part of the Taluka the Bhagbatai (revenue in kind) system is in force and for some land a cash collection (Udhad Vighoti) is levied. The Ravalji has also introduced the Vighoti system in the village of Ubhran. Ghoda Vero is recovered as a binomial tax from the cultivators. The Taluka has no law of its own, but the judicial functions are carried on in accordance with those which are in force in the Agency. There is only one Court, that of the Ravalji, whose jurisdictional powers are civil upto Rs. 5,000, criminal two years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 1,000, but cannot try a British subject without permission of the Political Agent. Appellate Court is the Court of the Political Agent. There are three schools

at Malpur, Satida and Ubhran. The Chief has no salute but he is entitled to be received collectively with the other Third Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

2. **History of Malpur.**—The Malpur Ravals, ranking first of the Third Class of Mahi Kantha Chiefs are Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot from the family of the Raos of Idar. Virajmal, a younger son of Kiratsinghji, seventh Rao of Idar, was provided with a grant of land, and in 1344 his grandson Khanadji established himself at Man and his grandson Randhirsinghji moved from Man to Modasa. It was not till 1466 that Raval Vaghsinghji the great grandson of Randhirsinghji of Modasa, and eighth in descent from Virajmal, settled at Malpur. At that time Malpur was ruled by a Bhil Chief named Malo Khant. A Brahman of Malpur had a beautiful daughter whom Malo Khant wished to marry. After trying every means in his power to dissuade Malo Khant the Brahman fled to Modasa and begged the assistance of the Ruling Chief Vaghsinghji, who shortly after attacked and conquered Malpur, where his descendants have since ruled as Ravals. In 1780 during the reign of Indrasinghji, Fatehsingh Gaekwar attacked and captured Malpur and took away its gates, and since then the Ravals of Malpur have paid the Gaekwar a yearly tribute, Ghasdana. In 1796 Jamalsingh of Modasa attacked Malpur and killed the ruling Raval whose name was also Jamalsingh. Nor was his son Takhtsingh allowed to succeed till he had given up one-half of the Modasa tribute, *choth*, and consented to commute the other half for a money payment under the head of *giras*. In 1816, during the reign of Raval Takhtsingh the Maharaja of Idar stayed at Malpur and since then the Ravals have paid Idar a tribute, *khichdi*. The Ravals Shivsinghji came to the Gadi. He was twenty-two generations from Kiratsinghji, the seventh Rao of Idar.

Shivsinghji died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son Dipsinghji in April, 1882. The State was kept under Agency

management during the minority of the Thakore. The Ravalji takes a personal interest in the management of the Taluka. He is an intelligent and amiable Chief. During the year 1898-99 Government were pleased to allow him to be addressed in correspondence as Ravalji Shri. In 1903-04 a new school was opened in Ubhran. Ravalji Shri Dipsinghji died on the 25th February, 1914. Kumar Jaswantsinghji whose succession was recognized by Government in their Resolution No. 2637, dated 4th May 1914, Political Department, was invested with the powers appertaining to his Taluka on the 2nd May 1914. Of late the powers of the Chief have been raised in Criminal matters upto 7 years and Civil upto Rs. 20,000 and Appellate powers of the Political Agent in Civil matters in all cases and in Criminal matters so far only as summary trials under Criminal Procedure Code are concerned and Revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., in Criminal matters in the above mentioned cases have been withdrawn as a persenal distinction. The foundation stone of a Girls' school at Malpur was laid on the 6th May, 1914.

MANSA.

1. Mansa is a Third Class Taluka. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilvad Patan (746–942). The Chief is known as 'Ravalji'. The Taluka is surrounded on four sides by the territory of the Kadi Mahal of the Baroda State. It has an area of 25 square miles with 12 villages and a population of 15,606. The annual revenue of the Taluka is Rs. 83,469. The land of this Taluka is flat and the principal food-stuffs are bajri, joowari, wheat, kodra and pulses. The population mostly consists of Rajputs and Kolis. The Banias and Brahmins stay in Mansa, which is the principal town in the Taluka. The Ravalji has his Darbar here and the total population of the town is 8,509. There is one post office, a dispensary, a library, one Gujarati

school, one Girls' school and well-built houses of the Shahukars. There is an old temple of Gosaiji Maharaj. There is one English school in Mansa which has more than 42 pupils. The Kesri Talao is a big tank from which the people use water. In this Taluka there are schools at Itadra, Punjapara, Dholakuva and Bapupara. The Taluka maintains no local force. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Third Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay. The Taluka is in the vicinity of Sadra. The Vighoti system was introduced during the period of Agency management and is working satisfactorily. There has been a decrease in the population of all the States and Thanas of the Mahi Kantha owing to the famine of 1898, but Mansa showed an increase in its people since the census of 1891. The cultivating classes being mostly Kanbis, the Thakore has not to open relief works in the years of scarcity. The Taluka is quite free from debt and in a fairly prosperous condition, with good soil mostly tilled by substantial farmers and an enterprising and wealthy trading community. The Taluka pays Rs. 11,754-11-11 as tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar. The Ravalji revised the Vighoti rules framed in the time of management and has made provisions to improve the condition of the cultivators. The strength of the police is 24 foot and the Ravalji has a body guard of 11 Sowars. The total cost of the police amounts to Rs. 5,564.

2. **History of Mansa.**—The Chief of Mansa, ranking in the Third Class, is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan (746-942). At what time he gained his present possessions is not known. It is said that Sursinghji transferred the capital from Ambasan to Mansa. On the death of Joraji, Bhimsinghji came on the Gadi. He had two sons called Rajsinghji and Kesrisinghji. Rajsinghji was a very capable Chief and on account of his sincere loyalty to the

Sircar, the status of the Taluka was raised from Fourth Class to Third Class. Ravalji Rajsinghji died in 1886 and his brother Kesrisinghji succeeded him. He introduced many reforms in the Taluka and built a large tank called Kesri Talao. The Bombay Government decided to address the Chief as " Ravalji Shri " by their Resolution No. 8471, dated 19th December, 1888. Thakore Kesrisinghji died on the 17th August, 1889. His son Takhtsinghji came on the Gadi. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and was entrusted with the full management of the Taluka in November, 1897. From 1889-1895 it was managed by the Agency Manager during the Chief's minority, and from 1895-1897 the Ravalji was associated with the Manager in the administration of the Taluka. During the year 1903 the Chief 's powers in Criminal and Civil matters were raised as a personal distinction. At the Coronation Darbar held at Sadra, on the 1st January, 1903, a Kharita addressed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was delivered to the Chief and the orders of Government raising his powers in Criminal matters upto 7 years and in Civil upto Rs. 20,000 were announced. The Ravalji acknowledged in suitable terms the honour thus conferred upon him. Government have sanctioned under their letter, Political Department, No. 4994, dated the 22nd July 1919, the withdrawal of the Appellate powers of the Political Agent, and the Revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., in respect of the offences enumerated in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code and in respect of Civil cases decided by the Chief as a mark of personal distinction during the lifetime of the present Chief. A son named Sajjansinghji was born to the Ravalji Shri on 3rd November, 1908. The Ravalji was invited by Government in 1911 to assist in receiving Thier Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress at the Apollo Bunder.

MOHANPUR.

1. Mohanpur is a Third Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. The name of Mohanpur was derived from the ruler Mundasji who populated the village. The Taluka is surrounded on the North by the territories of Idar and Prantij on the South and the West by the Prantij Taluka and on the East by Ranasan Taluka and Idar State. It has an area of 89 square miles and a population of 12,565 and 53 villages. The land is wooded and hilly and one river Meswo passes through the district. Mohanpur is the important village in the Taluka and has a population of 748 people. It has got a Darbargadh. The Taluka is divided into 4 Tapas named Adpodra, Bakrol, Sardoi and Mohanpur and each Tapa has one Talati and one Police Thana. There is one Thana at Kheradi. Vighoti system prevails in all the Swang villages and the land revenue amounts to Rs. 16,000. In the co-shared villages the Bhagbatai system prevails. The Taluka pays Rs. 4,760-0-5 Ghasdana to the Baroda State and Rs. 2,258-9-0 as Khichdi to the Idar State. The Taluka was visited by famines in Samvat years 1925, 1934, 1956, 1958, 1968 and 1972. The people and the cattle suffered a great deal in the Chhapania famine. The police strength consists of 5 Sowars and 17 foot and the total cost amounts to Rs. 3,000. There are four vernacular schools situated at Mohanpur, Adpodra, Bakrol and Sardoi. There are mica mines in Adpodra. Mohanpur is 10 miles from Talod Station on the Prantij line. The Vighoti system was introduced into 9 villages in 1905 when the Taluka came under Agency Management. The Taluka has not its own laws nor has it any military force. Thakore Himatsinghji was appointed joint Manager in 1910 on his showing signs of improvement. He died on the 1st of March, 1916. without leaving any male issue. The succession of Thakore Takhtsinghji to the Gadi was sanctioned as per Government letter, Political

Department, No. 5828, dated the 9th August 1916 and he was installed on the Gadi on the 30th August 1916.

2. **History of Mohanpur.**—The Thakore of Mohanpur taking rank in the Third Class, is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race, and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. His ancestor Jaspal emigrated from Chandrawati to Hadol in the Mahi Kantha, in 1227, and thence in the thirteenth generation Thakore Prathuraj moved to Ghodvada, having received a grant of that and the neighbouring districts, which in course of time were divided among the different branches of the family. Of the origin of the Rehvar Patavats the following account is given. The Rehvar Rajputs are Parmars and came originally from Ujain. They have since changed their place of abode successively to Parkar, the Abu mountain, and lastly to Taringa from all of which places they seem to have been expelled. They took possession of Taringa in 1226 A. D. Their deeds, *patas,* are derived from the former Raos of Idar, and their dependence on the present Raja is limited to the payment of *khichdi.* The name Rehvar is said to be derived from the following circumstance: one of their great ancestors at Abu living on his way to take charge of his bride, stopped to pay his devotions at a temple of the Devi. As his future father-in-law intended to kill him, the Goddess from compassion is reported to have said *reh var, i.e.,* bridegroom, go no further. He remained and those who went were all murdered. Thakore Harisingh, the brother of Kasamdas suppressed the oppression of the neighbouring villages of Idar, and so he was given the *Tapa* of Hathrol and 22 villages. So Harisinghji was the founder of the Mahanpur Taluka and the village of Mohanpur was populated by Mundasji one of his ancestors. The notorious Koli Chanpla Hobadia was harassing the Idar State. Mundasji succeeded in killing Chanpla and the village of Jamla was given as Inam by the

Idar State. Mundasji also arrested the Ravalji of Dungurpur. Mundasji died at the age of 70. He was succeeded by Manordasji, Sodhsinghji, Dalaji and Jitsinghji in succession. In 1714 A. D. Jalamsinghji succeeded Jitasinghji, but he died without an heir and so his brother Abhesinghji came on the Gadi. He died in 1793. As he had no son, Thakore Hindusinghji Prathisinghji of Sardoi came on the Gadi of Mohanpur in 1795 A. D. When Maharaja Jamalsinghji of Ahmednagar came to know of this he looted Sardoi. He tried to conquer Mohanpur but failed. In 1801 A. D. Thakore Hindusinghji died and his son Salamsinghji came on the Gadi. When the British Government took over Mahi Kantha Rajsinghji was on the Gadi. Rajsinghji died in 1850 and Dolatsinghji came on the Gadi and on his death Umedsinghji succeeded him. Kumar Himatsinghji was educated at the Rajkumar College and succeeded to the Gadi in 1882 on the death of Umedsinghji. Himatsinghji was entrusted with the Taluka in May 1894 after an Agency Management of 12 years during his minority. This Thakore was of very weak mind and no improvement was made in his time. The Taluka had to be taken under management in 1905 on account of the misconduct of Thakore Himatsinghji and the consequent mis-management and indebtedness of the estate. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Third Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

Fourth Class Talukas.

Name.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	No. of villages.	Revenue.	Jama.
1. Varsoda ...	11	3,812	4	25,187	1,583 H. H. G.
2. Pethapur ...	11	5,233	3	16,888	8,632 Do.
3. Ranasan ...	30	3,834	19	13,288	750 Idar, 373 H. H. G. 3 B. Govt.
4. Punadra ...	11	2,217	11	18,964	375 H. H. G.
5. Khadál ...	8	2,256	13	18,334	1,751 Do. 250 Atarsumba.
6. Ghodásar ...	16	5,596	15	16,806	3,501 H. H. G. 488 Kaira.
7. Katosan ...	10	5,311	8	24,582	544 H. H. G. 428 Idar.
8. Ilol ...	19	3,931	7	20,662	1,863 H. H. G. 17 Ahmednagar.
9. Amaliara ...	60	7,544	35	42,276	317 H. H. G.
10. Sudasna ...	32	6,098	24	23,068	1,036 Do. 361 Idar.

VARSODA.

1. Varsoda is a Fourth Class Taluka. It is on the Sabarmati River in the Sabar Kantha district. The family are Chavda Rajputs of the same stock as the Thakores of Mansa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan (746-942). The Taluka is bounded on the North, the South and West by the Vijapur and Kadi Mahals of the Kadi Prant and on the East by the Prantij Taluka, The village of Varsoda is at a distance of 6 miles from the Prantij Railway Station. There is a branch post office,

Dharamsala and one Gujarati school. The police strength consists of 3 Sowars and 10 foot and the total cost amounts to Rs. 1,198. In 1905-06 the late Thakore introduced the Vighoti system. The land is assessed at 4 different rates according to the class to which it belongs, *i.e.*, Aval, Doyam, Soyam and Barkhali. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 15,000. The jurisdictional powers of the late Thakore Surajmalji were raised as a personal distinction from the Fourth to Third Class, *vide* Government letter, Political Department, No. 3959, dated the 11th July 1914. There are three Gujarati schools and one Girls' school. There is one dispensary in Varsoda. One library was opened in 1917. Varsoda is 6 miles from Sadra.

2. **History of Varsoda.**—The Talukdar of Varsoda is the Bhayat of the Ravalji Shri of Mansa and the family are Chavda Rajputs. Surajmalji one of the three sons of Jaysingh got Varsoda Jagir. He was staying in Mehsana. Surajmalji was succeeded by Punjaji, Shivdasji, Sardalji and Gangji. Gangdev was succeeded by his son Askaranji in whose time the Moghal army came to Varsoda, but Askaranji succeeded in driving them out. During the time of Badsinghji, Babaji Ajaji brought the army from Baroda, but he succeeded in driving them out. Thakore Kisarsinghji came on the Gadi and governed the Taluka well. He died on the 31st December 1891 and was succeeded by his son Surajmalji, who being a minor at the time, the estate was taken under Agency management. He was given full control on 4th April 1892. The residuary criminal jurisdiction over this Taluka was transferred from the Hazur Deputy Assistant, to the Assistant Political Agent in 1910, *vide* Government letter No. 1531, Dated 8th March 1910, Polical Department. Surajmalji died on 6th March 1919 leaving one son Jorawarsinghji who was born on 17th April 1914. The Taluka is under attachment during the minority of the Thakore.

PETHAPUR.

1. This estate is known as the Pethapur Taluka and the Chief is a Waghela Rajput and known as the Thakore of Pethapur. It is bounded on the North and the West by the Kalol Taluka of the Baroda State and on the East by the Dehgam Taluka and on the South by the Daskroi Taluka. It has an area of 11 miles and has three villages and a population of 5,233. Before the great famine of 1899 the estate had a population of 7,335. This small estate lies on the North of the Sabarmati river, a few miles from Ahmedabad. It has a revenue of about Rs. 10,000. A survey of the estate was made in 1890 and the total area measured was 13,346 Vighas of which 2,106 Vighas were Kharaba waste and grazing, 2,756 Vighas as land paying Vighoti or Vaje to the Taluka and the whole of the rest as being in the possession of Bhayats, Dabhi Rajputs, Banias and Pasaitas. At the beginning of the last century Pethapur was a very busy and flourishing mercantile centre. Division of trade, the construction of other routes and latterly of railways have entirely altered the aspect of affairs. The prosperity of Pethapur has never recovered and the revenue has gone down considerably. In 1820-21 Major Ballantine fixed the Baroda Jamabandi at Rs. 6,001, then at 7,000 and in 1828 it amounted to 7,575 that is more than 50 per cent. of the revenue. The tributary liabilities of the Mahi Kantha States range from ·88 to 22·47 per cent. of the assets whereas they exceeded 50 per cent. in the case of Pethapur. This impoverished condition of the estate attracted the notice of the Home Government for more than half a century. The Gaekwar was the ruling power in Gujarat and it was his policy to absorb, either by diplomacy or force, the lands of the petty Chiefs and landholders bordering on the Baroda territory. The intervention of the British Government arrested this process and settled the relations between the Gaekwar

and his feudatories in the form now existing. Pethapur remained under management for a number of years. In 1906 by Government Resolution No. 2146, dated 19th March 1906, in the Political Department, the arrears of Jama upto 1904-05 were written off as irrecoverable and for the future the tribute has been fixed at 35 per cent. of the gross income calculated at the expiry of every 10 years.

2. There is a dispensary, one Vernacular school, one Girls' school and one Anglo-Vernacular school. Pethapur is a handsome town, well known by its manufacture of match-locks. In A. D. 1445 a Gohel Rajput by Pethaji was ruling in the village of Sokhda on the Sabarmati river. Himlaji killed his maternal uncle Pethaji and took Sokhda. Pethaji's wife became *sati* and on her request Himlaji changed the name of Sokhda into Pethapur. The Momnas of Pethapur used to prepare Saris and the Lavars guns and knives, but there are now very few houses of Momnas and Lavars. The Bhaosars are known for their dyeing industry, the cloth dyed being exported to Siam in large quantities. There are two suburbs known as Fatehpur and Gambhirpur. The village of Gadha in the Idar State and Jamla and Chandisna in the Kalol Taluka belong to the State. The State has also a compact land of 2,300 Vighas in the village of Unáva known as guaranteed Wánta. The Vighoti system prevails in the Taluka.

3. The police strength consists of one Foujdar, one Naik and 6 Constables. Four police Chokyats are also maintained. The total cost amounts to Rs. 1,946. There is one Gujarati boys' school and one girls' school in which nearly 325 boys and girls are receiving education. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,300. There is one private Anglo-Vernacular school in which there are 50 students. There is one dispensary in the village and a public library. The term of Pethapur

has got a good municipality, which has an income of Rs. 5,000, from which the dispensary, the school, lighting charges, and municipal servants as sweepers, Bhangis are paid. The municipality is an independent body and has no connection with the Taluka Vahivat.

4. **History of Pethapur.**—The Thakore is a Waghela Rajput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwád Patan. Siramshi or Sarangdev, one of the two sons of Raja Karan, the last Raja of Patan, was allowed the town of Kalol and surrounding villages as an estate. Descended from him on the tenth generation was Himatoji. His mother's brother Pithoo Gol possessed the estate of Sokhroo near the Sabarmati river. Pithoo was afflicted with an incurable disease and, as he had no offspring, he looked with an eye of apprehension on Himatoji, it being no uncommon thing in those times, says the bard, for nephews to put their uncles to death for their Giras. Pithoo's fears were not without foundation but the precautions taken by him prevented any open attack by his nephew. At length, however, Himatoji pretending a pilgrimage to Sookhria Mahádev entered Sokhroo with a band of Rajputs concealed in the closed carriages used for the conveyance of women. These warriors made their way into the mansion of the Chief, whom they put to death. "Sat" having then come upon the Rani, she cursed Himatoji and prophesied that the children even of his daughters should meet an untimely death. The Thakore implored for forgiveness and said "Mother, you have no child. I am your son. What has happened has happened, be kind to me and I will obey any order you may give." The Sati commanded him to found a village in the name of his uncle and promised that his descendants in the male line should maintain themselves there but declared that as her word could not be altered the daughters of his race should be childless. Such was the origin of Pethapur, a handsome town on the Sabarmati river,

a few miles from the North of Ahmedabad, distinguished by its manufacture of match-locks. The present Chief, Thakore Fatehsingji, succeeded to the Taluka on the death of his father Thakore Gambhirsingji in 1896. The Thakore having attained majority, he was entrusted with the affairs of his Taluka with the powers appertaining to it in November 1918.

The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

RANASAN.

1. The Taluka is bounded on the North, the East and the West by the Mohanpur Taluka and on the South by the Prantij Taluka. It has an area of 30 square miles and 21 villages and a population of 3,834. The rivers Meshwa and Kanja flow in this territory and both meet near the village of Ranasan, where there is a beautiful temple of Sangamnath Mahadev. Irrigation is done from the water of this river. The land is flat and the principal cereals are bajri, jowari, wheat, makai and kathol. The population mainly consist of Bhils, Kolis and Rajputs. Ranasan is the capital town of the Taluka, where the Thakore has got his Darbar. There is one Gujarati school. The post is received from the Harsol post office. The police consists of 1 mounted and 7 foot and is maintained at a cost of Rs. 780. The Vighoti system prevails in all the villages of this Taluka. The total revenue of the Taluka is Rs. 16,000 of which the land revenue amounts to Rs. 10,000. The Taluka pays Rs. 350-1-9 as Jama to Baroda, Rs. 734-2-7 as Khichdi to Idar and Rs. 3-4-1 as Salámi to British Government.

2. **History of Ranasan.**-The ruling family are Rehwar Rajputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu. Early in the thirteenth century,

i.e., 1227 A. D., their ancestor Jaspal moved from Chandravati to Hadol in Mahi Kantha and from thence in the thirteenth generation Thakore Prithiraj moved to Ghorwada, having received that and the neighbouring districts. In course of time these were divided into different branches, of which Ranasan is one.

3. The estate was founded by Rajsinghji grandson of Shivaji whose account has been given in the history of Mohanpur. Rajsinghji rendered good service to the Idar State. He was succeeded by his son Sursinghji and the second son Keshavdasji succeeded the estate of Vadagam. Sursinghji suppressed the turbulant Bhils of Modása and Prantij and levied certain Haks on the neighbouring villages. He was succeeded by Sarvarsinghji and Adesinghji. Jiwanji got Bolundra in Jiwai, Bháratsinghji succeeded Adesinghji and in his time Idar exacted the right of Khichdi. Kumarsinghji came on the Gadi in 1768 and died in 1802. The British connection was established in the time of Makansinghji who suppressed highway robbery. He died in 1828. Makansinghji was succeeded by Raisinghji and Lalsinghji by turn. As Lalsinghji had no son, he was succeeded by his uncle's son Sartansinghji. Thakore Kisorsinghji succeeded to the Gadi on the 17th July 1890. He was born in 1869. He was not the direct heir and so his succession was recognized by Government in 1890 on the payment of a Nazarana of Rs. 4,000. Thakore Kisorsinghji died on 28th April 1914, Prithisinghji a Bhayat was recognized as the successor by Government. He died on 5th August 1917, the present Thakore Takhatsinghji was recognized as the successor and was put on the Gadi on 12th November 1917. The Taluka maintains no local force. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the order Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

1. Punadra is bounded on the North and the South by the Atarsumba Taluka of the Baroda State, on the East by Nirmali of Vatrak Kantha Thana and on the West by the Kapadvanj Taluka. The land is flat and sandy and the Vatrak river passes through it. The capital town is Punadra, in which there is a Darbargadh of ancient times. There is one Gujarati school. The post is received from the Atarsumba post office. It is 10 miles from Dehgam station of the Prantij Railway. The Police consists of 2 Sowars, 8 foot and is maintained at a cost of Rs. 575. The Taluka receives Rs. 1,504-5-11 from the Baroda State on account of Giras Hak and Rs. 905 from the Government, in lieu of certain Haks which the Taluka used to get from the British villages, and Rs. 56-6-1 from the Atarsumba villages on account of Kothli Santh. Both the Vighoti and the Vaje systems prevail in this Taluka. The State maintains three schools, one in Punadra and others in Kavadia and Telnal. There is one Abhesinghji Memorial Dispensary in Punadra.

2. **History of Punadra.**—The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomad Begda (1459–1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. Their ancestor, Harisingh of the Mandwa house, in 1483 entered the services of Sultan Mahomad Begda and became a Musalman. For this and his services Harisingh received a grant of Mandwa and its dependent villages, which he helped to wrest from Samatsingh, a Rajput Chief of the Bevla tribe, and from him have sprung the petty estates of Punadra, Khadal, Dabha and Ramas. The family follows a mixed Mahomedan and Hindu religion. Harisingh died in 1501 and his son Jamalmian succeeded him. He had two sons Amiji and Piramian of whom Amiji got the Gadi of Mandwa and Piramian got Atarsumba and 12

villages under it. The Gaekwar Sarkar took possession of Atarsumba and so Joramian came to Punadra in 1804 A. D. Narmian succeeded him, but he died in 1840 leaving Amarsinghji a child of six months and so his mother Jitba carried on the administration. The Mian died in 1865 and his son Abhesinghji succeeded to the Gadi on the 17th September 1881. Abhesinghji died in Samvat 1963 and the present Mian Saheb Shivsinghji came on the Gadi on 31st July 1907. During the minority of Abhesinghji, his mother Dariaba carried on the affairs to the great satisfaction of the Agency. This Talukdar was addressed as "Miyan" but this form of address is now changed into "Thakore" as per Government letter No. 3634, dated the 29th May 1919. The Taluka maintains no local force. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADAL.

1. The Taluka is bounded on the North and the East by the Kapadvanj Taluka, on the South by Atarsumba Paragna of Gaekwar, and on the West by the Kapadvanj and Atarsumba territories. The population mainly consists of Koli and Musalmans. Banias and Brahmins live in Khadal. The Vatrak river passes through this district. The Vaje system prevails. The Police consists of 2 Sowars and 6 foot police and the cost amounts to Rs. 1,200. There is one boys' school and one girls' school. A dispensary is also maintained by the Chief. There is one post office in Khadal.

2. **History of Khadal.**—In the history of Punadra it has been stated that Vajesingh, son of Mian Piramian inherited Khadal. Vajesinghji was succeeded in turn by Sursinghji, Rupsingh, Jagatsingh, Sardarsingh, Himatsingh and Kesrisingh. The Taluka came under British protection in the time of

Kesrisingh. Kesrisingh was succeeded by his son Dolatsinghji in 1822, but he was murdered by Lakhamian and so his son Fatesinghji came on the Gadi. In 1847 Sardarsinghji succeeded his father Fatesinghji. He ruled upto 1884 when his son Sursinghji came on the Gadi on 23rd April 1884. The administration of the Taluka in his time was good and progressive. He undertook famine relief work in *Chhapania* and rendered useful service. Sursinghji died in 1907 without leaving an heir. His uncle's son Rajamian was recognised as the successor but as he was not found fit for the Gadi, his son Ratansinghji was recognised as the heir. Ratansinghji died at Sadra while receiving education at the Scott College and his brother Fatesingh has been recognised as his successor. The Chief is now to be addressed "Thakore" instead of "Miyan".

GHODASAR.

1. This small outlying Taluka is situated in Kaira district and is in charge of the Assistant Political Agent. It is bounded on the North by the villages of the Bavishi Zillah, on the South by the Mehmdavad Taluka, on the East by the Mehmdavad and Kapadvanj Taluka and on the West by the Dehgam Taluka. The Thakore has his residence at Ghodasar which has a post office, a boys' school and a girls' school. Ghodasar is 7 miles from Mehmdavad Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. The village of Haldarvas is four miles from Ghodasar and is a big village. There is one dispensary and four schools in this Taluka.

2. **History of Ghodasar.**—The ruling family is said to be Rajputs. They are said to have come from Bundelkhand. The family was reduced by Sultan Ahmed I (1411-1443) but on submission, Myaji an ancestor of the present Chief, was sent to the neighbourhood and after defeating a

tribe of rebel Rajputs, was allowed to enjoy their estate of 125 villages, his head-quarters being Barkivida. For this act of violence the family acquired the cognomen of "Khant". Since then except for some property cesses called Giras Haks the family has lost nearly all its villages. When the British connection was established in Mahi Kantha, Dada Saheb was on the Gadi and was succeeded by his son Jalamsinghji.

3. The Taluka was put under the Kaira Zillah in 1819. In 1845 it was again put under Mahi Kantha on the request of Thakore Ajabsinghji. In the treaty of 1811–12 of 16 articles Ajabsinghji's signature will be seen first. Kunvar Chandrasinghji was murdered in 1850 by members of the Thakore's family and the culprits were heavily punished. Surajmalji, brother of Chandrasinghji came on the Gadi. The Taluka remained under the supervision of the Collector of Kaira during the minority of Surajmalji. In 1867 the Taluka was again transferred to the Mahi Kantha Agency on the request of the Thakore. In Surajmalji's time the Taluka prospered He died in 1883 and his son Dada Saheb succeeded him The Taluka was put under management during the minority of the Thakore, who was sent to the Rajkumar College for education. The Thakore was put in charge of the Taluka in 1889. Dada Saheb introduced many reforms in the State. Schools were established and a dispensary was opened in the village of Haldarvas. Dada Saheb died on the 14th May 1912 and as he had no son, his brother Ratansingh's son has been recognized as his successor and is at present at the Scott College. The Taluka is under management. The dispensary has been transferred to Ghodasar from Haldarvas and a new building at a cost of Rs. 8,000 has been erected. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN.

1. The Taluka is situated on the West of the province and separated from it by Baroda territory. It is bounded on the North by Balol of the Mehsana Taluka, on the East by Modipur of Baroda State and on the South by Bhoini of Gaekwar and on the West by Bauchraji Mata. The Taluka had originally 80 villages, but some were taken away by Baroda. Twenty two villages are under the jurisdiction of the Agency Thana and six villages are under the Thakore. two villages, *viz.*, Suvala and Sujpara are under the Viramgam Taluka in the British district and the criminal and civil jurisdiction is enjoyed by the Thakore as Honorary Magistrate appointed by the Government. Six villages being joint with the Bhayats are under the Agency Thana. The Taluka is well connected with Railway. Katosan is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Katosan Road Station of the Mehsana Viramgam Line and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jhotana Station. The river Rupa passes through it. The population consists of Kolis. The Thakore's head-quarters is at Katosan. There is one school in this village. Santhal is 3 miles from Katosan and the Agency Thandar's Court is in that place. There are schools at Santhal and Jhotana. There is one dispensary at Dhanpura. There are two ginning factories and one press in Jhotana. The police strength is of 25 foot and is maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,112.

2. **History of Katosan.**—The Thakore is a Makwana Koli of the Chavda race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhala tribe which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. Shamtaji took forcible possession of the town of Santhal, and there, in the days of Mahomad Begda, his descendant Kanoji lived. By marrying the daughter of a Bhil Chieftain Kanoji lost caste. But serving with distinction

under Sultan Mahmad he received a grant of the Katosan State with 84 villages. These villages were subsequently divided amongst his brothers, so the present Chief enjoys only a small portion of the original estate. In the time of Malharrao Gaekwar, Banesinghji came on the Gadi of Katosan, but during his minority Malharrao deprived him of his villages and so Banesinghji made common cause with Bhupatsingh of Bhandora and became an outlaw. They harassed the Baroda district to such an extent that Malharrao had to give back 42 villages, of which Banesingh gave 24 to his Bhayats. Thakore Banesingh died in 1818 and Ranaji, son of Banesingh's brother Bhagwansinghji came on the Gadi. During the minority of Ranaji the Gaekwar Sircar took away six villages and so only 12 villages remained with the Thakore. Ranaji rendered conspicuous services to the Sircar and won the good opinion of the Political Agents. Ranaji received a grant of Rs. 100 per annum from the Kadi Mahal for his great hospitality to Khanderao Maharaj. Ranaji was very religious. He died in 1869 at the age of 51. Kunvar Kersansinghji succeeded Ranaji. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by the present Thakore Saheb Takhatsinghji. He received his education in the Rajkumar College, and came on the Gadi on the 15th January 1901. He takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. In 1903 the Thakore was given enhanced powers as a personal distinction. In 1911 the Taluka was raised to the Third Class. The appellate powers of the Political Agent in civil cases and over summarily triable cases in criminal matters and the revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., in the above cases have also been withdrawn as a personal distinction. The Taluka maintains no local force. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

ILOL.

1. The Ilol Taluka is bounded on the North and the East by the Idar State, on the South by the Vijapur Taluka of the Kadi Prant and on the West by the Kadoli Taluka. The land is flat and the Ilolia wheat is well-known in the district. The principal cereals are wheat, gram, jowar, banti, kodra and kathol. The population consists of Banias, Brahmins, Memons, Anjwa Kanbis and Kolis. There is one Darbar building in Ilol, a Gujarati school, boys' and a girls' school, a branch post office and a dispensary. Ilol is 4 miles from Ahmednagar Station of the Prantij Railway and 9 miles from Vijapur Station on the Kalol Vijapur Line. The Vighoti system has been introduced and the land revenue amounts to Rs. 17,000. The police strength is 15 foot of which the annual cost comes to Rs. 1,521.

2. **History of Ilol.**—The Thakore is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rajputs. Eleven generations back Makwana Bhati came to the neighbourhood of Dedhrota and married the daughter of a Koli. From him are sprung the families of Ilol, Derol, &c. The date is not known, but as the Makwana is a branch of the Jhala tribe it is probable that the settlement of these Chiefs and those of Khadál and Punádra took place in the fourteenth century when the Jhalas were driven by the Kathis out of Halar in Kathiawar. Thakore Dipsinghji succeeded Naharsinghji. On his death he was succeeded by Vakhatsinghji and the Taluka taken under management owing to the minority of the Thakore. The Thakore received his education in the Rajkumar College and on his assuming charge of the administration, he made many improvements. In his time the status of the Taluka was raised to the Third Class as a personal distinction. Thakore Vakhatsinghji died on 30th April 1898 without leaving any heir. Thakore Mansinghji succeeded to the Taluka on the death

of his cousin Thakore Vakhatsinghji. As Mansinghji was illiterate the jurisdiction was enjoyed by the Sabar Kantha Thandar and the Thakore had only revenue powers. The Thakore succeeded to the Taluka on the 15th September 1899 and died in 1902. He was succeeded by his son Vajesinghji who being a minor, the estate remained under Agency Management. He assumed the administration on 21st February 1916 after completing his education. He is an intelligent Thakore and manages the estate well. The powers of the Thakore have recently been raised to those equal to Third Class Chief as a personal distinction. The family holds no Sanad allowing adoption and in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

AMLIYARA.

1. Amliyara is on the Majam river in the Vatrak Kantha. It is bounded on the North by the Prantij Taluka, on the South by Atarsumba Taluka, on the East by Ramás and Idar State and on the West by the Dehgam Taluka. Amliyara is the capital town of the Taluka. It contains the Dabar houses, a Gujarati school, a branch post office, and a dispensary. There is one private dispensary in the town. Mr. James Edward Gibbs of the Trigonometrical Survey Department died in this place, and his grave is suitably kept up in the garden of the State. There are three schools in this Taluka. The town is 9 miles from the Rakhial Station of the Prantij Railway.

2. **History of Amliyara.**—The Thakores are Hindus, Khant Kolis by caste. They claim their descent from Chohan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer and are said to have received the grant of Amliyara in the reign of Aurangzeb (1658–1707). They are famous for the obstinate resistence they have more

than once made to the Gaekwar troops. In 1798 Maharaja Sagramsinghji of Ahmednagar and Maharaja Jalamsinghji of Modasa attached Amliyara, but the then Chief Bhathiji brought a counter attack and desolated 10 villages of Ahmednagar. Bhathiji defeated the combined army of Ahmednagar and Gaekwar, and in 1808 entered into treaty with Anandrao Gaekwar. Bhathiji died in 1814 A. D. and his son Nathusinghji succeeded him. Amarsinghji came on the Gadi in 1838 after intrigues by the Thakranis and the State remained under management during the Thakore's minority. He died at the age of 39 and his son Thakore Jalamsinghji came on the Gadi. The Taluka was taken under management during the minority of the Thakore and on the 15th August 1879 it was entrusted to the Thakore with full powers. He adminisitered the estate well. The Thakore had the interest of his people at heart and had done his best to assist them in times of famine. Kunvar Keshrisinghji the present Chief was invested with the powers of the Taluka on the 7th May 1908. The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received collectively with the other Fourth Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SUDASNA.

1. Sudasna in the Nani Marwar, marching on the West with Palanpur and comprising 22 villages, has an area of 32 square miles, a population of 6,098 and a yearly revenue of Rs. 23,068. The land is mostly flat. Sudasna is the capital town and is 9 miles from the Kheralu Railway Station and receives its post from the Satlasna branch post office. There is one school in the village and the Darbar Buildings.

2. **History of Sudasna.**—The Thakore of Sudasna, Barad Rajputs of the Parmar tribe, ranking in the Fifth Class, trace their descent from Amarsing the son of Punja brother of Mansing of Danta. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, in Amarsing's time, the estate consisted of the single

village of Sudasna. Amarsing made frequent forays on his cousin Jasvoji's estate of Ranpur. In revenge Mansing of Danta, a friend of Jasvoji, hired a body of freebooters, who shortly afterwards meeting Amarsing near the village of Palkhari fell on him and put him to death. Amarsing was succeeded by his son Hathioji and he by Khomansing, a child of eighteen months old. Taking advantage of this minority Jasvoji of Ranpur took Sudasna, giving Hathioji's widow the village of Uderan. About this time the Gaekwar army under Vithoba attacked Sudasna, plundered the village and retired. After this they returned every three or four years, and at last levied a fixed tribute. Sardarsing, Jasvoji's son and successor, was adopted by Gajsing of Danta. Afterwards an heir was born to Gajsing and Sardarsing's claims were met by the grant of Vasai, Davol, Dalisna and several other villages. Amarsing, Sardarsing's grandson and successor, greatly increased the estate and took the Khilar district between Sudasna and Taranga. He repulsed a Gaekwar army, and defeating the Danta Chief received from him five villages and a fourth share of the transit dues paid by pilgrims to the Shrine of Amba Bhawani. Amarsing left a son Fatehsing, whose sons were Mohbatsing and Punjaji. In the time of Mohbatsing, in 1804, Kakaji, a Maratha Officer, brought an army of the Gaekwar against Sudasna, but was beaten by the Thakore, who is said to have been helped by the spirit of Maniknath Bavo and did not lose a man. Mohbatsing left four sons, Harising, Ratansing, Parbatsing and Mokansing. Harising enjoyed the chiefship for four years, and was succeeded by Ratansing, who held it for two years and died. His son Bhupatsing succeeded him, and lived only for one year. In 1845 Parbatsing about sixty years of age, succeeded, and died on 31st January 1885. His son Takhatsinghji succeeded him but died in 1900 being succeeded by his son Prathusingji, the present Thakore, who was

educated at the Scott College and takes a most intelligent interest in the management of his Taluka. The status of his Taluka was raised to Fourth Class by Government in 1919 as a personal distinction. Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of the appellate powers of the Political Agent and the revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., in respect of certain offences and in all civil cases decided by the Thakore, as a mark of personal distinction. The Thakore has withdrawn the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Bhayat Jagatsingji of Dalisana owing to his insubordination and incompetence.

Fifth Class Talukas.

Name of Estate.	Area in sq. miles.	Population (1921).	Revenue.	Jama.
1. Walásna ...	21	3,227	10,051	280 H. H. G.
2. Dábha ...	12	1,567	7,989	150 H. H. G. 53 Amliyara.
3. Wásna ...	10	3,196	15,369	3,109 H. H. G.
4. Rupál ...	16	3,894	13,025	362 Idar.
5. Dadhália ...	28	3,597	11,283	699 H. H. G. 611 Idar.
6. Magodi ...	23	2,776	9,470	93 Do.
7. Vadágám ...	28	3,080	16,459	...
8. Sáthamba ...	18	3,549	23,887	561 Balasinor. 401 H. H. G. 127 Lunavda.

WALASNA.

1. Walásna, with 12 villages on the Sabarmati in the Nani Marwar district, has an area of 21 square miles, a population of 3,227 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 10,051. The Taluka is bounded on the North by the Udni Taluka and on the South and East by the Kheralu Mahal of the Kadi Prant. The river Sabar passes through it. The land is flat and stony. The head-quarters of the Taluka is Walasna where the Talukdar has his Darbar building. The population of Walasna is 730. There is one Gujarati school. The Estate pays Rs. 1,200 to the Idar State on account of certain mortgage Haks on the lands of the Taluka being relinquished. The Bhagbatai or Vaje system prevails. The post is received from a branch office at Udhai. Walasna is 11 miles from Vadnagar Station on the Mehsana Kherali Line.

2. **History of Walasna.**–The Thakores of Walasna, rank in the Fifth Class, they are Rathod Rajputs, and trace their origin toViramdev, the famous Rao of Idar, a contemporary of Akbar, who ruled about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Viramdev dying childless, was unlawfully succeeded by his younger brother Kalianmal. Gopaldas the elder brother to obtain his rights took service with the Emperor of Delhi. Before leaving for Delhi, Gopaldas left his family with a cowherd named Volo. He returned with a force from Delhi; but on his way to Idar, was waylaid and killed by Lal Mia, the Kasbati of Mandva whose town he had taken. After his death Gopaldas' family remained with the cowherd Volo, and founded a village naming it Walasna in honour of their protector. Gradually encroaching on the country round, Harising and Ajabsing, Gopaldas' two sons, divided their lands into the greater and lesser estates of Walasna. These lands are not now the sole property of their descendants, as the Maharaja of Idar acquired a share in part of the State.

The British connection took place in the time of Thakore Nathusinghji in 1812. On the death of Nathusinghji, Makansinghji and Mansinghji succeeded him by turn. On the death of Mansinghji, his son Harisinghji came on the Gadi, but as he was minor the estate remained in Agency Management upto 1899 The Thakore took the control of the Taluka on 10 August 1900. The Thakore has improved the revenue of the Taluka and has built a new Darbar building and a garden. The family holds no deed of adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

DABHA.

1. Dabha, with 10 villages in the Vatrak Kantha district is bounded on the North by Ramas Taluka and the Amliyara Taluka, on the South by the Vatrak Kantha Zillah, on the East by Idar State and on the West by Amliyara Taluka. The rivers Vatrak and Majum pass through the villages of Dabha and Sultanpur. The Taluka is divided in two parts, *viz.*, Dabha pata and Bhudasan pata. Bhagbatai system prevails in the matter of land revenue recovery. The Mian has his Darbar house in Dabha. The post is received from Amliyara post office. Dabha is 14 miles from the Rakhial Station of the Prantij Railway.

2. **History of Dabha.**-The Mians of Dabha, taking rank in the Fifth Class, were like the Chiefs of Punadra, Makwana Kolis converted to Islam, and follow a mixed Mahomedan and Hindu religion. They gave their daughters in marriage to Mahomedans of rank, and marry the daughters of Koli Chiefs. They bury their dead. In 1822 Colonel Ballantine interfered in the dispute between Dabha and Amliyara and Naharmian got 5 populated villages and Balamian was given 5 deserted villages by Nathusinghji of Amliyara. Naharmian established himself at Ramas in 1822 and Balamian established at Dabha. In 1839 the *Ghasdana* ankda was

fixed at Rs. 150. Balamian died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Gulabmian, who incurred large debts during his time and the estate was taken under management in 1892. Gulabmian died in 1893 and his son Motamian came on the Gadi. In 1898 Motamian was given full powers, but like his father incurred debts and the Taluka was again put under management in 1915. The management has since been removed and the Taluka handed over to Miyan now called Thakore Mohobatsinghji with full powers appertaining to the Taluka.

WASNA.

1. Wasna, with five villages on the Sabarmati river in the Bavishi district, is bounded on the North by the Sadra Civil Station and the remaining sides by the Dehgam Taluka of the Baroda State. The Cantonment of Sadra, the head-quarters of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, is situated within the limits of Sadra, a village in this Taluka. For the land so taken up the Thakore receives from the British Government a yearly ground rent amounting to Rs. 260. This amount is paid from the Sadra Cantonment Bazar Fund. The head-quarters of the Thakore is at Wasna. There is one school in the village and a branch post office. It has a population of 3,196. The population consists of Bhavsars who are known for the dyeing of country cloth which is exported as far as Siam. There is one private Anglo-Vernacular school in the village. Sadra Civil Station contains the temple of Radha-valabhi, Mahadev temple and on the border of the river there is one Jaxnimata temple where a fair takes place on the second Sunday of Bhadarva. On the North of the village there is an old fort of the time of Emperor Ahmedsha in which Colonel Ballantine built his residence in 1811–12. There is a Bazar, the Political Agent's Bungalow, Civil Hospital, Female Hospital, Ferris Pavilion, Jubilee Clock Tower, Blake Gujarati school, English school, Girls' school,

LeGeyt Rajasthanik Hall, Post and Telegraph Office, Bhau Sindya Dharmashala, Sarkari Dharmashala, Police Choki, Police Lines, Assistant Political Agent's Bungalow and Scott College. There is a Katcha road between Sadra and Prantij and a metalled road between Sadra and Dabhoda. The Vighoti system prevails in the Taluka.

2. **History of Wasna.**—The Thakores of Wasna, ranking in the Fifth Class, are Rathod Rajputs descended from the Joda Raja of Marwar. The family came to Gujarat with Musal Shah in 1476 (Samvat 1532) and received a grant of Prantij. In 1506 they were removed from Prantij and went to live at Chhalla near Sadra. Losing Chhalla in 1629 they occupied Wasna, now the family seat. Thakore Dolatsinghji gave the plot of land for the Sadra Cantonment in 1811-12 to Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantine. An agreement was made on 25th November 1843 when the annual rent of Rs. 250 was fixed. Dolatsinghji died in 1875 and was succeeded by his grandson Takhatsinghji. The Taluka remained under management during his minority. He was put in charge of the Taluka in 1896. He died on the 10th November 1917. The Taluka was under Agency Management during the minority of Bapusinghji. He was in charge of the Taluka in 1918. The family holds no deed allowing adoption and in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

RUPAL.

1. Rupal, with 13 villages, in the Rehvar district, is bounded on the North and the East by Idar State limits and on the South and West by Mohanpur Taluka. The Kanjan river passes through Rupal and Rampur. The land is flat and at some places hilly. Rupal is the head-quarters of the Taluka and contains a Police Thana of the Rehvar Zillah and one Gujarati school. The post is received from the Ahmednagar post office. The Agency Police maintain law and order.

2. **History of Rupal.**—The Thakores of Rupul, ranking in the Fifth Class of Mahi Kantha Chiefs, are Rehvar Rajputs of the Indra race, descended from the same stock as the Mohanpur Thakores. Their seat is at Rupal, the principal town of the State. Fatehsinghji got the *Ghasdana* sum reduced after giving great trouble to the surrounding villages of the Baroda State. The Sardar of Mundeti took Rupal in 1834, but Fatehsingh surrendered himself to the British Government and was given back the Taluka. Himatsinghji intrigued with the Thakrani of Amliyara and Himatsinghji was kept in the Ahmedabad Jail where he died in St. 1900. Pratapsinghji succeeded his father Himatsinghji but died in 1847 A. D. His son Mansinghji came on the Gadi. He died in 1896 and was succeeded by his son Hamirsinghji. He was charged with abetting the murder of Navalsinghji, a Jiwakdar of Dhudhar and deprived of the management of his Taluka which is under Agency Management. The family holds no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

DADHALIA.

1. Dadhalia is in the Rehvar district. It is bounded on the North and the East by the Idar State, on the West by Idar, Bolundra and Mohanpur Taluka and on the South by Modasa and Idar State. The land is wooded and hilly. The forest contains wild trees, teak wood and bamboo trees. The population is mainly of Kolis and Kanbis. Dadhalia is the head-quarters of the Taluka. It is surrounded by hills. The Bhagbatai system prevails. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 5,748 out of the total revenue of the estate which is Rs. 9,807. The Agency Police were withdrawn with effect from 1st September 1919.

2. **History of Dadhalia.**—The Thakores of Dadhalia, ranking in the Fifth Class, are Sisodia Rajputs from Udepur

and Rajputana. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Vahaji the first Thakore, with a body of horse entered the service of Kalianmal, Rao of Idar, who gave him a grant, *patta*, of the Bayad sub-division of forty-two towns and villages. Vahaji afterwards asked for a further grant and was in 1674, presented with Dadhalia and six other Bhil villages. About fifty years later (1731), when the Jodhpur princes Raising and Anandsing assumed the Government of Idar, the Dadhalia Chief refused to serve under them, and the Bayad estate was taken from him. Thakore Jaswatsinghji who was 21 degrees remote from Vahaji was given the Gadi. He had two sons, Amarsinghji and Gangsinghji. The Taluka was deprived of its jurisdiction in 1901, but Amarsinghji was given the Gadi in 1915. His family holds no deed of adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

MAGODI.

1. Magodi in the Nani Marwar district is bounded on the North and West by Malpur, and South and East by Lunavada in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The land is partly flat and partly hilly. The river Vatrak passes through the district. The Bhagbatai and Vighoti systems prevail in the Taluka. Magodi is 30 miles from Talod Station of Prantij Railway and 33 miles from Sevalia Station of the Godhra Ratlam Railway.

2. **History of Magodi.**—The Thakores of Magodi, Rathoḍ Rajputs, belong to a younger branch of the Malpur family and rank in the Fifth Class of Mahi Kantha Chiefs. They trace their descent from Ramsinghji, second son of Govindsinghji, second Raval of Malpur, who obtained the Magodi Estate as a maintenance about the year 1537, when his elder brother Panchsinghji, third Raval of Malpur, succeeded

to the Malpur Chieftainship. Himatsinghji came on the Gadi on the death of his father Fatehsinghji. He was succeeded by Mokawsinghji and then by Takhatsinghji. On the death of Takhatsinghji in 1913 his son Jaswatsing came on the Gadi, but he being a minor the estate is under Agency Management. The Taluka pays Rs. 93-1-10 as *khichdi* to Idar State, but owing to dispute it is not paid at present. The family holds no deed of adoption.

VADAGAM.

1. Vadagam on the Majam river in the Rehvar district is bounded on the North by the Ranasan Taluka, on the South by Akrand Taluka, on the East by Modasa Taluka and on the West by the Prantij Taluka. The river Majam is a big river passing through the villages of this Taluka. There are two other small rivers called Bani and Kidi which meet Majam near the village of Kaval. Irrigated crop is raised from the water of these rivers. The Thakore stays in Vadagam where there is a village school and a post office. There is one Sarkari liquor warehouse. Vighoti system is observed in the collection of land revenue. The land revenue is not increasing owing to the shortage of cultivators. The estate pays no Jama or *khichdi* Hak to Baroda or Idar. Vadagam is 11 miles from Talod Station on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway.

2. **History of Vadagam.**—The Thokores of Vadagam, ranking in the Fifth Class of Mahi Kantha Chiefs, are Rehvar Rajputs of the Indra race, descended from the same stock as the Mohanpur Thakores. Their seat is at Vadagam, the chief town of the Taluka. The family holds no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture. Hathisinghji succeeded Gulabsinghji and on his death in 1820 Dolatsinghji came on the Gadi. He was succeeded by Jalamsinghji and Rajsingbji, who was given *danka*,

nishan by Khanderao Gaekwar and gold anklet by Jodhpur Maharaja. As Rajsinghji had no son he adopted Gulabsinghji, son of his brother Gokalsinghji, which adoption was sanctioned by Government by their Resolution No. 3087, dated 16th May 1890. Rajsinghji died in 1892, and was succeeded by Gulabsinghji who died on 14th December 1907. His son Dipsinghji came on the Gadi on 7th May 1908 and died on 16th April 1910. As he had no son his brother Jiwatsinghji came on the Gadi on 29th November 1912. The minor Kumar Natwarsinghji of Vadagam, whose succession, was recognised by Government in their letter, Political Department, No. 488, dated the 21st January 1919, having died, Bhayat Gopalsinghji Kesarisinghji was recognised as his successor by Government in their letter No. 1336, dated the 12th February 1920. He was installed on the Gadi on the 8th March 1920 and invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 250. The Taluka has 20 villages. One village called Lalinomath was given in Dharmada to the Bava of that village. There is an old temple of Nilkanth Mahadev in Kanal on the river Majam.

SATHAMBA.

1. Sathamba in the Vatrak Kantha district is bounded on the North, South and West by the Modasa Taluka of the Ahmedabad Zillah and on the East by the Vadasinor State. The land is flat. The principal produce consists of bajri, jowar, kodra, and pulses. The population consists of Banias, Brahmins, Patidars and Thakerdas. It is 25 miles from the Rakhial Station of the Prantij Railway. The population of Sathamba, the head-quarters of the Thakore is 1,522. The Vighoti system prevails in the Taluka.

2. **History of Sathamba.**-The Thakores of Sathamba, ranking in the Fifth Class of Mahi Kantha Chiefs, are Bariya

Kolis, originally from Sind, who held Patri, when Alauddin (1297) came to Guzerat. Driven from Patri they took refuge with the Raja of Champaner, who gave them a grant, *jaghir*, of Bariya. From Bariya one of the family, in the time of Mahomad Begda, got possession of Sathamba. The seat of the Thakores is at Sathamba, the chief town of the Taluka. The family holds no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

The present Chief Ratansing was educated at the Scott College and succeeded to the Taluka on the death of his father Vajesinghji in 1918.

Sixth Class Talukas.

Name of Estate.	Area in sq. miles.	Population. (1921).	Revenue.	Jama.
1. Ramas ...	6	1,216	3,000	158 H. H. G.
2. Bolundra ...	6	957	2,500	134 Idar.
3. Derol	6	933	1,800	303 H. H. G. 93 Idar.
4. Khedawada...	27	1,197	3.400	513 H. H. G. 93 Idar.
5. Kadoli... ...	11¾	1,902	2,052	1,118 H. H. G. 486 Idar.
6. Vakhtapur ...	4	2,056	9,154	187 H. H. G. 47 Idar.
7. Prempur ...	25	1,809	8,653	699 H. H. G. 74 Idar.
8. Dedhrota ...	1	551	6,250	699 H. H. G. 186 Idar.
9. Tajpuri ...	7	1,165	4,000	1,025 H. H. G. 219 Idar.
10. Hapa	2	871	6,227	...
11. Satlasna ...	1	5,735	6,500	...
12. Bhalusna ...	25	2,334	5,000	...
13. Likhi	9	269	1,100	...
14. Hadol... ...	27	2,961	5,000	113 H. H. G. 41 Idar.

RAMAS.

Ramas, with nine villages, on the Vatrak river in the Vatrak Kantha district has an area of 6 miles, a population of 1,216 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 3,000. It is bounded on the North and the West by Amliyara Taluka, on the East by the Bayad Paragna of Idar and on the South by the villages of Vatrak Kantha Zillah. Vighoti system has been lately introduced. There is an old fort on the Vatrak river near the Darbargadh of the Thakore of Ramas. It is 13 miles from the Rakhial Station of the Prantij Railway. The post is received from the Amliyara branch post office. The Thakores of Ramas, taking rank in the Sixth Class, are like the Chiefs of Punadra, Makwana Kolis converted to Islam, and like them, observe a mixed Mahomedan and Hindu religion. Their seat is at Ramas the chief town of the estate. Naharmian was given 5 populated villages in 1811-12 under the guarantee of Colonel Ballantine. He made Ramas his capital. Kalumian died in 1900 without leaving a son and so his brother Nathumian's son Udesinghji was recognised as heir by Government Resolution No. 6690, dated the 4th September 1900. The Taluka remained under management during his minority and it was restored to Udesing in 1913. The Talukdar is now addressed as "Thakore" instead of "Miyan". The family holds no Sanad of adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

BOLUNDRA.

Bolundra, in the Rehwar district, has an area of 6 square miles, a population of 914 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 2,500. The population consists mainly of Kolis. The Bolundra Chiefs, Rehvar Rajputs, ranking in the Seventh Class, are the descendants of a younger branch of the Ranasan family. The present Thakore traces his descent from Thakore Jivandas, who, about the year 1724, obtained the Bolundra

estate as a maintenance from the Thakore of Ranasan. Thakore Jalamsinghji succeeded in 1858, and on his death was succeeded by Manaji, Salamsinghji, Budhsinghji and Hindusinghji the present Thakore, who is enjoying the revenue Vahivat only. He is a tributary Talukdar paying a yearly sum of Rs. 133-14-4 to the Idar Raj. The family holds no Sanad of adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

DEROL.

Derol, with three villages, in the Sabar Kantha has a population of 933 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 1,800. One of the ancestors Vijaypal was a Makwana Rajput, a descendant of his Makwana Bhathi came to Dedhrota, married a Khant Koli woman and obtained Derol from the Kolis. The present Chief ranking in the Sixth Class is a Makwana Koli paying yearly Rs. 513 to H. H. the Gaekwar as *ghasdana* and Rs. 46 to the Idar State as *khichdi*. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

KHEDAWADA.

Khedawada, with four villages, in the Sabar Kantha, has a population of 652 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 3,400. It has the same history as Derol and is a branch of that family. Vajesing died in 1894 and was succeeded by Thakore Vakhatsinghji. He died on 7th August 1901, and was succeeded by his brother Becharsinghji.

KADOLI.

Kadoli, with two villages, in the Sabar Kantha, has a total population of 1,902 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 2,052. Kadoli is 8 miles from Himatnagar Station of the Prantij Railway and the post is received from the Aglod post office. The Talukdar is a Makwana Koli, paying yearly Rs.

513 to H. H. the Gaekwar as *ghasdana* and Rs. 93 to the Maharaja of Idar as *khichdi*. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

VAKHTAPUR.

Vakhtapur, with four villages, in the Sabar Kantha has a population of 2,056 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 7,000. The Hathmati river passes through the Taluka. Vakhtapur is the chief village, which has a population of 1,071. It is four miles from Himatnagar Station. It has got a branch post office. The Kaltar system prevails in the collection of revenue recovery. Half a mile from Vakhtapur village is the Thana head-quarters of the Sabar Kantha Thandar, with Police Thana, Thandar's office and dispensary. The history of this Taluka also dates from Bhathi one of whose descendants by name Vakhatsing established Vakhtapur. Thakore Adesinghji died in 1900 and Jaswatsinghji succeeded him. He died in 1913 and his son Shivsinghji came on the Gadi, but being a minor the estate is under Agency Management. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

PREMPUR.

Prempur, with five villages, in the Sabar Kantha Thana, has a total population of 1,809 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 8,653. The Sabar Kantha Thandar enjoys the jurisdiction over this Taluka. Himatsinghji got Prempur when the estate acquired by Bathiji was divided among his heirs. The present Talukdar Harisinghji having attained majority, the Taluka has been handed over to him with the revenue jurisdiction. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

DEDHROTA.

Dedhrota, with two villages, in the Sabar Kantha, has a population of 551 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 6,250. It is situated on the Eastern bank of the Sabarmati river. The jurisdiction is under the Sabar Kantha Thandar. The founder of this house was Vijaypal, a Makwana Koli. The present Talukdar Dolatsinghji was entrusted with the revenue Vahivat in 1916. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, and does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

TAJPURI.

Tajpuri, with six villages, in the Sabar Kantha, has a population of 1,165 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 4,000. The post is received from the Himatnagar post office. The present Talukdar Kalusinghji, ranking in the Sixth Class is a Makwana Koli. The Taluka is under Agency Management owing to the inability of the Thakore to manage the Taluka. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

HAPA.

Hapa is a Sixth Class Taluka. Its area is 5 square miles with a population of 1,000 souls. The land is flat and very fertile. The head-quarters station Hapa is situated on the river Hathmati, at a distance of 4 miles from Himatnagar Railway Station on the Ahmedabad Prantij branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It contains an imposive Darbar house recently built by the present Thakore, and also temples of the Mahadev and of the Jains. The history of the Taluka is as follows:—Raja Bhoj was the eighth in descent from Vikram (Vikram the great, the Chakravati Emperor of Malwa). Raja Bhoj was the most distinguished ruler of Dhar, he had two sons Dharmidas and Udedat. Udedat

succeeded him in Dhar and Dharmidas left Dhar and went to Marwar where he conquered the fortress of Kheralu. He had nine sons who founded nine forts. Out of them Asuji founded Nagarparkar. His sons Mehedaji, Verisalji, Ranoji, Jagraji, Sodaji (who is the founder of Soda family), Ujoji, Govindji, Chandan Soda, Sayarji, Jogodasji, Chopoparmalji, Ranji and Mujoji, owing to severe famine left Nagarparkar and went to Tokra (Kathiawar) 7 miles from Wadhwan. At that time Vishaldev Vaghela was ruling there. Vishaldev's brother-in-law Sobhat Rajput went out hunting. He took refuge in Mujoji's camp who refused to hand it over and so a quarrel arose in which Sobhat Rajput was killed. As Vishaldev was unable to oppose Mujoji, he agreed to give him the four Talukas of Muli, then Chotila and Kundana provided he captured Pagi Asha of Asarva. Pagi Asha was seized and delivered up. Mujoji had five sons, *viz.*, Dadaji Vagoji, Nanoji, Vikramdev and Dhiratsinghji. Dhiratsinghji had two sons, *viz.*, Vikramdev and Prathisinghji. Vikramdev had two sons, *viz*, Vishaldev and Umedji. Vishaldev leaving Muli went to Kosamkotda situated on the bank of the river Sabarmati and founded Vijapur in his name. He had a son named Jesingji and whose sons were Sujaji and Sarangji. When the Emperor's army invaded Vijapur under the command of Behol Rajputs Sujaji leaving Vijapur went to Ladol where he took refuge in the house of a Pagi named Lada. He married Lada's daughter and later having killed the Sumras and the Dabhis of Morvada made Morvada his capital. Ravanji conquered Tajpuri and made it his capital, Arjanji conquered Hapa in Samvat 1510 on Vaisakh Sud 2nd from the Pagis (Thakardas) and made his capital there. The Talukdars are Parmar Kolis. The present Talukdar Vakhatsinghji is the son of Fatehsinghji, he has three sons *viz.*, Mulsinghji, Himatsinghji and Bhagvatsinghji. He himself was educated at the Scott College, Sadra and later worked

under the supervision of the late Captain Carter the then Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. Thakore Vakhatsinghji of Hapa, who belongs to the Sixth Class, was invested with the powers of a Fifth Class Talukdar as a mark of personal distinction, as per Government letter No. 7865, dated the 21st November 1919. Kumar Mulsinghji, the heir-apparent died on the 8th November 1920. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

SATLASNA.

Satlasna in Gadhvada, with 19 villages, has a yearly revenue of about Rs. 6,500. The Taluka was formerly known as Mahavad Taluka. It has a population of 4,984 souls. Vero which is recovered from the villages of the Gadhvada Zillah, amounts to about Rs. 4,800. It is recovered by the Thandar and from it the Gaekwar Jama, Idar *khichdi* are paid. From the Abkari revenue half is taken by the Talukdar and half by the Thandar. Satlasna is the head-quarters of the Gadhwada Thandar and contains an Agency Police Thana. It is 7 miles from the Taranga Hill Station and 14 miles from the Kheralu Railway Station. Mulaji was the founder of this family and populated the village of Mahavad. The family is known as Chohan Gadhia. The Jagirs of Bhalusna, Umbri, Kotharna, Sudrosan were given in Jiwai to the sons of Jetaji who died in 1703. In 1766 Diwan Bahadurkhan of Palanpur attacked Mahavad and having plundered it took Rs. 2,000 as a fine from the Thakore. The Thakores of Mahavad and Bhalusna drove out the Palanpur army with the assistance of Diwan Babaji Rao and Maharaja Gambhirsinghji of Idar, but in return they had to hand over a third part of Gadhvada. Harising died in 1903 and his son Hathising *alias* Takhatsing succeeded him. The present Talukdar, ranking in the Sixth Class, is a Chohan Koli, and

pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 1,676 to His Highness the Gaekwar. Government have in their letter No. 3769, dated the 4th June 1919, sanctioned the grant of powers of a Third Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50 to Thakore Takhatsinghji as a personal distinction subject to the proviso that he shall exercise no jurisdiction over the Thana area of Satlasna. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

BHALUSNA.

Bhalusna, in Gadhwada, with eight villages, has a yearly revenue of about Rs. 5,000. It has an area of 25 square miles and a population of 2,334 souls. The Taluka has also 11 joint villages. The river Luni passes through it. Bhalusna is four miles from Satlasna. The jurisdiction is under the Gadhwada Thana. Bhalusna is ten miles from Kheralu Railway Station. The Thakore is a Bhayat of the Satlasna Thakore. Himatsinghji, son of Saduji got the Giras of Bhalusna. The Diwan of Palanpur attacked Bhalusna in the time of Surajmalji. The present Talukdar Ratansinghji is a Chohan Koli. Idar State has a share in Bhalusna and the Satlasna villages. The *khichdi* due to Idar by Bhalusna and Satlasna villages amounts to Rs. 1,163. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

LIKHI.

Likhi, in the Nani Marwar district, is in the Sabar Kantha Thana, has an area of 30 square miles, 6 villages and a population of 269. The Likhi Talukdars, Chohan Kolis by caste, claim descent from Makwana Rajputs and are related to the Thakore of Ilol. The present Thakore Himatsinghji being illiterate, his son Lalsinghji looks after the Jagir. He pays no tribute. His family holds no Sanad of adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

HADOL.

Hadol, in Nani Marwar, with eighteen villages, has an area of 27 square miles and a population of 3,207 souls. The annual revenue is about Rs. 5,000. Hadol is on the Sabarmati river. There is an Agency Police Thana in Hadol, which is 7 miles from Taranga Hill Station. Hadol Taluka formerly enjoyed separate jurisdiction, but the Undni Thakore claimed a share in the Jagir and it was taken under management and put under Gadhvada Thana. Thakore Dalpatsinghji of Undni and Thakore Jawansinghji of Hadol made a settlement of their claims on 13th February 1907, which was sanctioned by Government and the management removed in 1910. The present Thakore ranking in the Sixth Class, is a Parmar Koli, paying His Highness the Gaekwar a yearly sum of Rs. 112 as *ghasdana* and Rs. 41 to the Maharaja of Idar as *khichdi*. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

Seventh Class Talukas.

Names of Talukas.	Area in sq. miles.	Population (1921).	Revenue.	Jama.
				Rs. A. P.
1. Maguna	5	3,309	13,660	892 5 10 G.
2. Tejpura	4	404	3,398	308 6 11 G.
3. Virsoda	3	702	2,464	446 13 2 G. 120 0 0 I.
4. Palaj	2	1,062	5,988	399 3 7 G.
5. Deloli	2	793	3,000	255 14 2 G.
6. Kasalpura ...	2	312	800	48 6 8 G.
7. Memadpura ...	1	462	600	174 9 4 G.
8. Ijpura	2	275	2,500	238 15 8 G.
9. Rampura... ...	1	418	1,649	48 10 5 G. 50 0 0 I.
10. Ranipura... ...	1	1,744	1,629	.....
11. Gabat	10	946	5,421	43 1 0 I.
12. Timba	3	1,501	3,574	50 5 10 I.
13. Umbri	10	955	1,000	Included in Satlasna & Bhalusna.
14. Mota-Kotharna	3	413	500	.....

MAGUNA.

Maguna Jagir is in the Katosan Zillah. It has 5 villages and a population of 3,309 souls. The yearly revenue is about Rs. 13,660. The Jagirdar lives in Maguna. There is one school. The post is received from Dhenuj post office.

Salamsinghji got the estate in Jivai as a Bhayat of the Katosan Thakore. The family does not follow the rule of primogeniture. The present Jagirdar, a Makwana Koli, ranks in the Seventh Class, pays the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 892 as *ghasdana.*

TEJPURA.

Tejpura Jagir, in Katosan, has four villages, with a population of 404 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 3,398. The Jagirdars obtained the Giras from the premier family of Katosan. Hemtaji was the founder of the family. The family does not follow the rule of primogeniture. The present Jagirdars, Makwana Kolis by caste, rank in the Seventh Class, and pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of *ghasdana* of Rs. 308.

VIRSODA.

Virsoda Jagir, in Katosan, has three villages and a population of 702. The annual revenue is about Rs. 2,464. The present Jagirdars, who do not follow the rule of primogeniture, are Makwana Kolis, and rank in the Seventh Class, paying Rs. 447 to the Gaekwar and Rs. 120 to Patan.

PALAJ.

Palaj Jagir, in Katosan, includes three villages, with a population of 1,062 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 5,988. Upto 1877 it was the practice to write Katosan Bhagdar, but from 1877 when the jurisdiction was defined the practice of writing Palaj Taluka has been introduced. The Taluka has an area of 8 square miles and consists of three villages, *viz.*, Palaj, Jivapura and Ijpura. The river Rupen passes through it. The Vighoti system has been introduced. The present Jagirdars, Makwana Kolis, rank in the Seventh Class, pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 399 and do not observe the rule of primogeniture.

DELOLI.

Deloli Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 793 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,988. The Bhagdars, Makwana Kolis, rank in the Seventh Class, pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 256 and do not observe the rule of primogeniture.

KASALPURA.

Kasalpura Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 312 souls and a yearly revenue of Rs. 800. The ancestor Rupaji was the Bhayat of the Katosan Thakore. He was succeeded by Manaji and then by Gambhirsinghji. The Bhagdars are Makwana Kolis, rank in the Seventh Class, and pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 48. The family does not follow the rule of primogeniture.

MEMADPURA.

Memadpura Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 462 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 600. Sujaji inherited the Jagir as a Bhayat of the Katosan Thakore. He was succeeded by Kuberji, Punjaji and Manaji. The Bhagdars, Makwana Kolis, are in the Seventh Class, pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 175. They do not observe the rule of primogeniture.

IJPURA.

Ijpura Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 275 souls, and a yearly revenue of Rs. 2,500. The Bhagdars Makwana Kolis ,rank in the Seventh Class, and pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 239. They do not follow the rule of primogeniture.

RAMPURA.

Rampura Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 418 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 1,649. The Bhagdars, Makwana Kolis, rank in the Seventh Class, pay to the Gaekwar Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 to Patan. They do not observe the rule of primogeniture.

RANIPURA.

Ranipura Jagir, in Katosan, has a population of 222 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 2,440 The Bhagdars are Makwana Kolis, ranking in the Seventh Class and pay no tribute. The family does not follow the rule of primogeniture.

GABAT.

Gabat Jagir, in Nani Marwar, has six villages with an area of 15 square miles, a population of 946 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 5,421. Ghambhirsinghji founded the Jagir of Gabat. Vighoti system is followed. It pays no tribute, but receives certain amounts as Giras Haks. It enjoys the status of the Seventh Class. The original founder is Mehrusinghji. Vajesing. a Makwana Koli, succeeded in 1874. During his minority the Jagir was managed by the Political Agent. The head-quarters of the Jagir are at Gabat, a village of which the Idar State has the revenue. Thakore Rupsinghji came on the Gadi, in 1911, after receiving full training in Sadra. He is a tributary Talukdar, ranking in the Seventh Class, and paying the Maharaja of Idar a yearly sum of Rs. 25. The Taluka of Gabat was policed by the Agency Police, but Government have sanctioned the maintenance of Taluka Police, who have since been employed by the Thakore. The family holds no Sanad of adoption ; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

TIMBA.

Timba Jagir, in Nani Marwar, has three villages with a population of 1,501 souls, and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 651. It is in Gadhwada Zillah. Taranga, the famous

shrine of the Jains is three miles from Timba. It contains the temple of Taran Mata and the Hill is known as Taranga Hill. The Thakore of Timba is the Bhayat of the Satlasna Thakore. He is a Gadhia Chohan. Sagramsinghji got the Giras of Timba in Jivai. Sartanji conquered the Taranga Hill from the Rehvar people. Following the rule of primogeniture, but not holding a Sanad of adoption, the present Talukdar, a Chohan Koli, ranks in the Seventh Class, and pays Idar a yearly tribute of Rs. 50.

UMBRI.

Umbri Jagir, has a population of 955 souls and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 1,763. It has two villages and an area of 10 square miles. There are many hills. There is a Police Thana of Gadhwada in Umbri. The third son of Jetaji, *viz.*, Badarji got the Jagir of Umbri. Manaji died in a fight with the Palanpur Darbar. Amarsing came on the Gadi in 1825. In the settlement Palanpur got Jodhpuria. Motising having died without an heir Jaswatsinghji was recognised as the Talukdar in 1916. The present Chief, a Chohan Koli, ranking in the Seventh Class, pays no tribute. His family follows the rule of primogeniture and does not hold a Sanad of adoption.

MOTA-KOTHARNA.

Mota-Kotharna Jagir, in the Sabar Kantha, has a population of 413 souls,and a yearly revenue of about Rs. 1,000. The Jagir was originally derived from the Satlasna Taluka. Jetaji, son of Samraji, got this Jagir in Jivai. The present Talukdar is a Chohan Koli, a Chief of the Seventh Class, pays no tribute and does not hold a Sanad of adoption. His family follows the rule of primogeniture.

CHAPTER XIII A.

THANA CIRCLES.

The following are the Thana Circles in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Name of Circle.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	How constituted.	Average revenue.	Tribute paid to Baroda.	No. of villages.
Bawishi ...	67	24,539	24 chief Matadari villages with sub-villages in all 103.	46,000	33,912 11 5	103
Mahisa Division.	23	6,447				
Gadhwada	52	11,304	8 non-jurisdictional Talukas.	13,500	2,977 12 1	78
Sabar Kantha.	27	10,329	13 Do.	37,000	8,785 2 11	48
Katosan...	24	13,063	10 Do.	35,000	5,198 6 2	23
Vatrak Kantha.	21	6,138	5 Do.	7,000	1,433 5 4	21

Of these five Thanas, the Bawishi and Vatrak Kantha are in charge of the Assistant Political Agent and the Gadhwada, Sabar Kantha and Katosan are under the District Deputy Political Agent.

1. THE BAWISHI THANA CIRCLE.

1. The Bawishi Zillah comprising 86 villages was formerly part of the Bayeul Paragnah, which was managed by a Deputy of the Ahmedabad kings. The Bayeul Paragnah was formerly under the control of the Mahi Kantha Agency, but in the year 1822, twenty-two of the most turbulent villages were separated from it, and the District thus formed

was given its present name, the remaining part was given over to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and is now the Paragnah of Dehgam. These twenty-two villages with their hamlets make a total of ninety-six villages. It contains number of Mehwas villages.

2 It contains the following Talukas of one or more villages as per details given below :—

Name of Taluka.	Number of villages.	Amount of Tribute.	Remarks.
1. Kurjodra... ...	7	1,111 9 0	It pays an extra Hak of Rs. 41-12-0
2. Anguthala ...	2	641 4 0	
3. Rukhial	2	1,071 1 0	
4. Bardoli	3	1,308 10 6	
5. Sametrai... ...	1	535 9 0	
6. Porda	1	1,330 13 6	Do. ,, 50
7. Sulki	1	541 1 6	
8. Kalianjina Muwara	2	278 5 6	
9. Dana	1	657 9 11	Do. ,, 93
10. Kaprupur ...	2	1,932 3 9	Do. ,, 100
11. Palundra... ...	4	1,612 11 0	Do. ,, 7
12. Sidwada	2	585 0 0	Do. ,, 25-8-0
13. Khanpur ...	1	2,521 15 0	
14. Harsoli	3	1,300 3 0	
15. Watwa	3	690 9 6	
16. Barmunada ...	7	901 0 0	
17. Mahisa	5	4,079 7 4	Do. ,, 161
18. Lawar	2	901 0 0	
19. Warodra... ...	1	2,951 1 6	
20. Sahebji-na-Muwara	2	290 3 6	
21. Lihota	10	2,387 12 0	
22. Harakji-na-Muwara	3	1,624 5 0	
23. Amraji-na-Muwara	5	1,865 4 6	
24. Dabhoda ...	2	5,235 10 0	

3. **Tribute Collection.**—This Zillah pays a considerable tribute for which the Matadars are directly and personally responsible to the British Government. The Matadars are proprietors to a certain degree, and hold the position of Tributary Thakerda shareholders in their villages. Six of the villages pay " Ghasdana " only to the Gaekwar, the remainder pay " Jamabandhi " besides. The former are termed " Rajáwat " villages and the latter "Pattáwat". The amount of tribute depended more on the means at the disposal of the Marathas to enforce its payment than on the capability of the village to pay. At the settlement of the Mahi Kantha in A. D. 1812 the tribute was fixed according to what had been levied in previous years, consequently some villages pay heavier tribute than others. In A. D. 1820 the British Government gave gaurantee to recover the tribute from the Rajwati and Matadari villages of the Bawishi Thana and to pay to the Gaekwar. The settlement was effected whereby the Gaekwar's Mulakgiri armies should cease to perambulate the Province and the British Government undertook to collect and pay the tribute free of cost. By a subsequent arrangement in 1885 a sum amounting to one lakh of the tribute was hypothicated for the payment of the Agency Police, and this sum is paid into the Treasury instead of to the Gaekwar. The British Government took security from the Talukdars, whereby should the principals default, recovery would be made from the security. In 1840 A. D. one man became security for all the villages and he was styled a " Nishádar " or contractor. The " Nisha " or contract was held for decennial periods and Mr. Brijlal Ghelasha entered upon the " Nisha " in 1890. Under the security system the Matadars, as principals were primarily responsible, but as the number of shareholders was large, the Agency to facilitate collection recovered from the security and he, in his turn recovered from the Matadars. The

Nisha system has been abolished by Colonel Ferris in 1897 and the old security system has been reverted to. Groups of villages provide securities acceptable by the Agency.

Matadari system.—Matadars, the headmen of the villages manage themselves the collection of the revenue of their villages and pay the amount to the treasury for tribute, Thandari Falo and other Agency dues on the fixed dates, for this they have to produce securities for a period of ten years and if any Matadar fails to pay punctually, the amount is recovered from his securities. The revenue of the alienated land is recovered according to the rates fixed by the Thana Karkuns. The tribute amount of Bawishi is not uniformly recovered from all the villages, *i. e.*, in some villages it is levied according to the quality of the land, the amount being fixed in a lump sum as Vero, in some villages it is levied as the Vighoti of each field or *salámi* standing in the names of Khatedars. The Matadars also recover trade-tax, water-tax, etc., from the non-agriculturists and the amount so collected is paid as tribute and *Gam-kharach*. The tribute is not paid from the Vero only. The Matadars are appointed hereditarily, but preference is given to one who is fit for the work. If a Matadar is unfit for work, the Agency can remove him. One of the Matadars of the village works as Police-Patel and he is paid some remuneration from the village revenue. The Matadars have got free land in lieu of service or they get *Sirpav* free gifts from village revenue. The whole of the Bawishi Thana pays Jamabandhi to the Gaekwar and so the land is known as the Jamabandhi paying land.

5. **The Bawishi Zillah.**-This is not a compact one, but Baroda and British villages of Ahmedabad and Kaira Zillahs intervene. The land is fertile. The Abkari system of this Thana is managed by Government and the whole of the Abkari revenue is credited into the Thana Fund. Dabhoda

is the head-quarter of the Thana where the Thandar has got his office and Court and it is also the head-quarter of the Police Thana.

6. **Post Office.**—There are three branch post offices at Dabhoda, Rakhial and Mahisa and the school-masters look after the work on payment of some allowance.

7. **Education.**—There are 16 schools for boys and 2 schools for girls, in which 763 boys and 115 girls are receiving primary education. A local cess of one anna per Vigha is levied and the Thandar recovers this cess from which the schools are maintained. The average expenditure on education comes to Rs. 4,500 per year. In the Bawishi Thana, the Dabhoda school is considered as the Taluka school.

8. **Dispensary.**—The dispensary is maintained at Dabhoda, which is the Thana head-quarter. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is a qualified man and looks after the medical work of the Thana. There is one compounder and a peon.

9. **Justice.**—The Thandar is the Second Class Magistrate and in civil matters he hears suits upto Rs. 500. The village of Mahisa is twenty-two Kos from Dabhoda and so the Deputy Thandar of Mahisa who is doing the revenue work is empowered with Second Class Magisterial powers and he also hears civil suits upto Rs. 250.

10. **Public works.**—The Thandar looks after the work and some time the work is entrusted to the Government Public Works Department.

11. **Railway.**-The Ahmedabad Prantij Railway passes through Dobhoda and Rakhial stations which villages belong to the Bawishi Thana.

12. **Climate, etc.,**—The weather is dry in most part of the Taluka, except in the part of Mahisa where it is moist. The rivers Khari, Vatrak and Meswo pass through this Taluka. The land is flat and fertile.

13. **Miscellaneous.**—This Thana is under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, who inspects the Thana once or twice in a year. There is one Dabhodia Hanuman temple in Dabhoda and a fair is held every year on Aso Vadi 14th. There is one liquor distillery on a scientific and modern basis and there are quarters for the Officers of the Excise Department and Public Works Department. The river Khari passes by the Thana buildings. There is one pacca road between Dabhoda and Sadra a distance of 12 miles. The Thandar has to perform revenue duty also. He recovers the Abkari revenue and the local cess. All these revenues are credited into the Thana Fund. The judicial receipts are credited into the Judicial Fund. The Thana staff, schools and dispensary are maintained from the Thana Fund. The Deputy Educational Inspector supervises the schools of this Thana and so the Thana Fund pays the Deputy Falo in proportion. The roads are repaired from the Thana Fund.

2. THE GADHWADA THANA CIRCLE.

1. It is situated on the North-western corner of the Province. It is bounded on the North by the territory of Danta, on the West by the territory of Palanpur and the Taluka of Sudasna, on the South and East by the territory belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

2. **Origin of the word.**—The name Gadhwada appears to have been derived from the fact that there are mountains on three sides and also from the fact that there are many hills round about almost all the villages in the Thana. Gadh means hills, and wada a fenced place, *i. e.*, "a place fenced with hills".

3. **Satlasna.**—The head-quarter town of the Thana is at Satlasna, which is about 7 miles from the Taranga hill station. Government have sanctioned a Railway line from

Taranga to Ambaji and it is proposed to construct a station at Satlasna. A Thandar is stationed at Satlasna. He exercises Second Class Magistrate's powers and tries civil suits upto Rs. 500. Cases beyond his powers being tried by the District Deputy Political Agent. There is also a Chief Constable at Satlasna. There are police out-posts at Umri, Bhimpur, Dharoi, Hadol, Chandap and Vajapur. There is only one branch post office at Satlasna in the whole of Gadhwada. The school master does the postal work. There are schools at Satlasna, Bhalusna and Umri, where boys and girls receive instructions in vernacular upto V standard. There is also a dispensary at Satlasna. The cost of school and dispensary is met out of local cess collected from holders of lands and other persons who pay Vero or other tax to the Talukdars.

4. **Petty Talukas.**—The Gadhwada proper consists of 55 villages with a population of 12,895 souls. In this Thana there are two principal Talukdars, *viz.*, Satlasna and Bhalusna. The Gadhwada Thana consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukdars:—

1. Satlasna.	4. Umri.	7. Mohur.
2. Bhalusna.	5. Kotharna.	8. Gajipur.
3. Timba.	6. Chandup.	9. Hadol

and other scattered villages.

5. **The Hadol Jagir.**—The Taluka of Hadol consists of 21 villages with a population of 3,123 souls. It was formerly a jurisdictional Taluka, but now the Thakore does not exercise any jurisdiction and so it is included in the Thana of Gadhwada. It originally belonged to the Thakore of Hadol and the Idar State, but the share of Idar was subsequently given by His Highness the Maharaja of Idar to the Thakore of Udni and so now it belongs jointly to the Thakore of Udni and the Thakore of Hadol. Upto the May of 1909,

the management of the Taluka was in the hands of the Agency, but the partition is effected between the two shareholders, and approved of by Government. The two shareholders therefore began to manage their respective villages separately from May 1909.

6. **Population.**—The population of Gadhwada and Hadol chiefly consists of Thakerdas, some of whom are the Bhayats of the Thakerdas mentioned above. There are a few Banias in some villages of the Thana. They deal in groceries and other petty things. Some of them are also money-lenders. The Banias follow the Jain religion. There are also a few Musalmans, Kunbis and Brahmins. They are all cultivators. The Thakerdas, Brahmins and Kunbis are Hindu by religion.

The Kolis of Gadhwada were originally Chohan Rajputs. They call themselves Gadhias. They assisted Raising and Anandsing in the conquest of Idar, and the Salami they formerly paid to the Rao was in consequence excused. In 1801 they fell under the control of Dewan of Palanpur, but were attached to Idar by Babaji, the Gaekwar Officer, superintending the Mahi Kantha collections and officers in 1803. A third share of the revenue of this district is taken by the Raja of Idar, who also oppressed the inhabitants with his Mulakgiri collections.

7. **Produce.**—The average rain-fall of the Thana is 25 inches. The principal products are Juwari, Kodra, Maize, Sesamum, Adad, Mug and Banti, Bajri, Paddy and Sugar-cane are produced in some places only. Gram, Wheat, Barley, Linseed, Castor oil seeds are grown considerably. In fact people have to depend more upon winter crops than upon monsoon crops.

8. **Tribute.**—Excepting Timba all the Talukdars in the Thana are required to pay tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Timba and other Talukdars are also

required to pay a Hak called Khichdi to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. The tribute and Khichdi are now paid by the Thandar who collects Vero from landholders and others. Out of this Vero the amount of tribute and Khichdi is paid and the surplus after deducting the cost of collection, etc., is distributed to the Thakores of Satlasna and Bhalusna.

9. **Thana Fund.**—For the cost of the Thana Office a Falo is recovered from the Talukdars at the rate of 7 per cent. of their income. The amount of this Falo is not fixed once for all, but it is revised every ten years.

10. **The Gadhwada settlement.**-Formerly His Highness the Maharaja of Idar and His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur had some villages shared jointly by them and other Talukdars in the Thana Circle, but a settlement was effected with the sanction of Government and now some separate villages are allotted to Idar and Palanpur. The civil and criminal jurisdiction over these villages vest in the Agency. The jurisdiction over Vakhtapur was given to Idar.

11. **Miscellaneous.**—The principal river in this Thana is Sabarmati. Near Timba on Taranga Hill about two miles from the Railway Station of the Taranga Hill, there is an old Shrawak temple where many Jains from distant places go on the pilgrimage. The place is considered sacred by the Jains. About two miles from Satlasna there is a small temple of a Goddess, where many Hindus go to fulfil their vows. The Goddess is known by the name of Dudhnimata.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their Class by the Governor of Bombay.

3. THE SABAR KANTHA THANA.

1. This Thana Circle is situated in the North-west corner of the Province and is bounded on the North by the Idar

State, on the South by the Prantij Taluka, Modasa and Ranasan Talukas, on the East by the Dadsu Taluka and on the West by Vijapur and Kheralu Paragnahs of the Gaekwar. It takes its name from the river Sabarmati. It consists of the following petty Jurisdictional and Non-jurisdictional Talukas:—

I. Jurisdictional.

1. Kadoli. 2. Hapa. 3. Khedwada.

II. Non-jurisdictional.

1. Rupal.
2. Dedhrota.
3. Derol.
4. Tejpuri.
5. Likhi.
6. Vakhtapur.
7. Prempur.
8. Bolundra.

2. **Population.**—The total population of this Thana is 10,329 according to the census of 1921. It consists of Kolis, Kunbis and Memans. The Talukdars are called Thakerdas who were formerly Makwana Rajputs. They married Koli girls. The Talukdars of Rupal and Bolundra are Rewar Rajputs.

3. **Jamabandhi and Varad.**—The Talukdars pay Rs. 5,282-12-10 as Jama to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and Rs. 1,379-6-3 as Idar *Khichdi* to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 50-13-5 as Majmudari Hak. They also pay 7 per cent. of the revenue after deducting the Jamabandhi Hak as Thana Varad which amounts to Rs. 1,797-6-7. A local cess of one anna is levied on culturable land. Half the Abkari revenue is credited to the Thana Fund.

4. **Post Offices and Schools.**—There is a branch post office in Vakhtapur. There are Vernacular schools in Vakhtapur, Prempur, Kadoli, Khedwada, Derol, Dedhrota and Tejpuri.

5. **Constitution of the Thana.**—Except Hapa and Khedwada all are non-jurisdictional. The Thandar as a Second Class Magistrate exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction over the non-jurisdictional Talukas. The Thandar's headquarter is at Vakhtapur, a village at a distance of about 4½ miles from the Idar-Ahmadnagar Railway Station of the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway. He also hears civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500

6. **Abkari.**—One-fourth revenue in opium is credited to the Thana Fund and the rest is taken by the Talukdars. Government have fixed Rs. 11,477-1-9 as compensation for liquor in this Thana of which half is credited to the Thana Fund and half goes to the Talukdars.

7. **Miscellaneous.**—Hapa and Khedwada Talukdars enjoy limited jurisdiction. Tejpuri, Prempur and Vakhtapur are under Agency Management. Rupal is also under management.

4. THE KATOSAN THANA CIRCLE.

1. It is an outlying district situated to the North-west of Ahmedabad between the Viramgam Paragnah of that Collectorate and the Kadi Paragnah in His Highness the Gaekwar's territory. It belongs to a family of Makwana Kolis, said to have been originally Rajputs of the Jhala clan who lost caste in consequence of one of their ancestors having married the daughter of a Bhil chieftain. Naranji, the ancestor who thus degraded himself served with distinction under Mahomad Begda, who made him a grant of the estate of Katosan consisting of 84 townships, some of which are situated in the Viramgam Paragnah. The family has been ramified considerably ; and as a custom a-kin to " gavel kind " has prevailed in it for several generations, it, according to the author of " Ras Mala ", " exhibits perhaps the best example which Gujrat can furnish of the effects of sub-

dividing landed property". In this Zillah there are 217 shareholders and sub-shareholders, one of whom has three villages shared by him and the rest of the Chiefs are under the jurisdiction of the Thandar whose Court is at Santhal.

2. The Thandar exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-jurisdictional Talukas :—

1. Maguna.
2. Tejpura.
3. Virsoda.
4. Kasalpura
5. Deloli.
6. Mahamadpura.
7. Ijpura.
8. Rampura.
9. Ranipura.
10. Palej.

3. **Miscellaneous.**-The Thandar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about 3 miles from the Railway Station of Jhotana on the R. M. Railway. The population is mostly Kolis. The estates of Maguna, Nugar, Deloli, Rampur, Varsoda and Ranipura are under Agency Management. Vighoti system prevails in the Thana Japti villages, while in others Bhagbatai system prevails. There are branch post offices at Santhal and Katosan. The Talukdars have no status, but they are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their Class by the Governor of Bombay.

5. THE VATRAK KANTHA THANA CIRCLE.

1. This Thana Circle comprising of 51 villages and an area of 50 square miles, is bounded on the North by Khalsa villages, on the East by Gaekwar territory, on the South by Gaekwar territory and Mandva Taluka and on the West by Kapadvanj Taluka and Gaekwar territory.

2. It derives its name from the river Vatrak. It is in charge of a Thandar, who exercises powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 500 under the general supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

3. It contains the following Jurisdictional Talukas, Dabha, Ramas and Gabat of 5th, 6th and 7th Class respectively. There are no Talukdars in Nirmali and Zer which are in charge of Japtidars under the supervision of the Thandar, by whom the revenue is collected. After deducting the amount of *mamuli kharach*, Thana Varad and *Parchuran* Falo from the revenue, it is divided equally between the Atarsumba and Mandva Darbars.

4. **Jamabandhi and Varad.**-The Talukdars mentioned below pay to His Highness the Gaekwar the amounts written against them as tribute :—

Nirmali	Rs.	525	0	0	Dabha	Rs.	150	0 0
Zer ...	„	340	0	2	Ramas	„	114	1 7

Besides this Rs. 5-12-4 are paid by Zer and Nirmali Talukas as Majmudari. Dabha pays Rs. 53-6-0 to Amaliyara Taluka and Gabat Rs. 43-1-0 to Idar State.

Talukdars pay Rs. 2,461 as Thana Varad including all Varads according to their share towards the maintenance of Thana establishment. Thana Varad includes *Parchuran* Falo levied from Zer and Nirmali Talukas towards school masters' pay, vaccination Varad and Deputy Falo.

5. **Population.**—According to the census of 1921 this Thana Circle had a population of 6,138 souls. It is composed chiefly of Thakerdas.

6. **Produce.**—The average rain-fall is about 28 inches 81 cents. Soil is sandy and slightly wooded. Water is found at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. Chief products are wheat, bajri, juwari, oats, sessamum seeds, rape seeds, castor oil seeds, mug, udad, tuwer, etc.; Wheat, oats, juwari, chillies, fennel seeds, etc., are grown by irrigation. The Matadari system is the system in vogue in the Thana.

7. **Abkari.**—Revenue realised from Abkari, opium, Bhang and Ganja from Zer and Nirmali Talukas is credited to Thana Fund. Half of the revenue from Abkari and one-fourth from opium and Ganja from Ramas and Gabat are credited to Thana Fund.

8. **Education.**—There are schools at Zer and Nirmali where education is given to boys and girls upto Gujrati VII Standard. The schools are inspected by Deputy Educational Inspector. The cost of the Deputy Falo and schools is paid from Thana Fund.

9. **Post Office.**—There is one branch post office at Nirmali, where post comes from Kapadvanj post office. The work of the Post Master is done by the school master. There is no telegraph office in this Thana Circle.

10. **Dispensary.**-There is no dispensary in this Taluka. There is one vaccinator for this Thana Circle who does his work in the Thana and the adjoining Talukas. Vaccination Varad is paid from the Thana Fund. The climate is generally healthy.

11. **Police.**—Agency Police station is at Nirmali. There is a Police Patel in every village who is appointed by the Assistant Political Agent and paid from the village cess. There is no village police in this Thana. People keep their own paid watchmen.

12. **Miscellaneous.**—Chief town of the Thana and the head-quarter of the Thandar is Nirmali. It is 18 miles from Dehgam and Rakhial stations. There is an ancient temple of Kedareshwar Mahadev near Nirmali, where fair is held every year on the Shivratri and Gokul Ashtami days. There is another equally ancient and sacred place called Zanzari near Dabha where water flows from the roots of a Pipal tree. A fair is also held here on the Shivratri and Gkoul Ashtami dasy.

CHAPTER XIV.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

1. **Idar.**—(1) At the foot of the Gadh or fort is the cave-temple of Khokanatha Mahadeva partly ruined, supposed to be upwards of 400 years old. It is an oblong apartment 30×20 feet and from 4 to 6 feet high, excavated in the rock and used as a place of worship. (2) In a rising ground South of the town, and close to the wall, is the cave-temple of Dhanesvara Mahadeva, a natural rock cavern 20×10 feet and from 5 to 7 feet high. (3) In a rising ground $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile South-west of Idar is the cave of Mankalesvara Mahadeva. It measures 20×12 feet and the height varies from 5 to 10 feet. (4) On the summit of the Gadh to the North-east of the town the Ruthi Rani-nu-malium built of brick plastered with chunam. It is said to be upwards of 600 years old. It has a domed roof, in the Mahommadan style, with a courtyard in front and measures 25×19 feet and 12 feet high. It is visited by pilgrims and travellers. The wife of a former Chief of Idar having some disagreement with her lord was ordered to live on the hill, where this palace is said to have been built for her and is thus called after her name. (5) In the Gadh to the North of the town the Radmali Choki appears to be an unfinished Jaina temple, built of white sandstone. It measures 375×34 feet and 16 feet high, in the Jaina style. (6) On the Gadh is the cave (a natural cavern) of Vajar Mata with a wall and terraces in front. It is 22×18 feet and 7 feet high and contains an image of Vajar Mata worshipped by all castes. It has a ruined Dharmashala attached to it built of brick and plastered with chunam. (7) In the Gadh, the temple of Santinatha of white sandstone, sculptured, and brick plastered; is upwards of 400 years old and entire measuring 160×125 feet and 55 feet high.

2. **Limbhoi.**-There is a temple of Kalanatha Mahadeva with a Dharmashala partly in ruins. It is built of white sandstone and brick plastered. It measures 37×15 feet and 30 feet high.

3. **Ahmednagar.**—(1) The Bhadar palace in ruins, upwards of 400 years old ; built of white sandstone. The space within the surrounding fortified walls measures 700×500 feet. The palace is said to have been originally constructed in the reign of Ahmad Shah, the founder of the town. It is also called Mohina-rani-na-mahal. (2) A Kunda or reservoir mostly in ruins, having a courtyard, is built of white sandstone plastered. It measures 100×50 feet. The reservoir is said to have been constructed during the reign of Ahmad Shah as a bathing place for " Mohina-rani ", who, it is said used to visit it daily by an under-ground passage from the Bhadr palace.

4. **Khed-Brahma.**—There is a temple of Brahmaji surrounded by a wall measuring 57×30 feet and 36 feet high, is built of white sandstone and brick plastered. It has been recently put in repair by the Brahman community of the town and has an image of Brahma which is worshipped. The temple is known by the name of "Bhrigu Rishi". The river Harnav on which the village stands, is considerded sacred. A fair is held every year on Magha Sud 14th.

5. **Desan.**—There is a temple of Bhavanatha Mahadeva upwards of 400 years old, measures 50×25 feet and 36 feet high, is built of white sandstone and brick ; partly in ruins, has a Dharmashala attached to it. This temple is known by the name of Chuman (Chyamana) Rishi, a great sage. A fair is held here annually in the month of Shravan.

6. **Bhiloda.**-There is a temple of Shri Chandraprabhuji, of white sandstone sculptured and plastered. It measures 70×45 feet and 30 feet high. It has a tower of four storeys 75 feet

high and a Dharmashala within the entrance gate. It has been recently put in repair by a Jain merchant.

7. **Posina-Sabli.**—There are temples of Parsvanatha and Neminatha measuring 150×140 feet and 26 feet high, built of white sandstone plastered with chunam.

8. **Samlaji.**—The temple of Samlaji is built of white sandstone and brick and is surrounded by a wall with a gateway. It is of two storeys supported on pillars and a canopy with arches on each side. It is supposed to be upwards of 400 years old. It contains an image of Vishnu and some old inscriptions. A city is said to have existed at this place in the time of Raja Harichandraji, signs of which still remain. A number of images of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are found in several places which are now in ruins. A large fair is held here every year for fifteen days on Kartika Sud 13th.

9. **Timba.**—Timba is in the Gadhwada Zillah. The Taranga temples on the top of a hill surrounded by other peacks. They are seven storeys high and are temples of Ajitanathaji and Sambhunathaji built of white sandstone and brick. These temples are said to have been built in the reign of Kumarpala of Pattan 700 years ago (*vide* Forbes Ras Mala).

10. **Sudasna.**—There is a cave-temple of Mokshesvara about 4½ miles North-west of Sudasna on the bank of the river Sarasvati with a monastery close by, built of sandstone and brick, now in ruins. This temple is held sacred by all castes from being on the river Sarasvati (Kumarika) the waters of which are offered to the idol and to a Pippala tree. A fair is held every year, Bhadrapada Sud 11th.

11. **Arasur.**— Fifteen miles North-east of Danta. The temple of Amba Bhawani, measuring 25×20 feet and 19 feet high, is built of marble of inferior quality by Nagar Brahmans. It has a Dharmashala. The floor is paved with marble.

Inscriptions.—(1) On the edge of a reservoir near the principal shrine called the Manasarovar, of Maharana Shri Maldeo dated A. D. 1359. (2) Also at the door of the adytum of the temple of Ambaji is a tablet which records offerings made in A. D. 1545 by the Rani of Rav Barmal of Idar. (3) There are several inscriptions on the pillars of the temple, principally of the 16th century, recording gifts of private individuals and one dated A. D. 1723, when the lord of the land Rajadhiraj Ranaji (one hundred and eight times repeated) Shri Prathisingji was ruling, states that a Vania family built a Dharmashala for the sake of a son, and adds by the kindness of Amba, the hope was fulfilled (*vide* Forbes Rasmala). It is visited four times a year by large Sanghas in the months of Kartik, Margsars, Shravan and Bhadrapada. The revenue of the temple is considerable (Forbes Rasmala Chapter IX, Vol. I).

12. Four miles North-east of Amba Bhavani, the temple of Koteshwara Mahadeva measuring 20×15 feet and 25 feet high. There is a Dharmashala attached to it, partly ruined. The pilgrims who visit the Amba Bhawani shrine visit this also, as without doing so their pilgrimage would not be considered complete. The sacred river Sarasvati takes its rise from near this temple, and the pilgrims consider that by bathing at this spot in its water they are cleansed from all their sins.

Inscription.—On the Jamb and threshold are two of Samvat 1156 and 1159.

13. **Kumbharia.**—The temples of Neminath built of white marble were, according to tradition, 360 in number but were afterwards reduced to 5 by volcanic disturbance. They are much visited by pilgrims.

Inscriptions.—In the temple of Neminath there is an inscription dated A. D. 1249 recording additions to the

edifice made by Brahmdeva, the son of Chahud, minister of Kumarpal Solanki. On one of a group of Paliyas close by is an inscription dated A. D. 1200, which states that Shri Dharavar Shadeva, the lord of Arbuda the throne of all Mandlikas on whom the sun shines, constructed a well in this city of Arasur (Forbes Rasmala). There are also other inscriptions both in the temples and on the stones of these groups.

These Jaina temples were constructed, it is said by Vimalshah to the number of 360. They are dedicated to Parshwanath. It is said that Amba Mataji gave great wealth to Vimalshah and asked him by whose aid he had built these temples, he replied, by the aid of his spiritual preceptor. The Mataji repeated the question thrice and each time received the same answer. She then said to him, escape as soon as you can. He fled into the crypt below one of the temples and emerged on Mount Abu. Then the Mataji consumed all the temples by fire with the exception of 5 (*vide* Forbes Rasmala).

14. **Haldarvas.**—On the tank of the Vatrak, half a mile South-east of the village in the Ghodasar Taluka, is the temple of Mahadeva named Bhrigu Rishi, measuring 20×14 feet. On the other side of the river opposite the preceding is a temple of a Parashara Mahadeo 36×18 repaired 70 years ago.

15. **Bamnoli Ket.**—A ruined fort about half way between the village of Haldarvas and Barmuara on the right bank of the Vatrak river. It is said to have been built by Mahomad Begda.

16. **Jetpur.**—Three miles from Gabat. The Khanera Palava, a large tank with masonry Bund on the North side. This fine tank and Bund are said to have been made by the orders of Sidhraj Jayasinh.

17. **Prantvel.**—About four miles from Gabat. ¾ of a mile East of the village, is a raised platform on which there are three stones like Paliyas, a large one in the centre and a smaller one on the either side. Round the platform there are thirty or forty graves. The people of the neighbourhood say that these stones were erected and are now worshipped by a wandering tribe called "Chamthas".

18. **Magodi.**—Three Paliyas, on one of which is carved a Manoo and a horse. There is an inscription on one of the Paliyas which is illegible. Another Paliyas is called Hathia. A black stone on which are carved 3 snakes is called by the natives "Gok Chuvan". There is a crevice in the rock called Bhemáta.

19. **Punadra.**—An old fort of the time of Mahomad Begda.

20. **Telnal.**—On the Vatrak. The very old temple of Kedareswar about a mile from the village. It has been recently repaired.

21. **Ramas.**—A step well, said to have been built by the wife of the Nabob of Kapadvanja, 500 years ago.

22. **Sathamba.**—There is a step well and a Paliya with an inscription.

23. **Ambliara.**—The temple of Nilkanth Mahadeo, an old Musalman tomb and the ruins of old Ambliara.

CHAPTER XV.

EXCISE.

1. **Abkari System in Mahi Kantha.**—The Abkari administration of all the Thana Circles and the Talukas with the exception of the States of **Idar, Pol** and Danta was taken over by Government from the 1st October, 1912, and the system of monopoly of vend of liquor was introduced

through the agency of contractors Messrs. Jamshedji Nassarwanji and Hormasji Jamshedji Ginwalla from that date for a period of 3 years. The object of the lease was to render possible the abolition of the outstill system in the leased area, to substitute a system more conducive to the well-being of the people and to assimilate gradually the Abkari arrangements in the Agency to those in force in the neighbouring British districts. The total amount of compensation payable annually by Government to the Talukas and Thana Circles comprised in the leased area amounts to Rs. 77,459-15-4 exclusive of the amount of annual compensation payable to the Rawalji of Mansa which has been fixed by Government equal to the actual realisations in the Talukas. The provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act have been extended to Sadra Bazar, the Thana Circles and the Talukas under Agency Management under the orders of Government contained in their Resolution, Political Department, No. 7571, dated the 15th October 1912. The Jurisdictional Chiefs in the leased area have declared by notification the Abkari Act to be the law of their Talukas. The liquor is manufactured at the Dabhoda distillery and supplied to the shop-keepers from the warehouses at Timba, Vadagam and distillery at Dabhoda. The term of the Abkari lease of the leased area having expired on the 30th September 1915, the Chiefs and Talukdars renewed the lease for a further period of three years. The contract for the manufacture and vend of liquor was given to Messrs. Ginwalla for a further period of three years. The monopoly of vend system was abolished and the separate shop system introduced with effect from the 1st October 1915, under the orders of Government contained in their Resolution, Political Department., No. 4220, dated the 19th July 1915. In order that the arrangements for the disposal of shops may be conterminous with that in other areas where separate shop system prevails, the shops

were disposed of for a period of one year and six months from 1st October 1915 to 31st March 1917. The total amount derived as the license fee was Rs. 28,970 during 1915-16. As manufacture and supply of country spirits Messrs. Ginwalla were given the contract to supply country liquor from the Dabhoda distillery at Re. 0-15-11 per London proof gallon. The shop keepers are supplied with liquor at 15 annas per London proof gallon, the difference of 11 pies being paid to Messrs. Ginwalla by Government. During 1916-17 the control over the ware-houses was transferred from the Assistant Collector of Excise to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, and selling rates were assimilated by the Baroda State at the border shops. From 1st April 1918 the shops were disposed of according to the fixed fee system which is also a part of the separate shop system. The supply rate of liquor was raised from Re. 0-15-11 per proof gallon to Rs. 1-2-0 in 1919 owing to the rise in the cost of Mahura flowers and in the rate of labour charges. The term of Abkari licenses for 1918-19 having expired on 31st March 1919 the shops were disposed of under the fixed fee system. The license fees were fixed on the basis of the sales of the previous year. The total fees realized for 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 15,692. The total quantity of liquor sold during the year 1918-19 was 24,653 proof gallons. In the leased area liquor of 3 strengths, *viz.*, 25° U. P., 40° U. P. & 60° U. P. is sold. The total receipts on account of Abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 94,638 in 1918-19. The annual amount of compensation to all the Talukdars who have based their Abkari rights to Government is Rs. 77,561-12-2. Besides the yearly amount of compensation fixed for two villages of the Ghodasar Taluka is Rs. 2,450 and that for the Khadal Taluka is Rs. 1,000. Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue for the year 1916-17 is given at the end of the Chapter.

2. **Abkari Revenue in Idar.**—There were 200 liquor shops in the Idar State in the year 1917-18 which yielded the revenue of Rs. 1,59,675.

3. **Opium Revenue.**—The opium required for consumption in this Agency is obtained from the Gazipur Factory in the United Provinces. The issue rate of opium has been raised from Rs. 11 to 13 per seer from 1st April 1918. The total consumption of the drug amounted to 3,424 lbs. in 1918-19. The average consumption of the drug comes to 59·7 grains per head of population. In the Idar State the opium revenue was Rs. 14,273 in 1917-18. Statement of opium allotment to Native States under the Agency is given below. Table showing opium consumption during last 10 years is given below.

4. **Ganja.**—The revenue by the sale of Ganja was Rs. 8,636 in the year 1918-19 for the petty States and Thana Circles and Rs. 6,443 in the Idar State.

TABLES.

OPIUM.

Year.	Quantity in lbs. issued from			Total quantity issued to the States.
	The Opium Depôt at Sadra.	Bombay.	Malva.	
1908-09 ...	1,264	349	1,378	2,991
1909-10 ...	1,197	309	2,255	2,761
1910-11 ...	1,032	407	2,236	3,675
1911-12 ...	756	269	2,435	3,460
1912-13 ...	2,801	...	5	2,806
1913-14 ...	3,340	...	...	3,340
1914-15 ...	2,846	...	...	2,846
1915-16 ...	3,126	...	...	3,126
1916-17 ...	2,372	...	...	2,372
1917-18 ...	3,566	...	...	3,566
...				

Table showing the Abkari Shops and their Revenue

Name of State.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Total.	
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue
Sadra Bazar.	1	2,312	1	303	1	160	3	2,775
Bawishi ...	14	6,795	13	1,891	10	497	37	9,183
Sabar Kantha	12	11,291	10	880	8	710	30	12,881
Gadhwada ...	9	2,979	4	120	1	158	14	3,257
KatosanThana	3	3,663	4	40	1	185	8	3,888
Vatrak Kantha	2	4,612	2	451	2	72	6	5,135
Pol ...	13	5,528	1	40	...	...	14	5,568
Danta ...	14	4,176	8	1,152	7	261	29	5,589
Malpur ...	9	4,822	4	857	2	17	15	5,696
Mansa ...	3	4,889	1	1,100	1	1,514	5	7,503
Mohanpur ...	11	7,228	7	431	4	206	22	7,865
Katosan ...	1	705	6	1,170	6	155	13	2,030
Varsoda ...	2	3,919	1	2,241	1	28	4	6,188
Pethapur ...	2	4,266	1	407	1	223	4	4,896
Ranasan ...	3	1,945	4	662	3	168	10	2,775
Punadra ...	2	1,907	1	784	1	363	4	3,054
Khadal ...	1	750	1	117	1	60	3	927

in Mahi Kantha Agency during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country Liquor.		Opium.		Ganja.		Total.	
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.
Ghodasar ...	2	2,450	2	681	2	172	6	3,303
Amliyara ...	4	4,233	2	898	2	231	8	5,362
Vasna ...	1	2,578	2	177	2	152	5	2,907
Sudasana ...	2	2,497	1	951	1	112	4	3,560
Magodi ...	3	892	3	487	...	...	6	1,379
Vadagam ...	4	1,631	1	580	...	...	5	2,211
Sathamba ...	1	1,092	1	1,081	1	38	3	2,211
Hapa ...	1	1,122	1	35	1	200	3	1,357
Walasana ...	4	1,864	2	401	2	150	8	2,415
Ilol ...	1	1,826	1	160	...	...	2	1,986
Dabha ...	1	1,907	2	90	1	15	4	2,012
Gabat ...	1	449	1	35	...	...	2	484
Dadhalia ...	1	926	1	363	1	7	3	1,296
Ramas ...	1	685	1	180	1	41	3	906
Total...	129	95,939	90	18,765	64	5,895	283	110699

No.	Name of State, Taluka and Thana Circle.	Population.	Allotment sanctioned in 1904.	No.	Name of State, Taluka and Thana Circle.	Population.	Allotment sanctioned in 1904.
1	Sadra Bazar.	1,683	140	21	Khadal ...	2,215	170
2	Mansa	15,936	350	22	Ghodasar	6,219	210
3	Pethapur ...	5,753	70	23	Wasna ...	4,494	80
4	Varsoda ...	3,656	180	24	Mohanpur ...	1,004	210
5	Derol (SabarKantha)	837	50	25	Ranasan ...	3,183	70
6	Dedhrotá ...	725	30	26	Bawishi ...	8,459	420
7	Khedawada ..	804	15	27	Vadagam ...	2,121	40
8	Kadoli ...	931	45	28	Rupal ...	3,113	35
9	Prempur ...	1,694	25	29	Bolundra ...	740	15
10	Vaktapur ...	1,744	35	30	Dadhalia ...	2,619	30
11	Hapa ...	838	40	31	Katosan ...	7,174	210
12	Tejpuri ...	1,475	25	32	Palej ...	1,033	15
13	Ilol	3,806	30	33	Deloli ...	1,020	15
14	Ghed ...	99	5	34	Kasalpura ..	307	10
15	Amliyara ..	7,227	210	35	Ijpura ...	342	10
16	Ramas ...	865	35	36	Rampura ...	353	15
17	Dabha ...	1,307	80	37	Mohmedpura	449	15
18	Sathamba ...	3,022	140	38	Virsoda ...	718	30
19	Jher Nirmali.	4,664	35	39	Rampura ...	199	10
20	Punadra ...	2,662	160	40	Tejpura ...	1,218	20

No.	Name of State, Taluka and Thana Circle.	Population.	Allotment sanctioned in 1904.	No.	Name of State, Taluka and Thana Circle.	Population.	Allotment sanctioned in 1904.
41	Maguna ...	3,235	35	61	Idar State...	149995	1,440
42	Santhal ...	1,692	15	62	Kheroj ...	656	10
43	Malpur ...	3,065	140	63	Derol Vagalani.	1,934	5
44	Magodi ...	1,527	35	64	Pol ...	4,436	25
45	Gabat ...	604	10	65	Taka Tooka.	844	10
46	Likhi ...	959	15	66	Pahala ...	674	10
47	Pol ...	3,959	15	67	Budheli ...	496	5
48	Valasna ...	2,749	70	68	Torda ...	526	5
49	Hadola ...	2,665	30	69	Samera ...	784	10
50	Satlasna ...	4,603	70	70	Kahera ...	707	5
51	Bhalusna ...	1,864	25	71	Dehgamadi.	705	5
52	Timba ...	1,675	25	72	Mohri Megraj.	1,748	10
53	Umri ...	1,021	20	73	Vandial ...	191	5
54	Sudasna ...	5,269	100	74	Jalia ...	364	5
55	Danta ...	15,262	250	75	Kuski ...	978	5
56	Mota Kotharna.	820	15	76	Tintoi ...	3,559	35
57	Chandup ...	588	20	77	Mohri Devni	983	5
58	Nedardi ...	45	5	78	Posina ...	7,977	30
59	Bhatwas ...	272	5			Total	5,860
60	Mohar ...	370	5				

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ceremonials to be observed in Mahi Kantha. Brief account of the ceremonials observed on the occasions of visits of Native Princes and Chiefs of Mahi Kantha to the Political Agent and *vice versa*.

Visits to Political Agent.

First Class Chief.	Ceremonials.
1. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	Either the Assistant Political Agent or the Huzur Deputy Assistant goes out about a mile from Sadra to receive the Maharaja. The Political Agent receives him at the top of the staircase, conducts him to the reception room and gives him a seat to his right. If available Guard of Honour of 12 rank and file under 1 Havildar of the N. I. presents arms; otherwise a party of 12 Sowars under 1 Havildar or Jamadar of the Contingent reformed horse acts in the same capacity. At close of the visit the Political Agent gives *Pan Supari* to the Maharaja and on the latter taking leave the Political Agent conducts him to the top of the staircase. The Guard of Honour presents arms.

	Ceremonials.
Second Class Chiefs.	
2. The Rao of Polo. 3. The Maharana of Danta.	The Political Agent advances few paces from his seat to receive these Chiefs and places them on his right; on leaving they receive *Pan Suprai* and the Political Agent stands up but does not accompany.
Third Class Chiefs.	
4. The Rawalji of Malpur. 5. The Rawalji of Mansa. 6. The Thakore of Mohanpur.	
Fourth Class Chiefs.	
7. The Thakore of Warsoda. 8. The Thakore of Pethapur. 9. The Thakore of Ranasan. 10. The Thakore of Punadra. 11. The Thakore of Khadal. 12. The Thakore of Ghodasar. 13. The Thakore of Katosan. 14. The Thakore of Ilol. 15. The Thakore of Amaliyara. 16. The Thakore of Sudasna.	The Political Agent merely rises from his seat when receiving these Chiefs and when they take leave. It is not customary to give them *Pan Suprai*. They are generally given seats on the right.
Fifth Class Chiefs.	
17. The Thakore of Walasna. 18. The Thakore of Dabha. 19. The Thakore of Wasna. 20. The Thakore of Rupal. 21. The Thakore of Dadhalia. 22. The Thakore of Magodi. 23. The Thakore of Wadagam. 24. The Thakore of Sathamba.	As above with the exception that seating on the right or left is optional or as found convenient.

Sixth Class Chiefs.	Ceremonials.
25. The Thakore of Ramas.	
26. The Thakore of Bolundra.	
27. The Thakore of Derol.	
28. The Thakore of Kherwada.	
29. The Thakore of Kadoli.	
30. The Thakore of Waktapur.	
31. The Thakore of Prempur.	
32. The Thakore of Dedhrota.	
33. The Thakore of Tajpuri.	
34. The Thakore of Hapa.	
35. The Thakore of Satlasna.	
36. The Thakore of Bhalusna.	
37. The Thakore of Likhi.	The Political Agent receives them seated and places right or left as is convenient.
38. The Thakore of Hadol.	
Seventh Class Chiefs.	
39. The Shareholders of Maguna.	
40. The Shareholders of Tejpura.	
41. The Shareholders of Virsoda.	
42. The Thakore of Palaj.	
43. The Shareholders of Deloli.	
44. The Thakore of Kasalpura.	
45. The Thakore of Memadpura.	
46. The Thakore of Ijpura.	
47. The Shareholders of Rampura.	
48. The Thakore of Ranipura.	
49. The Thakore of Gabat.	
50. The Thakore of Timba.	
51. The Thakore of Umbri.	
52. The Thakore of Mota-Kotharna.	

N. B.—The above list is arranged in order of precedence and relative rank. When the Political Agent holds a Durbar, Chiefs of all the Classes are given seats on the right and *Pan Supari* is given to all as under :—

First Class Chiefs.	By the Political Agent.
Second Class Chiefs.	By the Assistant Political Agent.
Third and Fourth Class Chiefs.	By the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent.
Fifth Sixth and Seventh Class Chiefs.	By the highest subordinate official of the Agency.

Visits to Chiefs.

First Class Chief.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

Second Class Chiefs.

The Rao of Polo.
The Maharana of Danta.

Third Class Chiefs.

The Rawalji of Malpur.
The Rawalji of Mansa.
The Thakore of Mohanpur.

On arrival at Chief Town.

The Chief goes out with his Sowari about a mile from his capital to receive the Political Agent and conveys him to his (Political Agent's) camp where the Chief is seated on the right of the Political Agent. The Political Agent then gives *Pan Supari* (only in the case of the 1st Class Chief) and the Chief takes leave. When the Political Agent goes to pay an official return visit the Chief's Karbhari goes to the camp of the Political Agent to bring him, the Chief himself receiving at the foot of the Darbar Hall. The Political Agent takes his seat on the right. After conversation the Chief gives *Pan Supari* to the Political Agent (both standing) and on his departure conducts him to the place of reception.

N. B.—The Political Agent does not pay visits to Chiefs of any other Classes.

Sd. W. A. SALMON, Major,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

CHAPTER XVI A.

List of Towns, Rivers, &c., in the Mahi Kantha Agency showing the system of Orthography to be adopted in spelling of proper names.

Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.	Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.
મહીકાંઠા ...	Mahi Kántha ...	Mahi Kánta.	ચોરીવાડ ...	Choriwád ...	Choriwád.
સાદરા ...	Sádara ...	Sádra.	ભીલોડા ...	Bhiloda ...	Bhilora.
ઇડર ...	Idar	Edar.	સામલાજી ...	Sámaláji ...	Sámláji.
અહમદનગર ...	Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmednagar.	ઇસરી ...	Isri	Isri.
વડાલી ...	Vadáli ...	Wáráli.	મેઘરજ ...	Meghraj ...	Meghraj.
પોસીના ...	Posina ...	Posina.	સંબલપુર ...	Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur.
ધનાલ ...	Dhanál ...	Dhanál.	રડોદ્રા ...	Radodra ...	Radodra.
ખેડબ્રહ્મા ...	Khedbramha ...	Khedbramha.	મહીઅલ ...	Mahial ...	Mahial.

રાયઘડ	...	Ráyaghad	...	Ráygarh.	પાલ	...	Pál	Pál.
સાબળી	...	Sábali	...	Sábli.	દેસણ	...	Desan ...	Desan.
ઝાદર	...	Jhádar	...	Jhádar.	રાણી	...	Ráni	Ráni.
ઓડા	...	Oda ...	...	Ora.	પાવેશ્વર	...	Páveshvar ...	Páveshwar.
સુવર	...	Suvar ...	...	Suwar.	રમલેશ્વર	...	Ramaleshvar ...	Ramaleshwar.
દાવડ	..	Dávad	...	Dáwad.	હાંસલેશ્વર	...	Hánsaleshvar ...	Hánsaleshwar.
ચાંદરણી	...	Chándarni	...	Chándarni.	સમલેશ્વર	...	Samaleshvar ...	Samaleshwar.
મુંડેટી	...	Mundeti	...	Mundeti.	કરમાબાઇ	...	Karamábái ...	Karmábai.
મેઢાસણ	...	Medhásan	...	Medhásan.	મદાર્સા	...	Madársa ...	Madársa.
ટીંટોઇ	...	Tintoi	...	Tintoi.	ઇડરઘડ	...	Idarghad ...	Edargarh.
ઉંડણી	...	Undani	...	Undni.	સોનઘડ	...	Songhad ...	Songarh.
મઉ	...	Mau ...	...	Mau.	ફાલકી	...	Phálki ...	Phálki.
કુકડીઆ	...	Kukadia	...	Kukaria.	પોલ	...	Pol	Pol.
ગાંઠીઓલ	...	Gánthio	...	Gánthiol.	ઘોડાદર	...	Ghodádar ...	Ghorádar.

Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.	Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.
દાંતા ...	Dánta ...	Dánta.	પુનાદ્રા ...	Punádra ...	Punádra.
માલપુર ...	Málpur ...	Málpur.	ખડાલ ...	Khadál ...	Kharál.
મગોડી ...	Magodi ...	Magori.	સાઠંબા ...	Sáthamba ...	Sáthamba.
સુદાસણા ...	Sudásana ...	Sudasna.	રમાસ ...	Ramás ...	Ramás.
ઘડવાડા ...	Ghadváda	Ghadwára.	ડાભા	Dábha ...	Dábha.
સતલાસણા ...	Satalásana ...	Satlásna.	નીરમાળી ...	Nirmáli ...	Nirmáli.
વલાસણા ...	Valásana ...	Walásna.	મોહનપુર ...	Mohanpur ...	Mohanpur.
હડોલ ...	Hadol ...	Harol.	માળી ...	Máli	Máli.
ઘોડાસર ...	Ghodásar ...	Ghorásar.	બાકોલ ...	Bákrol ...	Bákrol.
આમલીયારા ...	Amaliyára ...	Amalyára.	મનોરપર ...	Manorpar ...	Manorpar.

રૂપાલ	...	Rupál...	...	Rupál.	દેરોલ	...	Derol...	...	Derol.
રણાસણ	...	Ranásan	...	Ranásan.	તાજપુરી	...	Tájpuri	...	Tájpuri.
દધાળીયા	...	Dadháliya	...	Dadhálya.	વક્તાપુર	...	Vaktápur	...	Waktápur.
વડાગામ	...	Vadágám	...	Warágam.	હાપા	...	Hápa ...	...	Hápa.
બોલુંદ્રા	...	Bolundra	...	Bolundra.	દેધરોટા	...	Dedharota	...	Dedhrota.
માણસા	...	Mánasa	...	Mánsa.	લીખી	...	Likhi ...	...	Likhi.
પેથાપુર	...	Pethápur	...	Pethápur.	કટોસણ	...	Katosan	...	Katosan.
વરસોડા	...	Varsoda	...	Warsora.	સાંથલ	...	Sánthal	...	Sánthal.
ઇલોલ	...	Ilol ...	...	Ilol.	વાસણા	...	Vásana	...	Wásna.
પ્રેમપુર	...	Prempur	...	Prempur.	આરાસુર	...	Arásur	...	Arásur.
કડોલી	...	Kadoli	...	Karoli.	તારંગા	...	Táranga	...	Táranga.
બાવીસી	...	Bávisi	...	Báwisi.					
ડભોડા	...	Dabhoda	...	Dabhora.					
ખેડાવાડા	...	Khedáváda	...	Kheráwára.					

Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.	Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character to be adopted.
	HILLS.			RIVERS.	
ઘઉંવો ...	Ghaunvo ...	Ghaunwo.	હાથમતી ...	Háthmati ...	Háthmati.
લોલણ ...	Lolan... ...	Lolan.	મેશ્વો ...	Meshvo ...	Meswo.
મેણાઘડ ...	Menaghad ...	Mengarh.	માજમ ...	Májam ...	Májam.
રાતાઘડા ...	Rátághada ...	Rátaghara.	વાત્રક ...	Vátrak ...	Wátrak.
માણેકનાથ ...	Máneknáth ...	Máneknáth.	હાર્ણાવ ...	Hárnáv ...	Harnav.
ધુડકો ...	Dhudko ...	Dhurko.	સાબરમતી ...	Sábarmati ...	Sábarmati.
કલાલીઆ ...	Kalália ...	Kalália.	કીડી ...	Kidi	Kiri.
ભેમપેડીઓ ...	Bhemapedio ..	Bhemperio.	ખારી ...	Khári... ...	Khari.
			સરસ્વતી ...	Sarasvati ...	Saraswati.

PART II.

TREATIES & ENGAGEMENTS.

PART II.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

GENERAL.

The system of perpetual settlement which was adopted in Kathiawar in 1807, and which obviated the necessity of the periodical advance of a collecting or Mulkgiri army, was found to be beneficial to the country and people that it was soon afterwards resolved to extend it to the Gaekwar's claims over the Mahi Kantha. The first who entered into engagements of the kind was the Chief of Ghorasar. It was not till 1830 that the engagements (No. 1) were generally concluded, by which the Chiefs bound themselves to pay the Gaekwar's dues on the average of what had been collected during the ten preceding years. These engagements, however only settled the Gaekwar's claims, and left unadjusted the exactions levied by the Raja of Idar, and the black-mail taken by the Koli Chiefs. Since 1820, when the Gaekwar agreed not to send troops into the districts or prefer any claims against the inhabitants in them except through the arbitration of the British Government, the paramount authority in the Mahi Kantha has been exercised by the British Government alone.

2. It appears from the Baroda Residency records of 1876 and 1877, that the question of collecting the copies of security bonds for good behaviour and other documents passed by the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Mehwasee Zamindars and their translations and also the translation of the Gaekwar's Memorandum of 1825 was taken up by P. S. Melvill, Esqr. C. S. I., Resident at Baroda, and the translations were got verified from the Ministers, Sir T. Madhavrao and Kazi Shahabudin. Thirteen of the documents and their translations

were printed and formed the appendices to Mr. Melvill's Memorandum on Giras.

3. The Mahi Kantha agreements may be classified as follows according to their subject matter :—

1. Agreement on security bond of 16 paras. (No. 1).
2. Do. do. of 11 paras. (No. 2).

4. These bonds and agreements were not taken on the same date nor was it the case that all documents of a particular class were executed on one date. The Mahi Kantha Chiefs had in 1812 passed Fael Zamin Bonds to Colonel Ballantyne but they were not completed till 1830 when the Talukdars signed the bonds before Colonel Miles. Thus the bond of 1812 was completed in 1830. Oometa was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Mahi Kantha Agency about the time when this bond was passed by the Chief, but it has since been transferred to Rewa Kantha charge along with four other petty estates of Dorka, Unghar, Raika and Bhadarva. Document No. 2 is also a security for good behaviour passed by the Talukdars of Bhadarva and contains 11 articles.

5. The Vahiwat Patrak shows the way in which the Jama was recovered and as the translation has been given by Mr. Melville, it is given here.

6. An agreement or security bond was taken by Mr. Stanhope in 1818 on behalf of the Gaekwar from the Zamindars of Bahiyal. It is an agreement for the payment of Jamabandi (No. 3).

7. The following six agreements were entered into with Idar :—

1. Agreement of 9 articles entered into by Maharaj Prithisinghji Karansinghji in 1836 which makes reference to a certain agreement entered into in 1812 with the British Government, which is not forthcoming (No. 4).
2. Agreement of the Idar Darbar to assist the Sarcar in making the arrangement for the

prevention of salt passing into Idar from Marwar in 1878 (No. 5).

3. Agreement of the Idar Darbar accepting composition for the salt and fixing rates for the people, entered into in 1872 (No. 6).
4. Agreement between the Idar Darbar and the British Government in the matter of a weir in the river, and of a canal through the Idar limits in the year 1874 (No. 7).
5. Agreement of 1881 by which the Idar State and the British Government separated their interests in the revenues of certain villages (No. 5).
6. Agreement of 8 articles in the matter of the purchase of opium from Government Depot and the prohibition of poppy cultivation (No. 9).

8. Maharaj Shri Gambhirsinhji of Idar entered into an agreement of 5 articles with Shri Maharaj Karansang and others of Ahmednagar in the year 1843 in the matter of the amicable settlement of their mutual claim to the Bayir Pargunah (No. 10).

9. The Danta State entered into two agreements one with His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur on 27th July 1819, by which the Rana of Danta agreed to pay a share of Taluka of Danta on certain conditions, and the other with the British Government on 20th February 1856 in the matter of salt arrangement (Nos. 11 and 12).

10. The Pol State similarly entered into two agreements on 12th September 1861, and 13th May 1873 with the British Government in the matter of salt arrangement (Nos. 13 and 14).

11. Other Talukdars of the Mahi Kantha Agency also entered into agreements with the Baroda Darbar, and the British Government, and these agreements are 11 in number. Thus there were 25 agreements in all which are printed in this Chapter.

I.

Mahi Kantha Security Bond of 16 articles of 1812 and 1830.

To

Shri Sarkar the Honourable the British Company Bahadur, through Colonel Miles, Acting Political Agent, Prant Gujarat.

Written by Makwanas Ranaji Bhagwanji, and Rajaji Jitaji and Hiraji Aduji, and Madhuji Sablaji and Hathiji Pabji and Anji Viramji and Ramsingji Kuberji and others of Taluka Katosan together with brethren and relations inhabitants and those living in Wara-Vas and Palwar and all the Dharala inhabitants of our Zilla, including ryots and those being in Wara-Vas and all others living within the gates and in Palwars. To wit:—The Sarkar having desired us, in accordance with the custom of the country (Mulukshrista pramane) to behave in a peaceable and proper way, as ryots according to orders of the Sarkar, we, in obedience thereto, with our free will and pleasure and in possession of our senses, execute to the Sarkar articles of security and Ar Zamin and Fael Zamin, Hazar Zamin and Mal Zamin, &c. The articles are as follows:—

We will not commit anywhere in the country offences, disturbance (fitur), thefts and other crimes, nor will we cause the same to be committed. We will not associate nor allow any person to associate with any Barwatia, other criminals, &c., &c., of the British Company Sarkar Bahadur or of the Gaekwar Sarkar or of (other) Native States (Rajasthan) or of any other Talukdars, whether (he be) Koli, Rajput, Sipai or Kathi, or any other. We will not give him shelter, food, Huka or water. If an offender, &c., come to our village we will seize and deliver him up to the Sarkar. If any such should pass or repass through our limits, we will pursue him and seize and make him over to the Sarkar. We

will then act as the Sarkar may order. We will in no way assist a disturber of the peace. If it be proved that we have associated with such a character, we will be answerable for the consequent liabilities (huda muda) together with penalty. If foot prints of thieves (offenders) be brought to our village or within our limits, we will trace them on to, and establish the same against, the next village. If the thieves belong to our village, we will seize and produce them, and will give compensation for the stolen property. If we get information of persons of other villages having committed theft or disturbance, we will immediately, communicate the same to the Sarkar. If we do not communicate it, we will be answerable in penalty. We will be answerable if any person of our village proceed for the purpose of committing theft in the Sarkar Mahals, or in the villages of Talukdars. If he be killed we will not claim or cause to be claimed Ranwatia from the people (Gamwala) of the village (concerned).

2. We will manage our Taluka, village land, &c., as heretofore according to the wishes of the Sarkar, and remain obedient to the order of the Sarkar. We will not fail (herein).

3. We agree to such settlement as the Sarkar may make of the Ghas-dana, Jamabandi, Khichri and other rightful dues of the Sarkar, such as we have heretofore paid. We will continue to pay accordingly from year to year. We have given to the Sarkar, Sowkar security for (the payment of) the Sarkar Hak and the customary dues of Zamindars and others on village or villages). We will act in accordance therewith. We will make no excuse.

4. Should we have encroached upon, or by force got written over to us, the Sim or village of a Zamindar, knowing him to be helpless, we will restore the same if the Sarkar justly order us (to do so). And in case we have got

written over to us in (consideration of) a loan anybody's village, land or Giras, we will agree to what the Sarkar may prescribe with regard to the amount of our debt which may be rightfully proved. We have no claim to the land of the village and the Giras. We will have no dispute in this matter with the Mukhi and people of the village. Should any dispute arise with any one in future regarding any money transactions, we will petition the Sarkar and will receive or pay what the Sarkar may decide. We will not quarrel direct with the village people nor will cause any direct expense to them. We will not in future get written over to us without the permission of the Sarkar anybody's village, land or Giras, in mortgage, purchase or gift.

5. We will not on any account quarrel or fight, or cause quarrels or fights among ourselves or our brethren and relations or between villages of the Taluka. If there be any feud on any account we will inform the Sarkar thereof and report particulars and then act according to the way the Sarkar may prescribe. We will do anything direct in any respect if villagers (Gamkari) and Zamindars should quarrel between themselves and assemble people, we will not join the assembly. We will act in conformity with the orders of the existing Sarkar Thanas and those that may hereafter be established. We will not act otherwise.

6. We will give a written detailed statement to the Sarkar of rightful Haks, Giras, Wanta, Vol, Grain and Rakhopa, such as have been continued from former times and of debts due to us from any person in the Sarkar Mahals and in the Talukas of Talukdars, Zamindars, wherever the same may be. Whatever way the Sarkar may prescribe in this respect, we for ourselves and for our brothers and relations from generation to generation agree to. We will agree to what the Sarkar may cause to be given, we will accept the same

thankfully. Should there be a boundary dispute with any one we will inform the Sarkar of it and abide by any settlement the Sarkar may make after ascertaining what is just.

7. Should a Girasia of any place who may have come and resided or who may come and reside in our village not get his Giras, Ranwatia or Pasaita from where the same may be, we will inform the Sarkar of the circumstances and will not allow him to make direct quarrel. If we fail in this and if loss ensues, we shall be answerable for the same or deliver up the Giras to the Sarkar. If any Koli, Rajput or other be now or hereafter engaged by us in service we will keep in after taking measures to prevent his making disturbance anywhere in consequence of an alleged claim against us, while in service, or after dismissal, or we shall be answerable for the consequences (of his acts).

8. We will not in any respect molest travelling merchants and other passing and repassing on roads. We will make arrangements to protect the roads. If any loss takes place within our limits we will produce the person causing the same and be answerable for the loss. We will not take from any trader more than the customary gadai and other dues.

9. We will discharge the Sibandi horsemen, footmen, Sindhis, Arabs, Makranis and Pardesis who may be in our service and will not in future engage in service any foreign horsemen or footmen, nor allow anyone to do so. Should it be proved hereafter, that we have employed such persons we will be answerable in penalty and we agree to any punishment the Sarkar may give.

10. We will not resume the Giras Wanta, or Pasaita we may assign to anyone from our ancestral land or from our coparcenery share in debt, or in Ranwatia or gift without settling the debt, or giving other (land) in exchange.

We will continue to our brethren and relations and others their Giras maintenance (Aida Jiwak land), &c., as have from old times been enjoyed (by them). We will not fail herein. If there be any dispute in respect to these (to matters) we will inform the Sarkar of the same and will abide by whatever just order may be passed.

11. We will make arrangements for watch and guard for any person or force connected with the Sarkar passing or repassing through our limits and will furnish guides and Valavas (guards) and see him or it safe out of our limits according to the custom of the country. We will not fail herein.

12. Kolis keep horses in our village; we will inform the Sarkar of the same, and then act according to the orders we may receive from the Sarkar. With regard to the remaining horses, we will act according to the orders we may receive from Sarkar. We will not fail. In case we act otherwise and the Sarkar take away our horses, we will on that account have no claim whatever upon the Sarkar. We will act according to Sarkar orders and not otherwise.

13. In compliance with the wishes of the Company Sarkar we will take effective measures within our limits to prevent illicit passage of opium either concealed in merchants goods in transit or openly without a Sarkar pass or stamp. Should anyone carry opium clandestinely, we will apprehend him and inform the Sarkar of the fact. We will act according to orders that the Sarkar may pass in regard to arrangements about opium.

14. Should a Mehota or Sepoy from the Sarkar be stationed in our village for the purpose of maintaining arrangement we will furnish him that he may take down in writing in all particulars, the account of the village, &c., according to the Sarkar rules we will not say anything contrary to this.

15. With regard to theft that have taken place before this we agree that should the track in the case of any theft have been brought to our village or should any one by undergoing expenses for Morkhai (detective) have proved the thieves to be of our village; or should anyone have discovered stolen property in our village; and should this any other matters in case of thefts be proved against us, we will make good the stolen property including every pie on account of the same and will be answerable with penalty according to the Sarkar orders. We will not fail herein.

16. Besides the foregoing articles we will act according to any order Sarkar may pass, we will produce any party the Sarkar may order us to produce for the purpose of taking his answers and evidence about money transaction or any matters whatsoever.

In this manner we have executed sixteen articles. In accordance therewith, we from generation to generation will act peaceably and properly. If we depart from the articles we agree to what punishment the Sarkar may give. For fulfilment of this agreement, our Watan, Giras, lands and other property are pledges. As Fael Zamins for peaceable and proper conduct, and Hazar Zamins, and Mal Zamins, Barot Zalamsing Kubersing and Hari Himatsingji inhabitants of Patan and the Ar Zamins Panara Manaji Samtaji and all the other inhabitants of the village of Panar Taluka Chual Parganah Viramgam have been given, they will satisfy, have caused to have satisfied liabilities as written above with reference to anyone else (Ghar Gharao) from year to year continuous and perpetually. This is assented to Sharavan Vad 8th Samvat 1886, 11th August 1830 A. C., at Palanpur.

Here signature. Here attestation.

Makwana Ranaji Bhagwanji and Rajaji Jitaji and Hiraji Aduji and Madhuji Sablaji and Hathiji Pabji and Aduji Viramji and Ramsingji Kuberji and others including brethren and relations and all residing within Waras and Vas.

What is written above is assented to.

Handwriting of Ranaji.

Signatures of Fael Zamins Barot Zalam Kubersingji and Barot Hiri Himatsingji of Patan.

We have become as above written continuous and perpetual Fael Zamins from generation to generation for fulfilling and causing to be fulfilled without reference to principals (Ghar Gharao).

What is written above is assented to.

In the handwriting of Kaval Rawa with the consent of the above two persons.

Panara Manaji Samtaji of the village of Panar Parganah Viramgam. I have become as written above continuous and perpetual Ar Zamin from generation to generation for fulfilling and causing to be fulfilled without reference to the principals (Ghar Gharao).

What is written above is assented to.

Handwriting of Mehta Kaval Rawa.

The above agreement was signed by some Chiefs in the year 1812 and the bond was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantyne.

Memorandum.—The following Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha are bound by the foregoing General Engagement of 16 Articles:—

I. Watrak Kantha.

1. Ghorasur.
2. Bharmoora.
3. Khural.
4. Punadra.
5. Jher.
6. Nirmali.
7. Satoomba.
8. Amaliara.
9. Lohar.

II. Byul Parganah.

10. Sametri.
11. Wuroda.
12. Dubora.
13. Wasna-Dolarana.
14. Hursolee.
15. Khanpur.
16. Kalianji-na-Mooara.
17. Rakhial.
18. Bhardolee.
19. Sahibji-na-Mooara.
20. Kurjodra.
21. Sulkee.
22. Seeawara.
23. Leehora.
24. Hurkjee Mooara.
25. Amraji Mooara.
26. Wutwa.
27. Porda.
28. Cuproopur.
29. Myheesa.
30. Paloodra.
31. Dana.

III. Sabar Kantha.

32. Elol.
33. Detrota.
34. Kheran.
35. Hapa.
36. Tajpooree.
37. Derol.
38. Vakhatapur.
39. Prempur.
40. Kudole.
41. Pethapur.
42. Mansa.
43. Warsoda.

IV. Rehwar Zillà.

44. Rupal.
45. Runasum.
46. Mohanpur.
47. Dudalya.

V. Nanee Marwar.

48. Idar.
49. Ahmednagar.
50. Wurasa Tintor.
51. Lunawara.
52. Walasna.
53. Malpur.
54. Danta.
55. Sudasna.
56. Gharwara.
57. Harol.
58. Chandup Golawara.

VI. Kankrej Zilla.

59. Thara.
60. Kakore.
61. Sumaoo.
62. Sudurpur.
63. Seeoree.
64. Moondeta-no-Vas.
65. Zabria.
66. Wurra.
67. Khemana.
68. Moondeta.
69. Baderwalee.
70. Bhalgaum.
71. Kumbole.
72. Bukolee.
73. Oombree.
74. Raner.
75. Edurmana.
76. Bhundramlee.
77. Lunpoor.
78. Ranikpur.
79. Woon.
80. Urneewara.
81. Chutrala.
82. Angunwara.
83. Chapra.
84. Varjer.
85. Ambulra-no-Nes.

VII. Kuthosun Zilla.

86. Kuthosun.
87. Soowala.
88. Nundasa.
89. Jakasan.
90. Zotana.
91. Ejpoora.
92. Ajubpoora.
93. Gunmanpoora.
94. Kusulpoor.
95. Paluj.
96. Tulwee.
97. Virsoda.
98. Ratayee Nanee.
99. Moolaji Poora.
100. Ratayee Motee.
101. Tejpoora.
102. Gokulpoora.
103. Rampoora.
104. Santhul.
105. Mugoona.
106. Mahmudpoor.
107. Delolee.
108. Jateepoor.

VIII. Mahi Kantha.

109. Bhadruwa.
110. Oometa.
111. Unghur.

IX. Sowlee Parganah.

112. Ryeka.
113. Dorka.

II.

Mahi Kantha Security bond of II Articles of 1822.

To,

Major Ballantyne, Political Agent, Prant Mahi Kantha, on behalf of Shri Sarkar the Honourable English Company Bahadur.

Written by Rana Jalamsing Partapsing of Taluka Bhadarwa with brethren and relations and others of the village (Bhadarwa) and Dharalas of the villages of the Taluka including (those residing) in Wara-Vas, &c., and within gates and Palwar and all the inhabitants. We of our own free will and pleasure give in writing to the Sarkar the articles, &c., of Fael Zamin for good conduct, Ar Zamin and Hazar Zamin and Mal Zamin, &c. The details whereof are :—

1. We will not commit disturbances or thefts, or cause them to be committed anywhere in the country; we will not instigate others to do so; we will not associate with or harbour or cause any one to associate with or harbour any Barwatia (whether) Koli, Rajput, Sipai and Kathi and other criminals, offenders, &c, of the Sarkar and of the Gaekwar Sarkar, &c. We will not give or cause to be given (to such characters) shelter, food, huka, or water, nor will we give or cause to be given (to them) support and countenance. If criminals, offenders, &c., come into our village, we will seize and deliver them up to the Sarkar. If in passing and repassing they come within the boundaries of our villages, we will pursue and seize them, and deliver them up to the Sarkar. We will then act according to orders we may receive from the Sarkar. We will not give (them) any assistance whatsoever, or send them supplies,

2. Should any Zamindar's Sim or land have been encroached upon or by force caused to be written over, in the belief that he was helpless, the same will be restored to him in a just way. No claim will be made upon him for the same in future. And if it be necessary to get written over any Zamindar's Sim or village or land, the same shall be got written over on information the Sarkar and obtaining permission. If it be necessary to write over to any person, the same shall be written over on informing the Sarkar and obtaining permission.

3. We will on no account quarrel or fight or cause quarrel or fights among ourselves, or our brethren, or between villages of the Taluka. If there be a feud on any account, we will go to the Sarkar and acquaint it with the particulars, and then act according to the way the Sarkar may prescribe. We will in no respect act directly (for ourselves). We will not entertain in service any Sibandi, Pardesis, Arabs, Pathans, Makranis, Kathis, Rajputs, Marathas or others.

4. We will not go about (for criminal purposes) or commit thefts, &c., and depredations, &c., or cause any one to do so in the Mahals of the Sarkar and of the Gaekwar Sarkar. We will not shelter thieves, or cause them to be sheltered. We will make arrangements for watch and guard for traders, Sowkars, travellers and any other way farers who while passing and repassing may come (within our limits), and furnishing them with Weth and Bigaries and Bhomiyas, conduct them beyond our limits. Should any Sowkar, traveller, or other way farer passing by sustain loss within the limits of our village or of the villages of our Taluka we shall be answerable for the same without reference to the anybody (Ghar Gharao). If footprints of thieves, &c., be brought to our village or to a village of our Taluka, we will carry the true track on (to another village) and establish it. If we

fail to establish it, we will be answerable for the liabilities (Huda Muda) without reference to anyone (Ghar Gharao). We will not fail.

5. Kolis keep horses in our village. We will make this known to the Sarkar, and keep as many as the Sarkar permit. With regard to remainder, we will act according to the Sarkar's orders. We will make no default whatsoever. If we act contrary to the Sarkar's orders and if the Sarkar take away our horses, we will not make any claim whatever on the Sarkar on that account. We will act according to orders received from the Sarkar. We will not fail in any respect.

6. We have given security to the Sarkar for the customary Ghasdana, &c., of the Gaekwar Sarkar, and for the Huk any Zamindar, &c., (may have) on our villages. In accordance therewith, we will faithfully pay from year to year the customary Sarkar Huk and the Huk, &c, of the Hukdars. We will continuously pay the same without making any difficulty.

7. We will inform the Sarkar of the particulars of Giras and Vol and Wanta, and dues on land, trees, &c., which we may have in any Zamindar's village and in villages of the Sarkar Mahals, &c., or of the particulars of the dues of any other Zamindars in the villages of our Taluka. We will then act according to the way the Sarkar may prescribe in the matter. We will not take any direct action whatsoever. We will act according to the arrangements, the Sarkar may make. We will not fail in any respect.

8. If a Sarkar's Mehta or other persons should come to our village we will pay attention to his wishes and act according to the Sarkar orders which we may receive. We will not fail in any respect.

9. There are Sarkar Thanas in the country.

We will act according to the orders we may receive. Should the Sarkar proceed in pursuit of depredators, we, with all the Dharalas of the villages of our Talukas will join and render service, and not fail in any way.

10. Opium trade, &c. We will act according to the orders of the Sarkar. We will not take a step.

The quit-rent (Salami) cash assessment (Vighoti), and Malwaje (share in kind) of the land of the village, cultivated by the inhabitants of Uparwadia villages shall be paid to the village Patel according to the custom (including dues) upon trees, &c.

11. We will not commit thefts in village, Sims, fields, &c. and will reassure the inhabitants and keep watch and ward for their protection. We shall also adopt measures for keeping watch, ward, &c., for the protection of any Sowkars, travellers, &c., who while passing and repassing may come (within our limits) and will act in regard to Hansal, Dan, Naka, according to the rules the Sarkar may lay down. We will not in any respect molest travellers, &c., passing and repassing and will act according to the Sarkar rules and laws. We will not act differently in any respect.

Thus (we have entered into) the above articles (in fulfilment whereof) we have with our free will and pleasure and being in possession of our senses joyfully furnished securities, continuous, perpetual, from generation to generation. We and our posterity, from generation to generation, whoever may be in the enjoyment of the estate (Jaiga) will fulfil the same as written above, severally and jointly without reference to any other party (Ghar Gharao). We will not fail in any respect. Against our default and non-fulfilment of promise we have given as security Rao Jiba Gemalsing, resident of the City of Baroda. He shall fulfil and cause to be fulfilled, as above, continuously and from generation to

generation, jointly and severally and without reference to the principal (Ghar Gharao). This is assented to ; and as Ar Zamin Jadaw Amarsingji Gulabsingji, Thakores of the village of Sindhrote Parganah.

He shall fulfil and cause to be fulfilled as above, continuously from generation to generation, jointly, severally, and without reference to the principal (Ghar Gharao). This is assented to. In this matter if a foot-man be sent as Mohsal (the security) will fulfil and cause to be fulfilled without reference to the principal (Ghar Gharao) (this agreement) including (payment of) the expenses consequent on the same.

Second Aso Vad 5, Samvat 1878, Sunday, *i. e.*, 3rd November 1822 A. C. at Fort Sadra.

Here signature.

Signature of Rao Jiva Barot Gemalsingji resident of Baroda. As written above, I have become Fael Zamin continuous, perpetual, and from generation to generation. I will fulfil and cause to be fulfilled, the same without reference to the principal (Ghar Gharao). This is assented to.

Signature of Jadav Amarsingji Gulabsingji, Thakores of the village Sindhrot, as above written I have become Ar Zamin continuous, perpetual, and from generation to generation. I will fulfil and cause to be fulfilled the same without reference to anybody (Ghar Gharao). This is assented to.

Particular Statement of the names of the villages of Megra Taluka with which the above agreement was made :—

No. of villages.	Names of villages.	No. of villages.	Names of villages.
1. Mouzah	Dhulwanee.	5. Mouzah	Toomaliah.
2. ,,	Koonail.	6. ,,	Gundiah.
3. ,,	Jessodrah.	7. ,,	Lhebodrah.
4. ,,	Rajpore.	8. ,,	Wausnah.

No. of villages.	Names of villages.	No. of villages.	Names of villages.
9.	Mouzah Bharaj Vulonah.	18.	Mouzah Kumrodah.
10.	„ Royniah.	19.	„ Peessaal.
11.	„ Oodwah.	20.	„ Kheroy Dhoodah.
12.	„ Dhoodah Mottah.	21.	„ Kuttrah.
13.	„ Wossoy.	22.	„ Bellah.
14.	„ Bhattuvara.	23.	„ Royawana Soorajdore.
15.	„ Sahrunpore.		
16.	„ Lhebodrah Mottah.	24.	„ Sulthanah.
		25.	„ Sheegaal.
17.	„ Bheemapore.	26.	„ Moolud.

III.

Mahi Kantha Security Bond of 1818.

To

Shri Sarkar the Honourable Company Bahadur (represented by) the Honourable Lincoln Stanhope Saheb on behalf of (Nisbut) the Gaekwar Sena Khaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

Written by Pagi Meghaji Gokalji, and Pagi Lalaji Khumaji and Patel Shankar Kuber, and others, together with brethren and relations of the village of Kallianji-na-mooara, Parganah Bahiyal, and all residing in Wara-Vas was and within the gates of the village. To wit :- We of our own free will and pleasure execute this security bond to the Sarkar. Annual Jamabandi, Ghas-dana and other items are due from us to the Sarkar, we will continue to the same from year to year according to the Sarkar orders. In this matter we will not behave badly in any way and cause loss to the Sarkar; and will continue to be answerable as ryots. Further, we have Giras in villages of the Company Sarkar Bahadur and of the Gaekwar Sarkar. We will according

to settlement made for us by the Sarkar regarding that Giras, present ourselves individually to the Sarkar and receive the same on Posh Vad 2nd. We will not go to any village and molest the Patel and ryots, nor cause any expense to fall on the village. If we go to any place and the same come to knowledge of the Sarkar, we will submit to what punishment the Sarkar may award; we will refund any sum we may have taken on account of expenses. Further, we will not associate in any way with criminals coming to steal and to commit depredations. We will not smoke Huka or drink water (in their company) or give them either. We will not give them shelter or food, nor take the same from them. If criminals pass through our limits, we will be on the look out and make them over to the Sarkar. We will be answerable if they pass through our limits. We will be watchful within our limits. We will seize and make over to the Sarkar the criminals of the Sarkar who may come to our village or pass through our limits. We will not associate with criminals and go to commit thefts. If we get information that offences are to be committed by person of other villages, we will immediately communicate the same to Sarkar. Having got the information, if we withhold it we will be answerable in penalty. We will inform the Sarkar of the horses in our village and keep only as many of them as the Sarkar may permit. The remaining horses we will sell. We will not keep horses in excess of the orders. If we do, the Sarkar may take away the excess horses. We will make no claim for them. We will in no way molest travellers passing and repassing on the roads. If loss be sustained (by travellers) within our limits we will produce the robbers. If we fail in this, we will make the good the same. Further we will act according to the orders issued to us by the Thandars of the existing Sarkar Thanas or of any others that may in future be established; and will produce any things

they may require. Further we will present ourselves before the Sarkar and receive the Giras as settled by the Sarkar. We will not go to ask for more money from the villagers and will commit no offence whatsoever. Should a Barwatia come to our village we will seize and make him over to the Sarkar. If we do not make him over, we will forfeit our claim to our Giras and Watan. In these above written Sarkar matters and others, we will act as the Sarkar may order. We will not behave badly. For this Barot Hirji Daluji and Hathi Vasta of Dehgam, are securties and (following are) Ar Zamins :—

Pagi Jiwan Harising and others of the village of Khanpur of the said Parganah together with all residing in Wara-Vas and brethren and relations.

Pagi Partapji Zhalji and others of the village of Kajodra of the said Parganah together with all residing in Wara-Vas and brethren and relations.

Pagi Dayalji Dhanuji and others of the village of Silki of the said Parganah together with all residing in Wara-Vas and brethren and relations.

Pagi Umaji Joraji and others of the village of Samitrai of the said Parganah together with all brethren and relations.

We, of our own free will and pleasure, together with all residing in Wara-Vas and within the gates of the village have become Ar Zamins, perpetual and continuous from year to year to the (authorities) of the Company Sarkar and the Gaekwar Sarkar if the principals do not act as above written we will as (herein) stated, severally and jointly and without reference to them (Ghar Gharao) satisfy such demands as both the Sarkars (in accordance to what is written above)

may make. This writing is assented to. Magasar Vad 3rd Samvat 1875, 15th December 1818 A. C.

Here signature. Here attestation.

Signature of Pagi Meghaji Gokalji.

Do. Lalaji Khemaji.

Do. Patel Shanker Kuber.

Do. Barot Hirji Daluji.

Do. Barot Hathiji Vasta.

Signature of Pagi Jiwan Harising and others, including Wara-Vas and Patel Kala Kuber and others, including brethren and relations.

Pagi Partapji Zhalji and others, including all Wara-Vas and brethren and relations.

Signature of Pagi Dayalji Dhanji and others, including all Wara-Vas and brethren and relations.

Pagi Umaji Zoraji and others, including all brethren and Wara-Vas.

IV.

Translation of a paper addressed to Captain Outram, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, by Maharaj Prithisingji Karansingji—1836.

In your letter to me, dated 18th February 1836, you informed me that it was the intention of the British Government to restore my throne and kingdom to me if I would subscribe to certain conditions therein enumerated; to these conditions I agree as follows:—

Article 1.—I will abide by the said agreement that was entered into in 1812 with the British Government.

Article 2.—From this time forward neither I nor my children nor my posterity will perform the ceremony of Suttee.

Article 3.—I will appoint a respectable and active minister to manage the business of my State, subject to the approval of the British Government.

Article 4.—I will pay my Ghas-dana and any balance that may be due to His Highness the Gaekwar through my Nishadar Oomed Sing Bharote, of Putton, and in future I will continue my Nisha as heretofore.

Article 5.—The expenses of individuals confined at Sadra on account of the Suttee shall be defrayed by me.

Article 6.—I will retain no Arabs, Makranees, Purdessies or others whether horse or foot, except those that are old servants of my house.

Article 7.—If there should be any quarrel between any of my Thakores and any village, I will make known the same to the Political Agent, and as he shall advise so will I do.

Article 8.—I will not attack the Thakore of any village without the permission of the Political Agent.

Article 9.—My minister Mahadjee Soobhavut is guilty in the affair of the Suttee, I will not give him shelter within my territory.

I will act according to what I have written above.

In Maharaja Prithisingji's handwriting.

What is written above is correct.

Ahmednagar
18th February, 1836. } (Sd.) Tukht Singhjee.

V.

Translation of an Yadee, dated 28th October 1861, passed by the Edur Darbar when Major Whitelock was Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha.

1. The duty on Marwar salt by way of Poseena amounts to rupees 250, and the duty on other merchandise taken away in exchange for the salt from this Putta amounts to Rs. 1,000, altogether Rs. 1,250, but from the stopping of this salt and the consequent decrease of other merchandize taken from the Putta, I claim Rs. 700 as compensation for the salt which comes by way of Poseena, and Rs. 300 is the revenue derived from the duty on the salt in Kheroje, for this I claim Rs. 200.

The duty on salt which passes into the territory of the Edur State amounts to Rs. 1,000, for this I claim rupees 700, altogether rupees 1,600. To please the Sarkar I have only shown what is due on account of compensation for salt alone, but the revenue derived from the duty on salt is fluctuating, therefore in exchange for the duty on salt which comes by way of Poseena, I should get a Jaghire, so that in future I should receive no hindrance.

2. After the arrangements about the salt are completed, should anyone bring salt from Marwar via Poseena and other places into my State, and if such person is arrested by Sarkar's men and handed over to me, I will put under attachment the carts or bullocks on which such salt may be, and have it sold by auction, and divide the proceeds into three shares, of which one share will be given to the person who gave the news thereof, and one share will be given to the sepoys of the Sarkar's Chowkee and to the Karkun, and half of one share to the Talukdar in whose territory the

capture is made, and the balance will be taken by my State and beyond this the Sarkar will not be troubled in the matter.

3. After these arrangements are made, and six months after a proclamation has been promulgated that salt from Marwar is not to be brought into my territory; if any Sarkar's official informs me that there is such salt from Marwar in anyone's house or shop or other place in my State, I will attach and have it sold by auction, and the amount derived from the sale will be disposed of as laid down in the 2nd paragraph; but if after the six months has expired any one informs me that either in his house or shop there are a certain number of maunds of salt, and that he is not able to sell it within the six months, then should purchase it at the rate obtaining then, if not then a Sanad should be given to the owner permitting him to sell the salt, and after it has been sold the Sanad should be taken back.

4. The inhabitants of my Taluka obtain Marwar salt at a low price, and when that is put a stop to in case salt at an equally low rate cannot be obtained from the Sarkar's salt pans. My subjects are not rich, so the Sarkar should fix a price and enable them to obtain salt from the Sarkar's salt pans at about the same low rate they at present get the Marwar salt at, so that they may not feel aggrieved or suffer loss.

In order to assist the Sarkar in making the arrangements for the prevention of salt passing into my State from Marwar, I have written as above, therefore if arrangements are made in accordance with what is written above then I acquiesce, therefore I should receive from the Sarkar an agreement to the above effect, and I will make arrangements as above about the salt.

28th October 1861, Edur.

VI.

Translation of a letter from Maharaja Jowansinghjee of Edur to Captain J. Black, Political Agent.

After compliments—Your letter of the 22nd May last on the subject of the exclusion of Marwar salt I received, and I replied thereto on the 24th Idem, on which you again wrote to me on the 26th Idem, and to that letter I replied on the 2nd ultimo; after that my Karbharee Kevalram and Sirdar Thakoor Urjansingjee being with you at Sadra, you requested them to ascertain the price at which I required the salt should be sold by Government, so as to be cheap enough for the Edur Sunsthan ryots: on this, Karbharee Kevalram and Thakoor Urjansing represented to you that I had on a previous occasion presented a Yad (28th October 1861) and that if Government were to give the salt at Anwurpore gratis even, it could not be supplied at a rate such as would suit the Edur ryots, but that the salt should be supplied at the rate of one anna per (Bengal) maund, to which you replied that you wished me to put in writing what terms I wished for the information of Government. My reply is as follows:—

1. You informed me at Edur that Government had sanctioned compensation to me at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per annum, provided I should agree to exclude Marwar salt, but I, from the first, informed Major Whitelock that I required a Jaghire of that value, on which that gentleman wrote to the Duftardar, Mr. Heeralal Balkrishna (then at Edur), to inform me that when the division should take place of the co-shared villages that matter would be considered, and you also told me so; and in receiving compensation as you are aware many difficulties arise, and you are aware too that my receipts on account of dan are of a fluctuating kind, just like the revenues of a village, and should I receive

compensation I might be annoyed with Government taxes, and the way to avoid all such annoyances is to give me a Jaghire, therefore as before requested let a Jaghire be given of the value of Rs. 1,600.

2. I stipulate for the division of smuggled salt that may be seized according to the scale I agreed to in my Yad of 28th October 1861.

One-third to informer.
One-third to Govt. servants.
One-third to Maharaj of Edur.

3. You informed me that Government wished that all cases of smuggling should be made over to the Political Agent for disposal by him, but should any offence, such as smuggling, be committed, it should be disposed of by me if it occurs within my jurisdiction.

4. With regard to any Marwar salt which may be in the houses of my ryots after the Marwar salt has been declared contraband, I require that the provisions of the 3rd paragraph of my former Yad may be observed, *viz.*, that from the date of the proclamation excluding Marwar salt, six months may be allowed to my Bunyas and others to dispose of any Marwar salt they may have.

5. Should Government give me compensation in Jaghire instead of money, I agreed in my letter on the 1st June to take salt if it were given at such a price as would enable the ryots to purchase it at the same rate as Marwar salt, but to please Government and on condition that the price shall never be raised, and that sufficient salt be given and that price for all the inhabitants on my Sunsthan, on my order to the person in charge of the salt work, and on condition that Government give me a Sanad granting me these conditions, I agree to take salt at one anna per Bengal maund.

True Translation,

Edur, (Sd.) **J. Black,**

The 2nd July 1862. Political Agent.

VII.

Translation of an agreement between the Edur State and the British Government, 1874.

The following are the articles of agreement between the Edur Darbar and the British Government :—

The river Hathmatee is near Ahmednagar. The Honourable Government's Order No. 3509, dated 16th December 1868, in the matter of the canal from it, has been received. It is directed therein that the consent of the Maharaja of Edur should be obtained to the construction of a weir in the river, and of canal through the Edur limits. The undermentioned agreement has been passed in the matter :—

1. In the plan there is the red line D C showing the site on which the weir is to be built in the river. It should be built there. The Engineer first searched for a site for constructing (a weir on) and found out the aforesaid site. It is on the East and at the distance of about 350 feet.

2. By building the weir on the above-mentioned site D C the whole of the water of the river will be confined, and the inhabitants of Moujey Parbuda and other villages within the jurisdiction of Edur, and the Sabar Kantha villages which are situated along the bank of the Hathmatee river until its junction with the Sabar river, will not get water for drinking and for irrigating their land with. Government have therefore agreed to keep an outlet for water on one side of the weir, in order that people may get water for drinking and irrigating their land with, in view to cultivate the same.

3. The Karbharee of the Edur Darbar stated certain objections to the building of the canal from near the town

of Ahmednuggur. Government thought that it would be better if the canal within the limits of Edur be excavated agreeably to the Darbar's wishes. Thereupon the Karbharee of the Edur Darbar expressed his desire to have the canal built from another site and showed the same in the plan. When an enquiry was made about that line, it was found that the building of the canal in that line was highly objectionable, and that therefore it could not be built. Afterwards one line was fixed for the construction of the canal. It is shown under C E F in the plan, and the line in which it was first proposed to build, the canal joins it. From thence the mark from F to G is made in the plan. The Edur boundaries continue as far as that. The Engineer had first fixed this site. Edur boundaries terminate at the mark G.

4. The line on the site for the land shown above is from North to South. There are roads crossing the line (between the two points). In order that the said roads may not be interfered with, it has been decided to construct three bridges over them. The sites of the bridges will be determined by the Political Agent and the Engineer. The bridges will be constructed at the expense of Government.

5. Water will be supplied from the canal during twelve months in the Rubbee, Khareef, and Hurree seasons to the land under the jurisdiction of the Darbar, in the same manner in which it has been decided to supply water to the cultivators of the villages belonging to Government. No Huk or allowance will have to be paid to Government for taking the water. But as regards the quantity of water to be given, it is to be stated that the cultivators of the villages under Edur will be allowed to take water in the same proportion in which those under Government will be allowed to take water for their land.

6. Owing to the construction of the weir, water will accumulate for certain miles in the river. The people will therefore find it difficult to ford the river, and the cultivable land in the river will be submerged under water, in consequence of which loss will be sustained. With reference to this, Government have agreed that so long as the river is unfordable, that is to say, until the river is filled up with sand and Kuruss (mud) and becomes fordable as now, a double boat capable of conveying men, cattle, carts, &c, &c., will, as written by the Political Agent, be maintained at the expense of Government. By this means the inconvenience felt by passengers in going and coming will be removed.

The cultivable land in the river will, owing to the weir, be submerged under water; the produce of the said land will be taken into consideration. An average thereof will be taken, and compensation for the proportionate amount that may be found for one year will be paid annually by Government and thus until the land by the Kuruss (mud) and sand being dried is hardened and becomes as it is now, Government will pay compensation until that time.

7. By the construction of the weir, as mentioned above, in the river, there will be an accumulation of water therein. The cultivators under Edur have a right to convey water therefrom to raise crops on their lands. But in what manner and quantity should water be taken? The provision about taking water from the canal is stated in the preceding 5th paragraph will be allowed to be taken in accordance therewith.

8. If, in consequence of the construction of the weir in the river as stated above, the river is much flooded and loss is thereby occasioned, compensation for as much loss as may be caused will be paid by Government. If per-adventure the river be flooded to such an extent as to oblige the in-

habitants of Dhanda and other villages on its banks to remove their houses, &c., the loss will be made up by Government according to the estimate thereof framed by the Engineer.

9. A place will be required for the residence of the Engineer. The Darbar will give ground Bighas 5 (five) for it without taking any price. Government will pay the cost of the bungalow or ony other building which may be required to be erected thereon.

10. Land one hundred yards wide within the limits of Edur Sunsthan has been given for the canal. As shown in the plan the length of the land commencing from the mark C on the South side of the Hathmatee river extends as far as the mark G. The Political Agent or the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Edur is authorised by the Edur Darbar to enquire into and determine any revenue or criminal case that may arise within the aforesaid locality, and the British Government has consented to this delegation of authority and the exercise thereof by the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Edur, agreeably to such orders as may from time to time be issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay.

Dated Sunsthan Edur, 20th July 1874.

The signature of Maharaneejee
Haleejee Sa.

VIII.

2nd November 1881.

Agreement between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Edur.

Whereas the villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed and situated in the Ahmedabad Collectorate in the

Presidency of Bombay have been since the year 1818 A. D. and now are part of British India, but the Edur State has received a share of the revenue of the said villages; and whereas a certain annual sum of Rs. 1,600 is payable by the British Government to the said State as compensation for the loss of certain salt dues on the Marwar Frontier of the said State which are relinquished by the said State at the request of the said Government; and whereas the said Government and the said State, being desirous of separating their interests in the revenues of the said villages and providing for payment of the compensation payable as aforesaid, have agreed that the said State shall grant and transfer to the said Government its share in the revenues of the villages specified in Part A of the said schedule, and that the said Government shall cede and grant to the said State the villages specified in Part B of the said schedule; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has, by order of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, sanctioned the cession of the villages specified in Part B of the said schedule.

Now it is hereby witnessed that :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Edur doth hereby grant and transfer to the Governor-General of India in Council all his rights, interests and share to and in the revenues of the villages specified in Part A of the schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Governor-General of India in Council, with the sanction hereinbefore recited, doth hereby cede and grant to His Highness the Maharaja of Edur, his heirs and successors, the villages specified in Part B of the schedule hereto annexed, to hold the same on the terms and subject to the rules and conditions on which he holds the rest of his territory; and the said villages shall cease to be part of British

India, and shall become part of the Edur State on and from the second day of November 1881.

3. His Highness the Maharaja of Edur doth hereby for himself, his heirs and successors, promise and agree that he and they will respect and protect all existing rights in the villages hereby ceded, and in particular the rights of the Thakore of Gabat in the village of Gabat.

And whereas the Thakore of Man is at present in possession of the share in the revenues of the village of Punsri (being one of the villages specified in Part A of the schedule hereto annexed), which share has been hereby transferred by the said State to the said Government. And whereas such share is valued at Rs. 742 per annum, and it is desirable that the said State should compensate the Thakore for the loss of the said share.

4. It is hereby agreed that the said State shall grant to the Thakore of Man, in lieu of the share in the revenues of the village of Punsri, of which he is at present in possession of land yielding an annual revenue of not less than Rs. 742 in some village in the said State convenient to both parties. And whereas the amount of revenue to be received annually by the said State under the cession of territory hereby made to it will exceed by the sum of Rs. 672 per annum, the amount now annually payable to the said State on account of its share in the villages mentioned in the said schedule and of the compensation hereinbefore referred to, and it is desirable that some arrangement should be made for the annual payment by the said State to the said Government of the said excess of Rs. 672.

5. It is hereby agreed that the said Government shall, without regard to the amounts actually collected from any of the said villages, deduct annually the sum of Rs. 672 from the compensation payable by the said Government to the said

State for the suppression of its transit duties, and the sum so deducted shall be taken by the said Government in payment of the said excess sum of Rs. 672.

Mahi Kantha Agency,
Sd. Charles Wodehouse, Major,
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
The 2nd November 1881,
at Camp Edur.

(Signed in the Vernacular).
i. e. **Maharani Shri Jaliji,**
for His Highness the
Maharaja of Edur.

(Sd.) **RIPON,**
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 6th day of December A. D. 1881.

(Sd.) **Charles Grant,**
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE.

Being accompaniment to agreement between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Edur, executed on the 2nd November 1881, between Major Charles Wodehouse, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on behalf of the former, and Maharani Shri Jaliji, mother of the present Maharaja, on behalf of the latter.

Part A.

Names of villages, the rights, interests and share belonging to the Edur State and in the revenues of which, are granted and transferred to the Governor-General of India in Council by His Highness the Maharaja of Edur, for himself, his heirs and successors :—

1. Modasa.
2. Harsol.
3. Gambhirpur.
4. Umed-ni-Muvadi.
5. Gulab-ni-Muvadi.
6. Sultanpur.
7. Punsri.

PART B.

Names of villages ceded and granted to His Highness the Maharaja of Edur, for himself, his heirs and successors, by the Governor-General of India in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India :—

1. Gabat.
2. Waniad.
3. Bayar.
4. Choila.

Sd. Charles Wodehouse, Major,
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Sd. Maharani Shri Jaliji,
for His Highness the Maharaja of Edur.

IX.

Opium agreement of the State of Idar and the Thakore of Tintoi, 1883.

Translation of a letter from Maharaja Dhiraj Shree Kesarisingji, of Sunsthan Idar, to Lieutenant—Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Prant Mahi Kantha, No. 1562, dated the 15th November 1883.

After compliments-With reference to your letter No. 2036, dated the 10th November 1883, I have this day sent (to you) a letter in English, No. 174, and do hereby pass the following agreement to be attached thereto, consisting of 5 articles, in accordance with the draft supplied by you :—

1. I shall not cultivate poppy nor allow it at all to be cultivated within the boundaries of my Sunsthan.

2. I shall purchase opium for my own consumption and for that of the people of my Sunsthan under a license from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from either Bombay,

Malwa, or such other place as Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

3. I shall allow opium to be sold at the same rate at which it may, from time to time, be sold in the Government districts, and shall never allow it to be sold at a cheaper price.

4. I shall not allow the importation into my Sunsthan of smuggled opium, *i. e.*, opium on which the Government duty has not been paid. Government has, in consideration of the above granted to my Sunsthan a remission of the duty payable to it (Government). But if I fail to act up to the above conditions, Government may cancel the grant.

5. I shall without fail submit every six months, in the form prescribed by Government, a statement showing the quantity of opium purchased and sold, the balance remaining in hand, &c., and shall cause accounts thereof to be kept in the form prescribed by Government.

I send this agreement, meaning to act in accordance with the conditions written above. Dated Simla, 16th November 1883.

(Sd.) **Kesrisingji,**
Maharaja, Sunsthan Idar.

X.

1843.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Shree Maharaj Kurunsing, Kooer Pirtheesing, and Tukhtsing of Ahmednuggur, with Shree Maharaj Gumbheersing of Edur, on the amicable settlement of their mutual claim to the Bayer Parganah, viz.—

Article 1.—Whatever revenue realized from the Talukas of Ahmednuggur, Morasa, and Megraj, and from the villages of Saber Kantha together with whatever claims for *ketcheree*

and *salamee* we may have on the Brahmins and Girassias of the above three Talukas, and which we have enjoyed from former times, to remain in our possession, retaining also our right on Suchodur and Pepodur.

Article 2.—You have with your free will and pleasure bestowed on the Morasa and Megraj Talukas : these will enjoy.

Article 3.—The Bayer Parganah, which Ameersingji enjoys, and regarding which we have come to the following amicable understanding :-

Whatever revenue may be collected from Bayer, Rupees 1,501 to be paid yearly to Kakajee Wagheljee and her two daughters for their maintenance ; of the balance remaining one-third to be ours, two-thirds yours, to be divided according to the sum realised. The share given to you will remain yours as long as sun and moon may endure. Should Waghela Kakajee die, or her daughters Phuljee and Phutjee marry or die, then the sum allotted for their maintenance to be divided amongst us, two-thirds yours, the remaining third ours.

Article 4.—We empower you to marry the three Baees, Ajujee Lall, Phuljee Lall, and Phutjee Lall, to whomsoever you please. We will pay Rs. 7,001 on account of the expenses of the marriage any sum exeeeding that must be paid by yourself. The marriage and household expenses of Ajujee Lall you must yourself defray, with it we have nothing to do ; the sum of Rupeee 7,001 we give but once, and only on the condition that you effect their marriage. If they remain unmarried then that sum is not to be paid. The marriages of Ajujee Lall, Phuljee Lall and Phutjee Lall being effected by you, the amount above-mentioned will be paid by us.

Article 5.—The Taluka of Kuntaloo Bara, including fines, property, customs, Ketcheree, Vera, etc., together with whatever may be produced therefrom, we have bestowed on

you with the Ghasdana. We will never make any claim thereto. Enjoy the same from one generation to another; for as long as the sun and moon may endure so long will it be yours, neither I nor any who may succeed to me will prefer a claim thereto.

In this way have we, being in full possession of our faculties, and with our free will and consent, and through the instrumentality of Colonel Ballantine, entered into the conditions of this agreement, which will be respected accordingly. We will give no encouragement to the *haramkhores* of your country, and you must not afford any to ours. The enemies of both Talukas to be the mutual enemies of each. I will enjoy the putta of Wurragaum, which is under Morasa; you may take back all lands, villages belonging to Hursal, which may have been forcibly taken possession of in Wurragaum. There shall be no obstruction from me. Whatever claims Hursal may have in Purosum shall be settled. The Ghasdana of Dawaree Veerawala, which is included in the tribute paid by Edur, we will pay to you yearly. What is above written shall be respected, and Shree Samaljee is offered as a guarantee that no difference will occur hereon, which will be respected even as the words of a holy man.

Samvat 1883, Bysack Soodh 10th, Shunewar, Camp Edur.

(Sd.) **Maharaj Kurunsing.**
„ **Kooer Pirtheesingji.**
„ **Tukhtsingji.**

Above written is correct.

Written by Dessaee Oochul Kuttoo by order of Maharaj Kurunsing.

Witness Ootegurn Ram Jeewan Ram by order of the Huzur.

Sadra,
The 4th May 1843.

Bharote Oomedsing Bunneesing.
Kumpawat Pirtheesing.

XI.

Translation of an agreement entered into between the Rana of Danta and the Dewan of Palanpur, 27th July 1819, Samvat 1876, Shravan Sud 5th.

The Taluka of Danta being much harassed and injured by the depredation of Kolies, etc., and nearly depopulated from their incursions, in order that security and tranquility may be re-established by the interference and protection of Palanpur, I, Rana Jagatsing, of my own free will, do make over to Futteh Khan, Dewan, etc., by this agreement, a share of the Taluka of Danta, agreeable to the following conditions :—

Article 1.—I give a share of seven annas in the rupee to the Palanpur from all towns and villages inhabited or deserted ; those of my brethren, Putavuts, Rajsoke, etc., and of all descriptions of taxes and every kind of revenue. The remaining nine annas to be my share.

Article 2.—I have pledged four towns and the sums due on them are to be paid by me. When the accounts of the creditors are settled, and the towns freed, your share of seven annas will be allowed.

Article 3.—The Gaekwar Tribute (from Danta) shall be punctually paid by me through you every year, commencing Samvat 1876. The amount now due on this head shall be paid by four instalments, from the year 1876 to the end of 1879, through you ; but if this agreement should not be approved by the Gaekwar Government, I will arrange the payment agreeable to their directions.

Article 4.—In the profits of revenue of the Hindu Temple at Ambajee the Palanpur State has no share, neither has it any in the Vurkhasuus of the Temple.

Article 5.—Eight wells and the land depending on them, which belong to my family, are exempted from any share; they are as follows:—

Danta ...	...1 well.	Ratanpur...	...1 well.
Nowawass	...2 wells.	Anodra ...	...1 well.
Great Bhinmal	...1 well.	Koondal ...	...1 well.
Thana	...1 well.		
			8 wells.

Article 6.—Of the four towns in the possession of my brother Naharsing, that of Poojpore is exempted from any share.

Article 7.—If any of my brethren or Putavuts have possession of land or town to which they have no just claim, on examination they shall be restored to me.

Article 8.—I will pay every kind of Vole (a kind of tribute paid to Kolies) which has been regularly established to the present day, but no other hereafter.

Article 9.—Whatever charitable donations are in existence in my State shall be continued and preserved, but none new shall be given except with your consent.

Article 10.—Whatever work is done by the ryots of my Pargnah for me shall be done for your Vakeel at Danta.

Article 11.—My authority shall remain in my Taluka, but in all cases on public matters I shall consult your Vakeel, and we will act in accordance. He shall be consulted in all quarrels, disturbances, etc.

In this manner eleven articles have been agreed to and subscribed. They are to be in force as long as the interest of the Honourable Company Bahadoor and the Gaekwar Government continue in the State of Palanpur.

I will abide by the above, and in no way be the cause of disorder or disturbance.

The security for the performance of this contract are Meghraj Barote, Valadi Devising of Kodrah and Vakhta Barote of Chundesar.

Seal of Jugutsing,
Rana of Danta.

Palanpur, 9th August, 1819.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Conucil on 22nd January 1820.

XII.

Translation of a letter from the Rana of Danta to Major Whitelock, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, dated the 20th February 1857, No. 341.

After compliments—On receipt of your letter No. 4245, dated the 15th November 1856, and other letters Nos. 4326, 53, 272 and 473 on the subject of putting a stop to salt being brought from Byatra and Bakeysir through my Taluka and of my relinquishing my right to take the duty on this salt on receiving compensation in lieu of it from the Sarkar, I sent to your presence my Vakeel, Narottamdas Ijatram, and I have received a letter from him, telling me what instructions he has received from you, and therefore I now write:-

On Wallace Saheb requesting it, I had formerly furnished a statement showing the receipts on account of revenue from duty on salt for 15 years from 1892 to 1905 Samvat. After this at your request a statement showing receipts of revenue on the same account from 1908 to 1911 Samvat was sent to you.

From the improvements in the roads and better arrangements for the safety of travellers, the receipts for the four years are considerably larger than those for the 15 years, which will be perceived by you, and I am hopeful that through proper arrangements the revenue in every way will be increased, so that to relinquish my right to take the duty on this salt and to take in exchange a fixed sum is not what

I wish to do at all, but as it is the wish of the Sarkar I do not wish to oppose it, so to please the Sarkar I agree.

In the statement of the receipts for salt revenue for four years, namely, from 1808 Samvat to 1811 Samvat before furnished, there is not mentioned the amount of duty on salt which the Bheels and other poor people of my Taluka had been excused from paying, and if this duty were to be taken from them at any time again, they could not deny their liability to pay it, but when the Sarkar fixes a certain sum as compensation, then it can neither be increased nor lessened, therefore you should take the revenue I receive on account of the duty on salt into consideration, and estimate its amount at an increased rate, but should you not be disposed thus to increase it, then for such a trifling amount I am not willing to give you trouble.

If an average is taken of the receipts on account of revenue from duty on salt for the four years from Samvat 1908 to Samvat 1911 it gives one of Rs. 31 per annum, for which sum I beg you will make an arrangement, and on receiving your reply I will cease from taking duty on salt, but for the sake of my subjects I feel it necessary to state as follows for your favourable consideration that-when the Palanpur Dewan and Thakore of Tharad agreed to stop taking duty on salt and to receiving exchange a fixed sum; it was settled by the Sarkar that they should obtain as much salt as was required for the use of their subjects from the salt pans of the Sarkar, and that the price of it should be some what lower than the price then obtaining. I beg you will write to the Sarkar and make a similar arrangement for my subjects, and I am hopeful if you do thus write that the Sarkar will give its consent.

Favour me with correspondence.

Metee-Mah Vad 11th, War Shooker, 1913 "Sahi".

XIII.

Translation of an agreement passed by the Rao of Pol to Major Whitelock, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, dated 12th September 1861.

After compliments—The Sarkar's Hazur Karkun Amrutlal Gulabchand has informed me of the wish of the Sarkar to prevent salt passing into the Mahi Kantha from Marwar and other places of another jurisdiction. I agree to the wishes of the Sarkar and beg to write that no salt passes into my territory from Marwar and other places of another jurisdiction, nor does it pass into the Mahi Kantha, and as it is the wish of the Sarkar I agree and write that for the future I will not allow my traders or others to pass and repass with salt from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction through my State of Pol into the Mahi Kantha, and I will stop them from doing so.

Bunjaras and other traders bring salt from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction for the use of the people in my villages by way of the Poseena Putta, and thence through the villages of Edur, and then passing through my territory take it for sale into Meywar and other Zillas, and my Darbar enjoys the revenue from the duty thereon, and I send a statement showing the receipts for five years from Samvat 1912 to Samvat 1916, and after taking them into consideration whatever the Sarkar orders I will agree to. Further about (800) eight hundred maunds of salt are required for the people of my Putta; if the Sarkar will arrange that this may be obtained at a low rate from Sarkar's salt pans, and give orders to that effect, then I will put a stop to the bringing of salt into my State from the Edur villages and to it passing from my State into the Meywar Zillas.

Should any trader avoid paying duty to the Sarkar and pass through any of the villages of my State, I will have him apprehended and will hand him over to the Sarkar, but should any one thus avoid paying the Sarkar's duty unknown to me I must not be held responsible.

In the above manner I have agreed and write this agreement, the Sarkar therefore should do as it thinks fit.

12th September 1861, Baderwa Sood 8th Samvat 1917, "War Gerao", Wazeanugger.

(Sd.) Thakoorji Nuvulsingji.

XIV.

Translation of an agreement passed by the Thakore of Pol to Major Whitelock, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, dated 9th September, 1871.

After compliments—The Sakar's Huzur Karkun Amrutlal Gulabchand has informed me of the wish of the Sarkar to prevent salt passing into and from the Mahi Kantha from Marwar and other places. I agree to the wishes of the Sarkar and beg to write that no salt passes through my Putta of Pol into the Mahi Kantha from the salt pans in Marwar and places of another jurisdiction, and as it is the wish of the Sarkar, I agree and write that for the future I will put a stop to any salt being taken from the salt pans in Marwar and places of another jurisdiction through my Putta of Pol into the Mahi Kantha, nor will I allow it to be brought into the Putta.

Salt is brought from Marwar and other places for the use of the people in my villages by way of Poseena Putta, and other places passing through the villages of Edur, and passing through my Putta it is taken into Meywar and Wagar and other Zillas. The duty on this and on the salt

from the Sarkar's salt pans passing through my Putta is received by my Darbar. A statement showing the receipts for five years from Samvat 1812 to Samvat 1916 is sent. The Sarkar will take this into consideration, but I wish to mention that except transit duties there is no revenue in my Putta, so if the Sarkar will take this into consideration and will make an arrangement to give me compensation yearly I will agree to it, and stop taking the duty on the salt from Marwar and other places in Rajasthan which comes into this Putta through Edur and other places, and which passing through my Putta goes into Meywar, Wagar and Malwa, and will not allow it to be brought into or taken through my Putta.

In this manner if the salt from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction is stopped from being brought, you, Sir, should make arrangements for a sufficient quantity of salt for the use of my subjects to be obtained at low rate from the Sarkar's salt pans.

In the above manner I have agreed and write this agreement. The Sarkar therefore should order as it thinks fit, so that the order may be carried into effect.

The 9th September 1861, Bhadarwa Sud 5th Samvat 1917 " War Some ".

(Sd.) **Thakore Laxmansingji.**

XV.

Translation of an agreement executed by Bharote Samulsing Gomansing to the Sarkar Gaekwar—1808.

The agreement is executed with the Shreemunt Maharaj Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, that I, Samulsing Gomansing, of my own free will and inclination, do hereby stand perpetual security for Choowan Bhattajee Jaljee, of Amalyara, and that I will not permit him or his people, brothers, nephews, relations, dependants, servants, or subjects

to commit disturbance or thefts in the Sarkar Mahals, those belonging to the Punt Prudhan, or the Honourable Company.

Bhattajee shall not offer any annoyance or connive at others doing so in the Mahals of Cupperbund, Deogaum, Edur, Ahmednagar, Mandwa, Moondassoo, Hursool, Puranta, and all other Parganahs, and he shall also be prevented from disturbing merchants travelling on the road or possessing himself by his own means or those of others of their goods or property.

The delinquents or criminals of the Sarkar shall have no asylum with Bhattajee or in his territories, nor will he give them countenance or encouragement; and in the event of any person coming to Bhattajee without the permission or knowledge of the Sarkar and the Sarkar shall demand him, he shall be delivered up.

In like manner if stolen property should be sold or given to Bhattajee or his dependants without knowing it to be such, the same will be restored on demand. The Mandwa Parganah which belongs to the Sarkar shall not in the most trifling degree receive annoyance or injury from Bhattajee.

Bhattajee is to enjoy his Giras dues from the following Parganahs in the same proportion as it stood in the reign of the late Futtehsing Rao Gaekwar, *viz.*, Mandwa, Edur, Moondasso, Ahmednagar, Cupperbund, Deogaum, Puranta, Hursool, &c. All new claims for Giras on other villages or places cease from this day. The Ghasdana, as settled by Babajee Appajee in his Mahi Kantha Moolookgeeree to be given to the Sarkar, shall in future be annually discharged.

Bhattajee and his servants shall faithfully perform the usual service to the Sarkar Thana at Mandwa. Bhattajee shall not permit the Koli of Lohar to reside within the limits of his territories, nor will he allow him or his people of every description even to stop or eat victuals at his villages, nor will Bhattajee's subjects associate with the Lohar Kolies.

I am security and personally responsible that Bhattajee shall conduct himself according to the tenor of this agreement and if it should ever be necessary that the Sarkar should send Mohsuls, the charges and expenses shall be defrayed by me. I am perpetual security.

Wherefore witness my hand.

(Sd.) **Samulsing Gomansing,**
Bharote of Cupperbund.

I agree to be Ar-Zamin for Bhattajee.

(Sd.) **Ramsingjee Tellecksingjee,**
Thakore of Agloode.

Dated Samvat 1804, Aswin Vad 4th, 8th October 1808.
Shree Malsakhant.

Perwannah of Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor to Bhattajee of Amalyara.

You are to conduct yourself according to your separate writing.

The English Company Bahadoor are your *bhandary*; therefore you must remain quiet in your possessions.

Dated Assum Soodh 15th, 12th Shaban 1804.

Moortub Soodh.

On the part of the English East India Company.

L. S. of Major Walker.

XVI.

Translation of a Khut of General Security by the Lohar Zamindar to the Sarkar of Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor, 1809.

To wit.—Whereas do we, the Bhats of Cupperbund, *viz.*, Bechar Deepsing and Viram Bechar, of our own free will and pleasure, and in behalf of Kotewal Nanajee Jaitajee,

and Soortanjee Sirtanjee and Roopa Gulljee, and Adjajee Jalumjee, and Dhunajee Soozanjee, and Oomajee Suttaghee, all the six sharers hereof, including also all brothers, nephews, all friends and relations, all the Kolies residing respectively within the separate precints of each sharer, all inhabitants and those bearing arms, all those residing within the Jampa, or town gate of the said place, and all those who may reside in outer Poorahs, designated Mowarah or Wara Vas, and for the whole of whom we do hereby afford perpetual security with further counter-security, to which fully assenting we have executed this bond to the Sarkar, providing on the part of the six sharers and all others concerned, of Lohar, residing within their respective precints, that in all the districts of the Gaekwar dominions, as well as the possessions of the Punt Purdhan and the Mahals of the Honourable English Company, the parties aforegoing shall not commit any act of irregularity or aggression; and further that any fugutive, thief, or plunderer of the dominions of three Governments above related or from the Parganah Mandwa, or Taluka Edur, or Ahmednagar or Monassoo, or other place from whence may come a culprit of the Sarkar, or person of the description of Bharwatia, or criminal or ryot who may come to Lohar, shall not be permitted to remain, nor shall be given sustenance, nor be in any way aided or countenanced, nor entertained in the different asylums, nor shall the Kolies of Lohar join, abet, or accompany others of such description in acts of misdemeanour, or plunder, or theft; besides, all such description of persons who hitherto have, unknown to the parties, come and take up his or their residence, all such person or persons to be given over to the custody of the Sarkar; and independent of persons belonging to any of the three aforegoing Governments, persons such as merchants from other countries, or Wunzaras or other, or any description of traveller from any quarter, whether going

or coming, shall not be impeded at their place of encampment or temporary residence ; neither shall the parties concerned instigate others to the commission of irregular deeds, conducting all travellers of whatever description safely to their country ; and whereas in regard to the Giras dues of the parties from Deogaum and elsewhere of long standing and of the time of the late Futtehsing Rao Baba, the Sarkar will make the due investigation thereof in view to ascertain the extent of the same, which, after such process, being made permanent to them, they will realize the same in virtue of and according to the Sarkar's orders and permission, nor shall they otherwise show hindrance or injury to the villages ; and of all property belonging to any of the three aforesaid Sarkars or individuals thereof such as may unknowingly have been brought to Lohar, all such description of property shall be restored ; nor shall the smallest injury be practised on the Mandwa Parganah ; and henceforward are the parties entitled only to the Giras dues of old and established date, all of a later date being here from made null ; nor shall the parties show hindrance or injury to the ryots in view to obtain from them the Giras already realized by the Sarkar, and they shall be strictly confined to the enjoyment of the Giras to be granted to them on obtaining possession of Lohar ; and whereas all Ghasdana dues from Lohar or its dependencies, as well as Jummabundee, are due to the Sarkar, we engage that all such description of public revenue be yearly discharged to the proper authorities without difficulty ; and whereas the parties will continue in obedience to the Sarkar, and to serve in whatever they may be commanded, and whereas we have become due security for the parties in all acts of misdemeanour, or in making them forthcoming, as provided for in virtue of this our writing to the Sarkar, we do bind ourselves duly responsible in all and every particular obligation hereof, and in any

instance of default in this our deed of bond, being, as we are, united and equally responsible, and we will further pay all the Sarkar monies as well as account for the due appearance of the parties.

Done Samvat 1866, Kartick Vad 3rd, 1809-10, November.

To which is affixed the following signatures, *viz.*,

Barole Bacher Deepsing,
Barole Veerum Bacher.

Ar-Zamin or counter securities are :—

1. Zallum Khant, of Ghorasur, security for Dhunajee and Gonduljee having both together $1\frac{1}{2}$ share.

2. Kassuria Meya, of Kaumail, security for Suntajee, and Adjajee, and Bhuttajee, having in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ shares.

3. Joorah Meya, of Poonadra, security for Nathjee Jaitajee having 1 share, making in all 5 shares. One still remains, there being no heir thereto ; the concern and its enjoyments rest with the parties above written.

Sree Mulsakhant.

Sicca.

XVII.

Translation of the Parwana of Rao Shree Anund Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadur to the Zamindars of Lohar—1809.

Nuthoo Jaite, Soortsinhjee Seertan, Roppa Gulljee, Ahja Jalam, Dhuhna Soozain, Oomah Puttah, and others to wit.—

That you did practise a series of aggression on the Sarkar dominions, wherefore you are punished, and Lohar,

your possession, was taken by the Sarkar, whereupon you have been a fugitive for four or five years and suffered much ill; you, however, have lately altered your demeanour, and through the medium of the Honourable Company's Government preferred your petition to the Sarkar, stating your errors and soliciting a forgiveness of your faults, and to reinstate you as before to live in quiet at your place, and that you would duly afford all description of security in behalf of your better demeanour; which being the subject of your petition, this Sarkar has in its pleasure and in view to that of the Honourable Company's Government directed that you be reinstated in your place of Lohar, where you will remain in perfect peace and quiet with your family without erecting fortifications, digging ditches, rearing trees, strong brushwood, or other unnecessary means of defence. All your Giras dues that you were in the habit of receiving in the time of the late Futtehsing Rao Baba Saheb you will enjoy the same of long-standing, and in the due enjoyment of which continue to serve the superior Government with all fidelity and due attachment; and whereas you have afforded the required securities and counter-securities in executing a separate bond, according to which you will continue to conduct yourself, in regard to the yearly Government dues of the description of Ghasdana and Jumabundee, and others, you will duly pay, according to the peculiar custom of such revenues and the forms of the Parganah. From the time of your flight up to the end of Samvat 1865 (1808-09), the Sarkar has taken all your Giras dues, and on which account up to the same period you are hereby enjoined not to show any hindrance thereon. Your Giras dues are yet to be defined, according to which you will receive them from the commencement of Samvat 1866 (1809-10), being careful to avoid any kind of hindrance throughout the country in view to obtaining too more. And whereas in view to your observing such line of

conduct as herein provided for, you are allowed the guarantee of Captain James Rivett Carnac, Acting Resident, on the part of the Honourable English Company; you have also the Sarkar's knowledge.

Done Samvat 1866, Kartick Vad, 1809-10, 8th November.

Noorub Soodh.

On the part of the English East India Company.

L. S. of Captain J. R. Carnac, Acting Resident.

XVIII.

Translation of Barote's Deed of Security granted by Joorbaee Thakoor of Ahyma to the Honourable Company.—1811.

Granted to the Honourable Company's Sarkar by Dulput Kharshunjee Barote of the city of Neriade. Whereas I have of my own free will become security for Baria Joorbaee Goolabsing, of Ahyma, in the Neriade Parganah, with all his brothers and other relations, and also his ryots and Rajputs, Kolies, and sepoys, and all the armed men, with every other kind of ryot belonging to his share, as also for all the ryots and others inhabiting Bajeepoora; for all enclosed by the fence and gates, I have become security both for good conduct and appearance if they shall be guilty of any irregularity or disturbance of the peace, or by instigating others to cause such crimes to be committed, or shall steal or harbour thieves or other incendiaries, or give them any kind of food, or shall permit them to live in the village, and annoy any other person, or cause any to be so, or if any horsemen, armed men, or others belonging to the village,

shall go or come with thieves, on their being detected, I will answer for it; if the footsteps of thieves are traced to the village they shall be carried fairly on to the next village; if the Sarkar's people come to apprehend them they shall go along with and assist the foot or horsemen; no offender against the Sarkar shall be entertained nor shall any irregularities be committed within the dominions of the Honourable Company, or of Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Peshwa, and should any of them (inhabitants of Ahyma) be detected in committing any irregularity or disturbance I will deliver them up, and should a complaint be made in the Adawlut against any person for robbery, murder, or on account of debt or other cause, and a Mohsul comes upon the defendant, he shall go into the presence, no one shall obstruct his doing so; and also for whatever fields may be held in mortgage the money shall be taken and the field released, and of such Sarkar's ground belonging to this or other villages as may be held by sale or mortgage, and cultivated, the Vighotee and Salamee shall be paid year after year; also no Sarkar's land shall be taken either by sale or in mortgage; they will enjoy such Giras or property as may be regularly inherited by them and not create any new; in this way I have become perpetual security, and whatever answer the Sarkar may demand, agreeably to this writing, I will, from my own property, make; the above written is true. Joosabhaee Poonjajee, of Kulwar, has become counter-security; for all this his own property also is responsible; the security and counter-security are equally responsible according to the terms of this writing; the above written is true.

Dated Samvat 1867, Vaishak Sud 3rd, corresponding with 15th April 1811.

(Sd.) **Dulput Khurshunjee.**

XIX.

Translation of a Deed of counter-security granted by Joosabhaee, Thakoor of Ahyma, to the Honourable Company, Samvat 1867, Chaitra Vad 13th, 1811.

I, Baria Joosabhaee Poonjajee, inhabitant of Kalwar, with my own hand, write that I have become counter-security for Baria Joorbaee Goolabsing, of Ahyma, as also his brothers and relations, and all the ryots of his share, and all the armed men, and all inhabitants within the boundaries, including people of every sort and description without any kind of exception; that in case the Ahyma, Baria Joorbaee, or any other person of his share, shall commit any kind of irregularity or cause any to be committed, I will immediately produce them, as also answer for the crime for these purposes I have become, year after year, perpetual counter-security to the Government of the Honourable Company; the people of every description inhabiting his Bajeepoora, without any exception are included in this writing.

(Sd.) Baria Joosabhaee Poonjajee.

XX.

Translation of an agreement entered into by Kunkajee Chumpavut, Chief of Titovee, and his son Lalijee, with Captain William Miles, dated Chaiter Vad 12th, or 29th April 1821.

Article 1.—I engage not to rob or plunder in any part of the country nor be the cause of robbery or plunder, nor will I cause any disturbance.

Article 2.—I engage not to receive or harbour any outlaw or offender from the territories of the Honourable Company, the Gaekwar, or any other part or country but will seize and deliver up such offender or outlaw without delay or excuse.

Article 3.—I will not fail to resist persons in opposition to the British Government or the Gaekwar to the utmost of my power, and will not give them assistance in any way, but use my best endeavours to cut off their supplies and apprehend them.

Article 4.—I engage not to enter into any quarrels among my brethren or neighbours, nor will I entertain any foreign troops, as Sindees, Mukranees, Arabs, etc.

Article 5.—Whatever quarrels may arise between me and my neighbours I will submit them to the British Government, and abide by its decision.

Article 6.—I engage to protect the passage of merchandize through my limits, and to conform to whatever regulations may be made by the British Government respecting the collection of customs or transit duties.

Article 7.—I will not allow any trade in opium except that regulated by the orders of the British Government.

Article 8.—On Magsir Vad 13th, Samvat 1875, or the 25th December 1811 I gave security to the British Government, which is still in force, and I engage to conform to the terms of that security and not to deviate from them.

I have subscribed to the above eight articles, and will strictly observe them. The perpetual security for this engagement is Barote Khuta Humeer, and Barote Koosall Gela, of the town of Etaree, Parganah Morassa; they will secure the performance of this contract.

(Sd.) **Thakoor Kunkajising,**
and his son Lalijee.

Securities.—Barote Khuta Hummeer, and Barote Koosall Gela.

Similar engagements were made with the Chiefs of Dhudalia, Bakrole, Soorpore, Churunwaree, Mohimpore, and Runnasur.

XXI.

Translation of the terms of security taken from Doodhoo Kaunt, the Chief of Gajun, and his Kolies, dated Vaishakh Sud 7th, 1877 or 6th May 1821.

I, of my own free will, do engage to conform to the following articles :—

Article 1.—I engage to pay the amount of Jumma due by me to Government from the year 1875 to 1877, three years, Rs. 40 a year, in all Rs. 120.

Article 2.—From and after the year 1878 the Government dues of Gajun shall be assessed, agreeable to the produce of the village, by an inspection of the crops, etc.

Article 3.—I engage to restore all property proved to have been stolen by the Kolies of my village from the year 1875 to the present day without excuse or delay.

Article 4.—From this day forward I engage not to rob or plunder in the territories of the Honourable Company, the Gaekwar, or in any other part or country, nor will I cause the commission of any robbery or crime, or cause any disturbance. I also engage not to be concerned in any matter from which loss may result to Government, but answer all demands upon me as a peaceable subject, and whenever I am summoned by the officers of Government I will attend.

Article 5.—I engage not to join any parties of robbers or plunderers nor will I give them the least assistance in any way, and if any thieves should pass by my village I will apprehend and deliver them over to Government, and will be responsible if they pass my village ; I will also keep a watch as far as my limits extend for this purpose. Also if any offenders against the British Government, that of the Gaekwar, or any other, should come to my village or its

limits I will apprehend them and deliver them up to Government. I will not associate with thieves to plunder, and if intelligence of the robberies of any other village should reach me I will give instant information thereof to Government, and failing to do so I shall be an offender and answerable for the same.

Article 6.—I will not cause any hindrance to the passage of merchandize, and will protect the roads to the utmost of my power, and should any property be stolen in my limits I will produce the thief or answer for the amount. If any thief should be traced to my village or limits I will carry on the trace or be responsible.

Article 7.—I will make known to Government what horses I have, and I will only keep as many as Government shall direct and will sell the rest; if I keep more horses they may be seized by Government, I have no claim to them.

Article 8.—I will obey all orders of the Thanadar.

Article 9.—Besides the above articles, whatever orders I may receive from Government I will obey without fail or fault; also in demands regarding offences whatever orders may be sent by the Adawlut shall be obeyed, and the offenders given up.

I will strictly conform to the above nine articles.

(Sd.) **Doodhoo Kaunt, etc.**

Securities.—Barote Girder Wulud Gulla, of the village of Bhautkooloo.

Ar-Zamins or counter-security—Khaunt Sahiba Wulud Khoora, and Tral Fulla Wulud Soojee, Chiefs of the villages of Wagheria and Malwan.

A similar engagement was made with the Chief of Autrole.

XXII.

Translation of the security given by the Koli Chiefs of Anoria to the British Government,
1st Jesht, or 1st June 1821.

We, the Chiefs and inhabitants of Anoria, do make this agreement with the British Governmeut, and furnish security to the following articles:—

Article 1.—On the 4th Falgoon 1876, Jemadar Yaroo, Kamaisdar of Bejapur, took the security of Anoria; this engagement was forwarded to Government, and from that day to this all thefts proved to have been committed, or whatever injury may have been done by us, shall be answered and satisfaction made without demur or excuse.

Article 2.—From this day forward we engage not to plunder, rob, or commit acts of violence in the Honourable Company's Districts, those of the Gaekwar, or any other; nor will we cause any such acts, nor be parties to any violence or injury.

Article 3.—We engage not to join any robbers or any pretence whatever nor will we afford them any aid or assistance, and should any enter our limits we engage to apprehend them, or should they pass we will be answerable.

We will keep a guard in our limits, and should any offenders against the British or Gaekwar Governments enter our town or pass our limits, we will seize and deliver him or them up. We will not associate with thieves; and if information of robbery or crime committed by the Kolies of any other village reach us, we will declare the same to the Sarkar, and failing therein we will be held as offenders and answerable.

Article 4.—We engage not to cause any hindrance to the passage of merchandize and will provide for the safety

of the roads, and if any loss shall be sustained in our limits we will deliver up the thief or be answerable for the amount. If any thief should be traced to our village or limits, we will carry on the trace, and if we do not we will answer for the loss without delay or excuse.

Article 5.—We will make known to Government whatever horse we may have in our village, and will keep only as many as Government may direct and sell the rest; if we keep more they may be seized by Government.

Article 6.—We engage to obey the orders of the Thanadar.

Article 7.—We engage to receive from the Collector or his Agent on the 2nd Pous Vad, whatever Giras may be due to us in the Honourable Company's districts and we engage not to demand such Giras from the Patell or cultivators, nor cause any expense to them; and if we act contrary to this we agree to submit to such punishment as may be ordered or directed, and also to return any money so obtained.

Article 8.—Two men belonging to the Sarkar were murdered by some persons near the village of Nawagaum. We engage to search for the murderers, and if they be of our village we will deliver them over to the Sarkar, or should they be discovered by other persons we also engage to give them up.

In addition to the above articles we engage to obey all the orders of Government and to commit no crimes, and in cases of dispute or offence whatever orders may be received from the Court of Adawlut shall be obeyed, and the offender delivered up.

We will strictly conform to the above articles.

Perpetual security—Mal fael, and Hazir Zamin Bharote Puthoo Guma. Perpetual security—Veera Guma, of Prantej, Poonja Pergunal, of Bejapore.

Ar-Zamins or counter-security—Nathajee Sumbhoora-thore and Soot Hauttijee, of Meyend ; Khaunt Ojumjee, Nurirjee and Sooltanjee Bhanjee, &c., &c., Mohoori ; Thakor Vukhtajee Anoopjee, Sungpore ; Bhowansing Sumtajee, Lakeora ; Sewaji Soortajee, Vaugpore.

XXIII.

Translation of an agreement passed by the Thakoor of Sameyra to Major Whitelock, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Written by the Thakoor of Sameyra, Becharji Savji, as follows :—

It is the wish of the Sarkar to make arrangements to prevent salt from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction being brought into the Mahi Kantha. If the Sarkar makes such arrangements then I agree to prevent salt being brought through my State from places of another jurisdiction, but in consequence of this I shall be a loser, therefore in exchange for the duty on said salt, I am willing to take as compensation annually Rs. 35 of the Bombay Currency, so from the date the Sarkar orders it I agree from that date to stop salt from places in another jurisdiction passing through my territory, and from that date I should receive annually Rs. 35, and if the Sarkar makes arrangements for preventing salt from places in another jurisdiction passing through my territory, and if the Sarkar orders me to see to this and to help in the matter, I will act up to such orders.

Shravan Vad 11th Samvat 1917, "Shaniwar", 31st August 1861.

Sadra. (Sd.) Thakoor Becharji Savji.

Written by Parick Lallu Pitambardas of Attursumba, at the wish of the principal.

Given before me at Sadra on 31st August 1861.

(Sd.) **C. R. Whitelock.**

XXIV.

Translation of an agreement passed by the Thakoor of Deyrole (Wageyla) to Major Whitelock, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, dated 13th September 1861.

After compliments.—My request is that the Sarkar's Hoozoor Karkoon, Amrutlal Gulabchand, has informed me that it is the wish of the Sarkar to prevent salt passing into the Mahi Kantha from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction. I agree to the wishes of the Sarkar, and beg to write that no salt passes through my Putta of Deyrole to the Mahi Kantha from Marwar and places of another jurisdiction, and as it is the wish of the Sarkar I agree and write for the future I will put a stop to any salt being taken by any trader, etc., through Deyrole or any of its villages into the Mahi Kantha from Marwar or places of another jurisdiction.

Salt is brought from Marwar and other places by way of Poseena Putta, and passing through my village of Radeewar is taken into the villages of Edur, and so on to Wazanagar and Pol, and it is also used by the inhabitants of my Putta.

For the salt which comes from places in another Rajasthan and passes through Radeewar I obtained a light duty, but I keep no account of it; however the receipts per annum are about Rupees (51) fifty-one. If the Sarkar will take this and the fact that about (900) nine hundred maunds of salt are required for my subjects into consideration, and that you

will make arrangements for me to obtain salt at low rate, I will stop taking duty on and prevent the salt being brought through my Talukas into Edur and other Zillas from Marwar and places in another jurisdiction by way of Poseena Putta.

Further should it come to my knowledge that any one is attempting to avoid paying the Sarkar's duty and is taking away salt, I will have him apprehended and will hand him over to the Sarkar, but should any one thus avoid paying the duty unknown to me then I must not be held responsible.

In the above manner I have agreed and write this agreement. The Sarkar therefore should do as it thinks fit: this is my request.

13th September 1851, Baderwa Sood 9th Samvat 1917, "War Shukar", Deyrole.

(Sd.) **Thakoorjee Mohobatsingji Subulsingji.**

XXV.

Translation of an agreement passed to Captain Black, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, by the Thakoor of Deygamra, dated April 1862.

Written by Jessji Katooji Patwee Kooer of Thakoor Katooji Ujumji of Deygamra in behalf of the said Thakoor as follows :—

It is the wish of the Sarkar to make arrangements to prevent salt from Meywar and places of another jurisdiction being brought into the Mahi Kantha. If the Sarkar makes such arrangements then I agree to prevent salt being brought through my State from places of another jurisdiction, but in consequence of this I shall be a loser as to the duty on the said salt, therefore in exchange for this duty I am

willing to take compensation annually Rs. 10 of the Bombay Currency, so from the date the Sarkar orders it I agree from that date to stop salt from places in another jurisdiction passing through my territory, and from that date I should receive annually Rupees (10) ten, and if the Sarkar makes arrangements for preventing salt from places in another jurisdiction passing through my territory, and if the Sarkar orders me to see to this and to help in the mat- ter I will act up to such orders.

Chaitur Vad, Samvat 1818, April 1862. Edur.

(Sd.) In behalf of **Thakoor Katooji Ujamjee Koonver Jesingji Katooji,**
written by himself.

Witnesses :— (Sd.) **Patel Abechand Shamboo** of Jotana.
written by himself.

(Sd.) **Patel Dwarka Punja** of Jotana,
written by himself.

(Sd.) **J. Black,**

XXVI.

Translation of a letter from Deepsingji Dolatsingji, Thakore of Tintoi, to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Prant Mahi Kantha, No. 1563, dated the 3rd November 1883.

In the year 1878 the British Government made agreements with regard to the non-cultivation of poppy and other matters with all the Talukdars in Mahi Kantha and those of the Edur State, both on near the (British) frontier. At that time as I was a minor, Tintoi was under the management of the British Government and therefore no agreement was then made with me. But the said arrangement was

applicable to Tintoi. This arrangement has hitherto been carried into effect. But now, I having attained majority, the charge of my State has been made over to me by the Agency. I therefore hereby pass the following agreement with regard to (the cultivation of) opium.

1. I shall not cultivate poppy, nor cause it to be cultivated, nor allow others to cultivate it, within the limits of my (Taluka).

2. I shall purchase and import opium required for my own use as well for that of the people for my Taluka under a license from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from Bombay, Malwa, or such other places as Government may appoint in this behalf.

3. I shall sell opium, and cause and allow it to be sold, at the same rate at which it may, from time to time, be sold in the Government districts, and shall never sell it nor cause or allow it to be sold at a cheaper rate.

4. I shall not import nor allow the importation of smuggled opium, *i. e.*, opium on which the Government duty has not been paid. Neither shall I allow such opium to pass through my Taluka. Government have in consideration of the above, granted to me a remission of the duty payable to them. But if I fail to act up to the above conditions, Government may cancel the grant, and no complaint made by me in that matter may be entertained.

5. I shall without fail submit every six months or otherwise, as Government may from time to time direct, a statement in such a form as may be prescribed by Government, showing the quantity of opium purchased within the limits of my (Taluka) and the balance remaining in hand, and shall also supply such information as may from time to

time be called for by Government in connection with offences relating to opium committed within the said limits.

I accept the above agreement, dated 3rd November 1883, Tintoi.

(Sd.) **Thakore Deepsingji.**

XXVII.

Adoption Sanad granted to the Chief of Edur, 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu law and to the customs of your race will be recognised and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

Fort William, (Sd.) **Canning.**

The 11th March 1862.

PART III.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

PART III.

Government Rules and Regulations with Explanatory Memorandum on Procedure, etc.

I.

Memorandum on the classification and jurisdiction of States and Agency Courts.

There are three descriptions of States and Talukas in the Mahi Kantha Agency, *viz.*, (1) those which exercise primary jurisdiction, (2) those which exercise limited jurisdiction, and (3) those which do not exercise any jurisdiction.

2. The following list shows the Jurisdictional States in the Political control of the Government of Bombay in the Mahi Kantha Agency as declared by Agency Notification No. 1028, dated the 14th May 1877 :—

First Class.

1. Idar.

Second Class.

2. Pol.
3. Danta.

Third Class.

4. Malpur.
5. Mansa.
6. Mohanpur.

Fourth Class.

7. Varsoda.
8. Pethapur.
9. Ranasan.
10. Punadra.
11. Khadal.
12. Ghodasar.
13. Katosan.
14. Ilol.
15. Amalyara.

Fifth Class.

16. Valasna.
17. Dabha.
18. Wasna.
19. Sudasna.
20. Magodi.
21. Wadagam.
22. Sathumba.
23. Rupal.
24. Dadhalya.

Sixth Class.

25. Ramas.	30. Khedawala.	35. Tajpuri.
26. Bolundra.	31. Kadoli.	36. Hapa.
27. Likhi.	32. Vaktapur.	37. Satlasna.
28. Halol.	33. Prempur.	38. Bhalusna.
29. Derol.	34. Dedhrota.	

Seventh Class.

39. Gabat.	44. Tejpura.	49. Mehmadpura.
40. Timba.	45. Varsoda.	50. Rampura.
41. Umbri.	46. Palaj.	51. Ijpura.
42. Mota Kotarna.	47. Deloli.	52. Ranipura.
43. Maguna.	48. Kasalpura.	

In all these States the Political authorities concerned possess the jurisdiction always vested in the Paramount power in criminal matters relating to British subjects, Europeans and Americans, and Government servants. But they possess further Residuary jurisdiction in the different States as shown in the following account:—

Malpur, Mansa and Katosan have been given the following additional powers as a mark of personal distinction :-

Criminal matters.—To inflict rigorous imprisonment upto 7 years and to inflict fines amounting to Rs. 20,000.

The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, over criminal cases have been withdrawn as a personal concession in the case of the State of Danta in the Second Class and Mansa in the Third class.

Among the 4th Class Varsoda has been given personal additional powers to inflict rigorous imprisonment upto 2 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

Sudasna among the 5th Class Talukas has been given personal enhanced powers to inflict rigorous imprisonment upto 2 years and a fine of Rs. 2,000 and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

In the Mahi Kantha Agency the Class division of States, reproduced in the above list, indicates the jurisdiction possessed by the Courts of States, thus :—

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

Class.	*Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.*	*Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts.*
1st.	Unlimited	Unrestricted except that the sanction of the Political Agent is required to the trial of British subjects for capital offences.
2nd.	Limited to amounts of the value of Rs. 20,000.	Unrestricted except that sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the Political Agent.
3rd.	Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.	Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine.
4th.	Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 2,500.	Sentences restricted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.
5th.	Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 1,000.	Sentences restricted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine.
6th.	Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 500.	Sentences restricted to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.
7th.	Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 250.	Sentences restricted to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine.

The States cannot try British subjects without the permission of the Political Agent.

In the non-jurisdictional estates, of which there are 261 excluding sub-villages in the Mahi Kantha, jurisdiction vests entirely in the British Government, represented by the Political Authorities. The estates are grouped (often along with minor jurisdictional States) into Circles (Thanas) in the charge of Thandars as Sub-Divisional Officers under the orders of the Political Agent and his Assistant or Deputy Assistant.

The administered area is :—

The Sadra Bazar in the Mahi Kantha.

The various railways are included in the Western Division of Railways.

In 1874, an agreement was concluded with the Idar State under which a weir in the Hathmati and a canal through Idar territory were constructed and civil and criminal jurisdiction within canal limits was delegated to the British Government.

3. The following list shows the Jurisdiction of Agency Courts.

Name of Court.	Criminal Jurisdiction.	Civil Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	Sessions Judge District Magistrate. Both original and appellate jurisdiction full.	Original.–Full upto any amount. Appellate.–Ditto in suits tried by all Mahi Kantha Courts excepting Idar.	Bombay Government Letters dated 15th February 1838 and 28th January 1839.	
Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	First Class Magistrate.	Original.–Full. Appellate.–In suits tried by subordinate Thanas and Japtis only.	G. R. No. 304, dated 28th January 1863 and No. 3945, dated 12th July 1886.	
District Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	First Class Magistrate. Divisional Magistrate.	Original.–Rs. 5,000 Appellate.–Rs. 1,000 in suits tried by subordinate Thandars and Japtidars.	G. R. No. 2510, dated 21st April 1890.	* Before the 1st May 1890 the designation of this Court was Personal Assistant which was styled Native Assistant under G. R. No. 2510, dated 21st April 1890.
* Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	First Class Magistrate. Divisional Magistrate.	Original.–Rs. 5,000 ...	G. R. No. 1669, dated 3rd May 1881 and No. 6245, dated 24th November 1884.	

Name of Court.	Criminal Jurisdiction.	Civil Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Remarks.
Thandar, Bavisi Zillah.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 500.	Political Agent's Order No. 909, dated 19th June 1884.	
Deputy Thandar, Mahisa.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 250.	Government letter No. 7436, dated 1st November 1919.	
Thandar, Gadhwada Zillah.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 500.	Political Agent's Order No. 715, dated 28th March 1890.	
Thandar, Sabar Kantha Zillah.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 500.	Political Agent's Order No. 2793, dated 11th November 1885.	
Thandar, Katosan Zillah.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 500.	Political Agent's Order No. 1003, dated 29th April 1889.	
Thandar, Watrak Kantha.	2nd Class Magistrate.	Original.-Upto Rs. 500.	Vide G. R., P. D., No. 5626, dated 5th September 1892.	

The Aval Karkuns in all the Thana Circles have been invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate as per Government Notification, P. D., No. 3686, dated the 30th May 1919.

4. The Political Agent is the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate and enjoys full original and appellate jurisdiction. He is Justice of the Peace and as such can commit European British subjects to High Court for trial. The following States and Talukas are under his charge:- Idar, Danta, Pol, Malpur, Mansa, Mohanpur, Katosan, Varsoda, Ilol, Sudasna, Valasna and Pethapur.

The Assistant Political Agent is ex-officio Superintendent of Police. He hears original political suits. The following jurisdictional Talukas and Thanas are under him :—

Amalyara, Punadra, Ranasan, Dabha, Wasna, Vadagam, Sathamba, Magodi, Dadhalia, Ramas, Gabat, Bavishi and Vatrak Kantha Thanas.

He is appointed Marriage Registrar under Indian Christian Marriage Act. He is also Registrar of Births and Deaths. He is First Class Magistrate and has unlimited original civil powers over the Talukas under his Political charge and Bavishi and Vatrak Kantha Thanas.

5. Commissioner, N. D., hears appeals and applications for revision from Political Agent's decisions in criminal cases otherwise than murder cases ; Government reserving the right to reverse or modify Commissioner, N. D.'s order if necessary ; G. R. Nos. 5852, dated 16th December 1878 and 770, dated 18th December 1880.

6. Government hear appeals, &c., from Political Agent's decisions in civil matters and in the murder cases ; G. R. No. 5852, dated 16th December 1878.

7. The murder case is one in which the accused is tried for the offence of murder whether he is sentenced to death or transportation for life only on a conviction of murder. If the accused is tried for murder but convicted under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, that should also be regarded as a murder case in which an appeal lies to Govern-

ment ; G. R., Political Department, No. 1103, dated 10th February 1896. The Commissioner shall exercise the jurisdiction of a High Court as described in Criminal Procedure Code in respect of offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Sessions is exercised by the Political Agent subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) In the case of every appeal by a person convicted of an offence punishable with death or by a co-accused of such convict, the said jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Governor in Council.

(*b*) In every case decided by the Commissioner, N. D, the Governor in Council reserves jurisdiction to call for the record and pass orders as he thinks fit ; G. R., Political Department, No. 2118, dated 1st April 1905.

Commissioner, N. D., to exercise supervision over the administrative proceedings of Political Agent but to avoid interference in diplomatic matters ; G. R. Nos. 3376, dated 28th November 1877 and 5852, dated 16th December 1878.

All correspondence except that relating to civil matters in urgent cases, to be addressed to Government through Commissioner, N. D. ; G. R. No. 3483, dated 5th July 1884.

Appeals from Bombay Government's decision to India Government or Secretary of States for India to be regulated by Memorial.

8. The District Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and hears civil suits upto Rs. 5,000 in value in the Katosan, Sabar Kantha and Ghadhwada Thana Circles (*vide* Office Order No. 3501, dated 8th Desember 1890).

He prepares the Budgets of the above said Thandarates for submission to Government, exercises control over the

collection and expenditure of the Thana Funds, and scrutinizes the accounts kept by the Local Officers (*vide* Agency No. 2909, dated 3rd September 1891).

He scrutinizes the civil and criminal work done by the above stated Thandarates.

He is available for holding Border Courts under the Border Affray Rules and also for the verification and settlement of boundary disputes with Baroda, as required by G. R. No. 5559, dated 21st October 1886.

He has under him the following Jurisdictional Talukas :– Ghodasar, Khadal, Hapa, Khedawada and the petty non–jurisdictional Japti Talukas.

The District Deputy Political Agent is also the Superintendent of Managed and Attached Estates and as such prepares their budgets, manages the revenue administration of such Talukas, enquires into cases under Encumbered Estates Rules and audits accounts, etc. He has also civil appellate powers over decisions passed by the Managers under his charge and has also to enquire into and dispose of criminal cases beyond the powers of such Managers who exercise magisterial powers except Khadal and Pethapur over which this power is exercised by the Huzur Deputy Political Agent.

9. The Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is in immediate charge of the Treasury, Opium Depot and Sadra Jail, and exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and takes up civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value in Sadra Bazar, and the residuary jurisdiction (Civil and Criminal, within the above noted powers) in the States and Talukas under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. He is also a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Bavishi and Watrak Kantha Thana Circles.

10. The Talukas under respective Thana circles are given below :—

1. Bavishi Thandar and Aval Karkun.	91 villages.
2. Gadhwada Thandar.	Bhalusna, Hadol, Satlasna, Timba, Umri and Kotharna.
3. Sabar Kantha Thandar.	Bolundra, Dethrota, Derol, Khedavada, Likhi, Prempur, Tajpuri, Vakhtapur, Hapa and Kadoli.
4. Katosan Thandar.	Deloli, Ijpura, Kasalpura, Maguna, Mehmadpura, Palej, Rampura, Ranipura, Tejpura and Varsoda.
5. Vatrak Kantha Thandar.	Ramas and Gabat.

II.

List of Laws in force in the Mahi Kantha Agency, 1919-20.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code. Code of Criminal Procedure Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Code of Civil Procedure. Succession Certificate Act, Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. Revenue Recovery Act. District Police Act. Abkari Act No. 5 of 1878	The whole.	

Desrciption.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Explosive substances Act (VI of 1908).	The whole.	
Mamlatdars' Courts Act.		
Bombay Land Revenue Code	Sections 86, 87 and 203 to 212.	
Limitation Rules.	Adapted from British Indian Acts with the sanction of Government.	In all the Agency Courts justice is administered by following the spirit of the British Indian Laws.
Arms Rules.		
Opium Rules.		
Court Fee Rules.		
Rules for Political suits.		
Encumbered Estates Rules.		
Registration Rules.		
Border Court Rules.		
Walter Rules.		
Boundary Rules.		
Alienation Rules.		
Cattle Trespass Act.		
In the Native States.		
Indian Penal Code.	The whole.	In the Native States they have no Laws of their own, but they follow the spirit of the British Laws as far as practicable.
Foreign Jurisdiction Act.		
Code of Criminal Procedure.		
Arms Rules.	Adapted from British Indian Act with the sanction of Government.	
Opium Rules.		
Code of Civil Procedure.	The whole.	
Explosive substances Act (VI of 1908).		

III.

Rules for giving the appellate decision of the Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, finality as regards questions of fact.

(No. 6106, dated the 8th August 1891 in the P. D.)

Letter from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 864-30, dated the 16th March 1891 requesting the sanction of Government to make the following rules, relative to giving the appellate decisions of the Political Agent's Court finality on matters of fact, published in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, dated the 12th March 1891, applicable to Mahi Kantha, as it is equally desirable that the appellate decisions of the Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, should also be final of matters of fact.

"Whereas it is the wish of Government to give the appellate decisions of the Political Agent's Court finality on matters of fact, and in furtherance of that object Government considers certain modifications in the procedure of the Courts of first instance desirable, the following instructions are issued for general information and guidance :—

"The Presiding Judge in all original suits in future is to keep a minute of the proceedings in his own handwriting containing the following particulars :—

"When a plaint has been registered the judge shall endorse thereon with his own hand, an order fixing the day for the appearance of the defendant and directing whether the summons shall be for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit.

"On the day fixed for settlement of issues or final hearing, he should begin a minute of proceedings, noting down the chief parts of the plaint as it is read and of the written statement.

"He should next frame the issues with the aid of pleaders or parties.

"On the issues he should hear the opening statement for the plaintiff and note that he has done so.

"He should take notes of the evidence produced and of questions raised at the hearing and his decisions of them. He should record his reasons for these decisions.

"He is also to record all adjournments asked for, granted and refused with reasons. The disposal of points of limitation, admissibility of evidence and the like are also to be recorded on the minute of proceedings. It will also shew why parties are added, and why if a request to have parties added has been refused, such refusal was made.

"The proceeding in short must shew clearly and concisely every material stage in the hearing of the cause, every application that has been made which is not purely formal, every witness examined and every piece of documentary evidence tendered and dwelt upon as proof. It will be unnecessary to record in the proceeding such portion of the documentary evidence as are merely filed or may in British districts be received by the clerk of the Court.

"The minute should also present all the important points in the arguments addressed to the Court.

"The judgment may be written either separately or continuously with the minute. For the sake of clearness it will be more desirable ordinarily to write the judgment separately, in which case the minutes will be made referable and ancillary to the separate judgment. If the judicial officer's handwriting is not very legible, a fair copy should accompany the original and a fair copy should be supplied to any party who is willing to pay for it for the purpose of submitting it as an accompaniment to an appeal.

"Appellate Courts are reminded that a Court of Appeal is only warranted in reversing the finding on fact of a Court of first instance when that finding is distinctly wrong."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 558, dated the 14th July 1891 forwarding the above. Stating that when the proposal was referred to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, for their opinion as to the advisability of introducing the rules in question into their charges, the former officers considered that the rules were suitable and simple enough for the lowest Courts in his Agency, but Colonel Goodfellow was of opinion that before the introduction of the rules into the Palanpur Superintendency, the Judiciary machinery in the Thana Circles should be raised to a better footing as was contemplated—*vide* Government Resolution No. 6524, dated the 8th October 1890. Adding that he does not agree with Colonel Goodfellow, and recommending that the rule should be introduced into all the three Agencies.

Resolution.—It is disappointing to Government to find that apparently no action has been taken in Palanpur to give effect to Government Resolution No. 3014, dated the 13th of May 1890. The Kathiawar Circular reprinted above seems well adapted for general application to subordinate as well as superior Courts, and the attention of the Political Agents to whom Government Resolution No. 3014, dated the 13th of May 1890, was addressed should be called to it.

IV.

Application of provisions of General Acts, viz., Indian Penal Code.

No. 3800, dated the 13th June 1904.—In exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council

in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the same subject so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained, to apply to the whole of the territories included in the Political Agency in the Mahi Kantha, as entered in the schedule annexed to the said Notification of the Government of India (other than those in which the Governor-General in Council does not for the time being exercise legislative jurisdiction), the enactment specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable.

Provided, first, that references in the said enactment as so applied to British India shall be read as referring to the said territories:

Provided, secondly, that the further modification set forth in the said schedule shall be made in the said enactment as so applied:

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactment, any Court in the said territories may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

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* Printed in Appendix III.

THE SCHEDULE.

Enactment applied.	*Further modification.*
The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	To the Explanation to section 361 the following words shall be added, namely:— and where no person is so entrusted with the care or custody of such minor or other person, the latter shall be deemed to be taken out of keeping of his lawful guardian, without the consent of such guardian, †(if he is removed beyond the territorial limits of any State or Taluka, without the consent of the Political or chief executive authority exercising jurisdiction in such State or Taluka).

General and Bombay Acts and Local Regulations applied.

Application of provisions of General Acts, *viz.*, Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.

V.

Order providing for the recovery in territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India of Revenue Arrears accruing in British India.

No. 1415–I., dated the 30th April 1890.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Revenue Recovery Act (I of 1890), to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but which are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that an arrear of land revenue accruing in any part of British India,

†(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1904, Pt. I, p. 751.)

or a sum recoverable as such an arrear and payable to a Collector or other public officer, or to a local authority, in any part of British India, may be recovered in any of those territories under the said Act as hereby applied.

(*Gazette of India*, 1890, Part I, p. 342.)

VI.

Orders providing for the Prevention of Dangerous Epidemic Diseases in territories administered by the Governor-General in Council but not forming part of British India.

Application of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897). No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February 1897.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council but are not part of British India including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and including also all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by Railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction.

2. For the purposes of the said enactment so applied, the expression "Local Government" shall be construed to mean the person who for the time being administers executive Government in the territories concerned.

(*Gazette of India*, 1897, Part. I, p. 106.)

VII.

Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (Resolution of the Bombay Government).

No. 5702, dated the 25th August 1908.—In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign

Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908) to all places within which the Governor in Council is authorised to make rules and orders by the said Notification, including the Thana Circles and the Civil Stations, the Cantonments of Deesa (and Bhuj), and the lands occupied by railways, which are referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Bombay Regulation and Acts applied, Foreign Department, *Nos. 1082-I. B., and 1083-I. B., dated the 2nd March 1900.

Provided that all references to British India in the said Act shall be read as including all the places to which the said Act is hereby, or may hereafter be applied.

(*Bom. Gov. Gazette*, 1908, Part. I, p. 1323.)

VIII.

Bombay Government's letter No. 2052, dated the 28th March 1911, Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, Sections 86 and 87 and 202 to 212 applied to the Thanas of the Agency.

APPEAL FROM ORDER PASSED BY REVENUE OFFICER TO HIS SUPERIOR.

In the absence of any express provision of this Act, or of any law for the time being in force to the contrary, an

*Superseded now by Notifications Nos. 778, 779, 781 and 783-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, printed in Volume V, at pages 35 to 45, and 58 to 70, whereby Act VI of 1908 has been applied to all railway lands in Western India over which jurisdiction has been ceded, including those of that Division in Baroda, Hyderabad and Mysore for which, though they are under the administration of the Bombay Government, powers under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, have not been delegated to the Governor of Bombay in Council—See Appendix III.

appeal shall lie from any decision or order passed by a Revenue Officer under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, to that officer's immediate superior, whether such decision or order may itself have been passed on appeal from a subordinate officer's decision or order or not.

Appeal to Governor in Council.

An appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council from any decision or order passed by a Commissioner or by a Survey Commissioner, except in the case of any decision or order passed by such officer on appeal from a decision or order itself recorded in appeal by any officer subordinate to him.

Limitation of Appeals.

No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days if the decision or order complained of have been passed by an officer inferior in rank to a Collector or a Superintendent of Survey in their respective departments ; not after the expiration of ninety days in any other case.

In computing the above periods, the time required to prepare a copy of the decision or order appealed against shall be excluded.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

Any appeal under this Chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer or the Governor in Council to whom he appeals that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

No appeal shall lie against an order passed under this section admitting an appeal.

PROVISIONS WHERE LAST DAY FOR APPEAL FALLS ON SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY.

Whenever the last day of any period provided in this Chapter for the presentation of an appeal falls on a Sunday or other holiday recognized by Government, the day next following the close of the holiday shall be deemed to be such last day.

WHAT TO ACCOMPANY PETITION OF APPEAL.

Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the decision or order appealed against or by an authenticated copy of the same.

POWERS OF APPELLATE AUTHORITY.

The appellate authority may either annul, reverse, modify, or confirm the decision or order of the subordinate officer appealed against, or he may direct the subordinate officer to make such further investigation or to take such additional evidence as he may think necessary, or he may himself take such additional evidence.

POWERS TO SUSPEND EXECUTION OF ORDER OF SUBORDINATE OFFICER.

In any case in which an appeal lies, the appellate authority may, pending decision of the appeal, direct the execution of the decision or order of the subordinate officer to be suspended.

POWER TO CALL FOR AND EXAMINE RECORDS AND PROCEEDINGS OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND TO PASS ORDERS THEREUPON.

The Governor in Council and any Revenue Officer, not inferior in rank to a Collector or a Superintendent of Survey, in their respective departments, may call for and examine the record of any inquiry or the proceedings of any

subordinate Revenue officer, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any decision or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer.

The following officers may in the same manner call for and examine the proceedings of any officer subordinate to them in any matter in which neither a formal nor a summary inquiry has been held. namely, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, a Mamlatdar, a Mahalkari, *(an) Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and an Assistant Settlement Officer.

If in any case, it shall appear to the Governor in Council, or to such officer aforesaid, that any decision or order or proceedings so called for should be modified, annulled, or reversed, he may pass such order thereon as he deems fit.

EXPLANATION AS TO DECISIONS OR ORDERS EXPRESSLY MADE FINAL.

Whenever in this Act it is declared that a decision or order shall be final, such expression shall be deemed to mean that no appeal lies from such decision or order.

The Governor in Council alone shall be competent to modify, annul, or reverse any such decision or order under the provisions of the last preceding section.

SUPERIOR HOLDERS ENTITLED TO ASSISTANCE IN RECOVERY OF DUES FROM INFERIOR HOLDERS, ETC.

Superior holders shall upon written application to the Collector, be entitled to assistance, by the use of precautionary and other measures, for the recovery of rent or land revenue payable to them by inferior holders, or by co-sharers in their holdings, under the same rules, except that contained

* The word "an" was substitued for the word "and by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1895 (16 of 1895), Vol. 1 of this Code, p. 201.

in section 137, and in the same manner, as prescribed in Chapter XI × × × for the realization of land revenue by Government.

Provided that such application be made within the revenue year or within the year of tenancy in which the said rent or land revenue became payable.

On application being made under section 86 to the Collector, he shall cause a written notice thereof to be served on the inferior holder or co-sharer fixing a day for inquiry into the case.

On the day so fixed he shall hold a summary inquiry, and shall pass an order for rendering assistance to the superior holder for the recovery of such amount, if any, of rent or land revenue as appears to him upon the evidence before him to be lawfully due.

But, if it appears to the Collector that the question at issue between the parties is of a complicated or difficult nature, he may in his discretion either refuse the assistance asked for, or, if the land to which the dispute relates has been assessed under the provisions of Chapter VIII × ×* or any survey settlement confirmed by section 112 grant assistance to the extent only of the assessment so fixed upon the said land.

Nothing in this section shall prevent either party from having recourse to the Civil Courts to recover from the other such amount as he may deem to be still due to him, or to have been levied from him in excess of what was due as the case may be.

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* The words " of this act " were repealed by the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. Act 3 of 1886), Schedule B. This Schedule is printed as an Appendix to the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Act I of 1904), Vol. IV of this Code.

IX.

No. 5702, dated the 25th August 1908.

Application of provisions of Bombay Acts, viz., †Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

No. 7572, dated the 15th October 1912.—‡The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bombay Abkari Act (V of 1878) be extended to the limits of the Sadra Bazar, the Thana Circles and the following Talukas under Agency management :—

(1) Mohanpur Taluka including the villages of Davli and Gadha.
(2) Pethapur Taluka.
(3) Ilol Taluka.
(4) Valasana Taluka.
(5) Vadagam Taluka.
(6) Ramas Taluka.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1912, Part. I, p. 1831.)

The Chiefs of the following Talukas have declared by vernacular notification the Abkari Act to be the law of their Talukas : —

1. Idar for the village of Gadha of the Pethapur Taluka.

2. Malpur.	7. Punadra	12. Magodi.
3. Mansa.	8. Amalyara.	13. Satbamba.
4. Katosan.	9. Vasna.	14. Kadoli.
5. Varsoda.	10. Sudasna.	15. Hapa.
6. Ranasan.	11. Rupal.	16. Gabat.

(*Vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 848, dated 6th February 1913.)

†Substituted by Notification No. 7585, dated the 24th November 1905. *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, 1905, Part. I, p. 1611.

‡Printed Bombay Code, 3rd Ed., Vol. II, p. 580.

X.

Revised Rules relating to Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 723, DATED THE 29TH JANUARY 1907.

In exercise of the power and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2859- I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of all previous rules on the subject to prescribe, with effect from 1st March 1907, the following Revised Rules for defining the Civil jurisdiction (original and appellate) to be exercised by the Courts of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, for regulating the right of appeal and the payment of Court fees by parties and for ensuring punctuality in the discharge of judicial business. Nothing herein contained shall he deemed applicable to political suits save as may be expressly so ordered by the Governor in Council.

1. The Civil Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency shall be classed as—

(a) Subordinate Courts.
(b) Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent.
(c) The Political Agent's Court.

2. The subordinate Courts are specified in Appendix A. Their jurisdiction shall be limited to civil suits of all descriptions of the values specified therein or such values not exceeding in case of any of the Thandar's Court Rs. 5,000 and in case of Court of the Aval-karkun of Mahisa Rs. 500 as the Political Agent shall hereafter with the sanction of Government from time to time direct.

3. The Courts of the Assistants to the Political Agent are specified in Appendix B. Their original jurisdiction shall

at present be limited to civil suits of all descriptions of the values specified therein or such values as the Political Agent shall hereafter with the sanction of Government from time to time direct. They shall also possess an appellate jurisdiction in suits tried by the subordinate Courts up to the limits specified in the said Appendix. The charges of the Courts may be altered under the orders of the Political Agent.

4. If the Assistant Political Agent considers that a suit which has been filed as a political suit, should be heard as a civil suit, or if the Assistant Political Agent, Personal Assistant Political Agent, Native Assistant Political Agent, or a Thandar, considers that a suit has been filed as a civil suit should be heard as a political suit, he should refer the case to the Political Agent for orders. Any party to a suit may apply to the Political Agent for an order that a political suit may be heard as a civil suit or *vice versa*.

5. Any proceedings pending in any Civil Court of the Agency in respect to any debt or liability of a Chief or Talukdar whose estate is attached by the Political Agent, on account of its being encumbered shall, on the publication of the order of attachment, be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended, and so long as such attachment continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any such Court in respect of such debts and liabilities.

6. No suit for money against the proprietor of any estate assessed for Government or Gaekwar tribute or holding the position of a Chief or Talukdar shall be entertained without the formal permission of the Political Agent and no decree of an Agency Civil Court in a money suit against the proprietor of such an estate shall have any force after

the death of such landed proprietor unless the debt was incurred with the sanction of the Political Agent.

7. An appeal whether on a matter of law or fact shall lie from the decree of any of the subordinate Courts mentioned in Appendix A to such of the Courts of the Assistants to the Political Agent as the Political Agent may from time to time direct.

8. If the suit be of a nature cognizable in Court of Small Causes and of a value not exceeding Rs. 500, the decision in appeal of the Court of the Assistant Political Agent shall be final.

9. In all suits relating to moveable property, but not falling under Rule 8, and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 if the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent confirms the decree of the subordinate Court, its decision shall be final.

10. In all suits in which the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent reverses or modifies the decree of the subordinate Court and in all suits relating to moveable property of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000 and in all suits relating to immoveable property or to any interest therein a second appeal on a matter of law shall lie to the Court of the Political Agent.

11. An appeal whether on a matter of law or fact shall lie from the original decree of a Court of an Assistant to the Political Agent to the Court of the Political Agent.

12. If the suit be of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 the decision in appeal of the Court of the Political Agent shall be final.

13. In all suits relating to moveable property, but not falling under Rule 12 and of a value not exceeding Rs. 3,000

if the Court of the Political Agent confirms the decree of the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, its decision shall be final.

14. In all such suits in which the Court of the Political Agent reverses or modifies the decree of the Court of the Assistant Political Agent and in all suits relating to moveable property of a value exceeding Rs. 3,000 and in all suits relating to immoveable property or any interest therein a second appeal on a matter of law shall lie to the Governor in Council.

15. All appeals preferred under Rule 14 to the Governor in Council shall be presented to the Political Agent in triplicate and shall be accompanied by authenticated copies of the judgments and decrees of the lower Courts and by certified translations of any documents on which the suit has been brought or which may be relied on by the appellant within 90 days from the date of the decree in respect of which the appeal is preferred, exclusive of the time taken up in obtaining copies in accordance with the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 7233, dated 1st October 1900. In forwarding such appeals the Political Agent shall certify whether they are barred by limitation or not.

16. The Political Agent shall not call upon the respondent to submit a rejoinder to the appeal until it has been asked for by Government. If Government call for a rejoinder the Political Agent shall cause one copy of the special appeal be served on the respondent with a notice requiring him to submit in duplicate to the Political Agent any reply he may wish to make within 30 days form the service of such notice, provided that such time may be extended to 90 days at the discretion of the Political Agent.

17. The Political Agent is empowered to call for proceedings in non-appealable cases of the Courts of his

Assistants and the subordinate Courts for revision and inspection and to prescribe forms of returns of civil work for each class of Court and when such returns are to be rendered.

18. Returns of the Assistants shall be examined by the Political Agent and those of subordinate Courts by the Assistant Political Agent, who shall submit them with his remarks to the Political Agent for disposal.

19. In suits in the Courts of first instance and in the Appellate Courts of the Agency fees will be levied as per annexed schedule (Appendix C).

20. No appeal to the Governor in Council will be received without payment of the fee prescribed below unless the appellant shall have been authorised by the Political Agent to appeal in *forma pauperies*:—

Where the value of the civil suit does not exceed Rs. 25, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 2.

Where it exceeds Rs. 25 but not Rs. 50, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 4.

Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but not Rs. 100, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 8.

Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 150, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 12.

Where it exceeds Rs. 150 but not Rs. 200, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 16.

And so on, being at the rate of a fee of Rs. 4 for every Rs. 50 or fraction of Rs. 50 of value claimed up to the amount of Rs. 10,000. In suits of a value exceeding Rs. 10,000 the fee on the appeal shall be calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. on the value, up to the sum of Rs. 10,000 and of 8 per cent. on each additional Rs. 100 or fraction of Rs. 100 above the sum.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS OF THE MAHI KANTHA AGENCY REFERRED TO IN RULE 2.

No.	Names of Courts.	Limit of jurisdiction.
		Rs.
1	Bavishi Thandar	500
2	Deputy Thandar, Mahisha	250
3	Katosan Thandar	500
4	Sabar Kantha Thandar	500
5	Gadhwada Thandar	500
6	Vatrak Kantha Thandar	500

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF COURTS OF THE ASSISTANTS TO THE POLITICAL AGENT REFERRED TO IN RULE 3.

No.	Names of Courts.	Limit of original jurisdiction.	Limit of appellate jurisdiction.
1	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha	No limit ...	No limit.
2	The Court of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha ...	Rs. 5,000 ...	Rs. 1,000
3	The Court of the Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha ...	Rs. 5,000 ...	Rs. 1,000

The jurisdiction of the Personal Assistant's Court is limited to the area comprised in the Thana Circles of Sabar Kantha, Gadhwada, Katosan and the Managed estates. That of the Native Assistant is limited to the area comprised in the Sadra Bazar and the Talukas of Vasna and Sudasna. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Political Agent is limited to the area comprised in the Thana Circles of Bavishi and Vatrak Kantha and in the jurisdictional Talukas under his charge.

APPENDIX C.

The fees on plaints, petitions of appeal, and application presented to the Civil Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency will be computed and levied in accordance with the following rules and regulations :—

(1) The amount of fee payable in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows.

(2) In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation or arrears of maintenance or arrears of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) according to the amount claimed.

(3) In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically according to the value of the subject matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

(4) In suits for moveable property other than money where the subject-matter has a market value according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

(5) In suits :—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market value as for instance in the case of documents relating to title ;

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property;

(*c*) to obtain an injunction;

(*d*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land; and

(*e*) for accounts according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

(6) In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens according to the value of the subject-matter and such value shall be deemed to be:—

(*a*) where the subject-matter is land ten times the gross produce arising from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint. The rate of one rupee per bigha or third part of an acre may be considered to be the average annual gross produce, unless the Court considers that the rate is obviously insufficient;

(*b*) where the subject-matter is a house or garden according to the market value of the house or garden.

(7) In suits for Vero or Manu Mapu or for the interest of an assignee of land revenue or for Haks arising out of the land, ten times the gross produce.

(8) In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached, provided that where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed af if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest.

(9) In suits against a mortgagee for the recovery of the land mortgaged and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose

the mortgage according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage.

(10) If the Court sees reason to think that the annual gross produce or the market value of any land, house or garden has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary and to report thereon to the Court.

(11) If, in the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the gross produce of market value has been wrongfully estimated the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee.

But if the estimation has been insufficient the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the estimate been right.

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If it is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

(12) In suits for mesne profits, or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account if the profits or amount decreed are in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the proper fee (payable if the suit had comprised the whole of the profit or amount so decreed) shall have been paid to the Court.

(13) Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of decree if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the

further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable (had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained) is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

(14) Every question relating to valuation, for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under these rules on a plaint of memorandum of appeal, shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit.

But whenever any such suit comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided to the loss of the Fee Fund, it may require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided and the provisions of Rule XI shall apply.

(15) If an appeal or plaint which has been rejected by the lower Court is ordered to be received or if a suit is remanded in appeal for a second decision by the lower Court, which had thrown it out on a preliminary point, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate authorising him to receive back the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal:

Provided that if in the case of a remand on appeal the order of remand shall not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorise the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

(16) Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted and where on the rehearing the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorising him to receive back the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in this section should entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

(17) When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, and on the hearing of such appeal the respondent takes an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

(18) Claims for inheritance, maintenance from or partition of estates which have not hitherto supported the jurisdictory rights of a ruling Chief may, unless the Political Agent thinks fit to withdraw them, be heard as civil suits.

(19) No document of any of the kinds specified in the annexed schedule as chargeable with a fee shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any of the Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency, or shall be received or furnished by any Political Officer, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated in the said schedule as the proper fee for such document.

(20) All fees referred to in the annexed schedule shall be collected by stamps.

(21) No document requiring a stamp under the annexed schedule shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any of the Mahi Kantha Agency Courts until the stamp has been cancelled.

Such officer as the Court or the head of the office may from time to time appoint shall, on receiving any such document, forthwith effect such cancellation by punching out the figure head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched and the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

AGENCY COURT FEE SCHEDULE.

(Sanctioned as per Government Resolution No. 4167, dated 17th June 1903 in the Political Department).

Number.	Advalorem Fees.	Proper Fees.
	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed 5 rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds 5 rupees for every 5 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 5 rupees upto 100 rupees.	Do.

Number.	Advalorem Fees.	Proper Fees.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for) presented to any Civil Court.	When such amount or value exceeds 100 rupees for every 10 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 100 rupees upto 1,000 rupees.	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds 1,000 rupees for every 100 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 1,000 rupees upto 5,000 rupees.	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds 5,000 rupees for every 250 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 5,000 rupees upto 10,000 rupees.	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds 10,000 rupees for every 500 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 10,000 rupees upto 20,000 rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds 20,000 rupees for every 1,000 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 20,000 rupees upto 30,000 rupees.	Twenty rupees.

Number.	Advalorem Fees.	Proper Fees.
	When such amount or value exceeds 30,000 rupees for every 2,000 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 30,000 rupees upto 50,000 rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds 50,000 rupees for every 5,000 rupees or part thereof, in excess of 50,000 rupees.	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be 3,000 rupees.	
2. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit by a person dispossessed of immoveable property otherwise than by due course of law, where the suit is brought within six months from dispos-		A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.

Number.	Advalorem Fees.	Proper Fees.
session and is for recovery of possession only without reference of title.		
3. Application for review of judgment if presented on or after the ninetiethday from the date of decree.		The fees leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
4. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
*5. Copy of translation of a judgment, order or decree or other paper in a suit (or from the records of the Agency Office).		*One rupee as attestation fee together with two annas per 100 words or fraction of 100 words of English and one anna per 100 words or fraction of 100 words of Gujarati as comparing fee and rupees two as searching fee for each year of which the Daftar is searched, if the number, date and other necessary particulars be not accurately specified in the application.
6. Succession certificate.		Two per cent. on amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate and three per cent. on the amount or value of any

NUMBER.	ADVALOREM FEES.	PROPER FEES.
		debt or security to which the certificate is extended. NOTE.-(1) The amount of a debt is the amount including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for so far as such amount can be ascertained. (2) Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred and where such a power has been conferred whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of the security or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained.
7. Certificate of heirship.		(1) As regards debts and securities the same fee as would be payable in respect of succession certificate or in respect of an extension of such a certificate as the case may be; and (2) As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted two per cent. on so much of the amount or value of such property as exceeds 1,000 Rs.

TABLE OF RATES OF ADVALOREM FEES LEVIABLE ON THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

(As per Government Resolution No. 4167, dated the 17th June 1903.)

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.			When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	5	0	6	0	210	220	16	8	0
5	10	0	12	0	220	230	17	4	0
10	15	1	2	0	230	240	18	0	0
15	20	1	8	0	240	250	18	12	0
20	25	1	14	0	250	260	19	8	0
25	30	2	4	0	260	270	20	4	0
30	35	2	10	0	270	280	21	0	0
35	40	3	0	0	280	290	21	12	0
40	45	3	6	0	290	300	22	8	0
45	50	3	12	0	300	310	23	4	0
50	55	4	2	0	310	320	24	0	0
55	60	4	8	0	320	330	24	12	0
60	65	4	14	0	330	340	25	8	0
65	70	5	4	0	340	350	26	4	0
70	75	5	10	0	350	360	27	0	0
75	80	6	0	0	360	370	27	12	0
80	85	6	6	0	370	380	28	8	0
85	90	6	12	0	380	390	29	4	0
90	95	7	2	0	390	400	30	0	0
95	100	7	8	0	400	410	30	12	0
100	110	8	4	0	410	420	31	8	0
110	120	9	0	0	420	430	32	4	0
120	130	9	12	0	430	440	33	0	0
130	140	10	8	0	440	450	33	12	0
140	150	11	4	0	450	460	34	8	0
150	160	12	0	0	460	470	35	4	0
160	170	12	12	0	470	480	36	0	0
170	180	13	8	0	480	490	36	12	0
180	190	14	4	0	490	500	37	8	0
190	200	15	0	0	500	510	38	4	0
200	210	15	12	0	510	520	39	0	0

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.			When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
520	530	39	12	0	890	900	67	8	0
530	540	40	8	0	900	910	68	4	0
540	550	41	4	0	910	920	69	0	0
550	560	42	0	0	920	930	69	12	0
560	570	42	12	0	930	940	70	8	0
570	580	43	8	0	940	950	71	4	0
580	590	44	4	0	950	960	72	0	0
590	600	45	0	0	960	970	72	12	0
600	610	45	12	0	970	980	73	8	0
610	620	46	8	0	980	990	74	4	0
620	630	47	4	0	990	1,000	75	0	0
630	640	48	0	0	1,000	1,100	80	0	0
640	650	48	12	0	1,100	1,200	85	0	0
650	660	49	8	0	1,200	1,300	90	0	0
660	670	50	4	0	1,300	1,400	95	0	0
670	680	51	0	0	1,400	1,500	100	0	0
680	690	51	12	0	1,500	1,600	105	0	0
690	700	52	8	0	1,600	1,700	110	0	0
700	710	53	4	0	1,700	1,800	115	0	0
710	720	54	0	0	1,800	1,900	120	0	0
720	730	54	12	0	1,900	2,000	125	0	0
730	740	55	8	0	2,000	2,100	130	0	0
740	750	56	4	0	2,100	2,200	135	0	0
750	760	57	0	0	2,200	2,300	140	0	0
760	770	57	12	0	2,300	2,400	145	0	0
770	780	58	8	0	2,400	2,500	150	0	0
780	790	59	4	0	2,500	2,600	155	0	0
790	800	60	0	0	2,600	2,700	160	0	0
800	810	60	12	0	2,700	2,800	165	0	0
810	820	61	8	0	2,800	2,900	170	0	0
820	830	62	4	0	2,900	3,000	175	0	0
830	840	63	0	0	3.000	3,100	180	0	0
840	850	63	12	0	3,100	3,200	185	0	0
850	860	64	8	0	3,200	3,300	190	0	0
860	870	65	4	0	3,300	3,400	195	0	0
870	880	66	0	0	3,400	3,500	200	0	0
880	890	66	12	0	3,500	3,600	205	0	0

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.			When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
3,600	3,700	210	0	0	11,500	12,000	535	0	0
3,700	3,800	215	0	0	12,000	12,500	550	0	0
3,800	3,900	220	0	0	12,500	13,000	565	0	0
3,900	4,000	225	0	0	13,000	13,500	580	0	0
4,000	4,100	230	0	0	13,500	14,000	595	0	0
4,100	4,200	235	0	0	14,000	14,500	610	0	0
4,200	4,300	240	0	0	14,500	15,000	625	0	0
4,300	4,400	245	0	0	15,000	15,500	640	0	0
4,400	4,500	250	0	0	15,500	16,000	655	0	0
4,500	4,600	255	0	0	16,000	16,500	670	0	0
4,600	4,700	260	0	0	16,500	17,000	685	0	0
4,700	4,800	265	0	0	17,000	17,500	700	0	0
4,800	4,900	270	0	0	17,500	18,000	715	0	0
4,900	5,000	275	0	0	18,000	18,500	730	0	0
5,000	5,250	285	0	0	18,500	19,000	745	0	0
5,250	5,500	295	0	0	19,000	19,500	760	0	0
5,500	5,750	305	0	0	19,500	20,000	775	0	0
5,750	6,000	315	0	0	20,000	21,000	795	0	0
6,000	6,250	325	0	0	21,000	22,000	815	0	0
6,250	6,500	335	0	0	22,000	23,000	835	0	0
6,500	6,750	345	0	0	23,000	24,000	855	0	0
6,750	7,000	355	0	0	24,000	25,000	875	0	0
7,000	7,250	365	0	0	25,000	26,000	895	0	0
7,250	7,500	375	0	0	26,000	27,000	915	0	0
7,500	7,750	385	0	0	27,000	28,000	935	0	0
7,750	8,000	395	0	0	28,000	29,000	955	0	0
8,000	8,250	405	0	0	29,000	30,000	975	0	0
8,250	8,500	415	0	0	30,000	32,000	995	0	0
8,500	8,750	425	0	0	32,000	34,000	1,015	0	0
8,750	9,000	435	0	0	34,000	36,000	1,035	0	0
9,000	9,250	445	0	0	36,000	38,000	1,055	0	0
9,250	9,500	455	0	0	38,000	40,000	1,075	0	0
9,500	9,750	465	0	0	40,000	42,000	1,095	0	0
9,750	10,000	475	0	0	42,000	44,000	1,115	0	0
10,000	10,500	490	0	0	44,000	46,000	1,135	0	0
10,500	11,000	505	0	0	46,000	48,000	1,155	0	0
11,000	11,500	520	0	0	48,000	50,000	1,175	0	0

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.	When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds.	But does not exceed,	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,325 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,350 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,375 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,400 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,425 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,450 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0
1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0
1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0
1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0
1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0
1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0
1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0
1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0
1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0
1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0
1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0
2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0
2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0
2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0
2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0
2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0
2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	4,10,000	...	3,000 0 0
2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0			

Statement showing the revised list of fixed fees to be levied by the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
1. Application or petition.	(*a*) When presented to any Civil, Political or Criminal Court or any Executive Officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order or of any other document from the record of the Agency.	One anna.
	(*b*) When presented to a subordinate Civil Court or to a Small Causes Court in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees.	One anna.
	(*c*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police Officers may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, arrest without warrant and presented to any Criminal Court.	Eight annas.
	(*d*) When presented to a Civil or Criminal Court or an Executive Officer below the rank of an Assistant Political Agent and not otherwise provided for.	Four annas.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
	(*e*) When presented to a Civil, Political or Criminal Court or an Executive Officer of the rank of an Assistant Political Agent and not otherwise provided for.	Eight annas.
	(*f*) When presented to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent and not otherwise provided for.	One rupee.
	(*g*) When presented to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent for the exercise of its powers as High Court and not otherwise provided for.	Two rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue or appeal as a pauper.	....	One rupee.
3. Bail bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under the Civil or Criminal Procedure Code or by a Political Court.	....	Eight annas.
4. Mukhatiarnama or Vakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case —	
	(*a*) to any Civil, Political or Criminal Court or any Executive Officer except as are mentioned in clause	One rupee.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
	(*b*) of this number.	
	(*b*) to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent for the exercise of its powers as a High Court.	Two rupees.
5. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.	(*a*) to the Court of the Political Agent.	Three rupees.
	(*b*) to any other Court.	Two rupees.
6. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife or for conjugal rights.	.....	Five rupees.
7. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits :—		
(*i*) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any Civil Court,		
(*ii*) to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed,	.....	Ten rupees.
(*iii*) to set aside an award,		

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fees.
(*iv*) to set aside an adoption, (*v*) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject-matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for.	.....	Ten rupees.
8. Application of the nature of that specified in section 523 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	.....	Five rupees.
9. Application of the nature of that specified in section 525, Civil Procedure Code.	.....	Five rupees.
10. Agreement of the nature of that referred to in section 527 of the same Code.	.....	Ten rupees.
11. Appeal from order under section 244 of Civil Procedure Code to an Agency Court other than the Court of the Political Agent.	.....	Eight annas.
12. Appeal from order under section 244 of Civil Procedure Code to the Court of the Political Agent or to Government.	.....	Two rupees.

XI.

Rules for defining the jurisdiction (original and appellate) to be exercised by the Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and for regulating the right of appeal, limitation by time, and payment of Court-fees by parties in regard to political suits and appeals.

(*Sanctioned by Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 5043, dated the 18th July 1907.*)

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1907.

No. 5044.—In exercise of the power and jurisdiction delegated by then Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2859-I. A., dated 19th June 1903 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, to prescribe with effect from 1st September 1907, the following rules for defining the jurisdiction (original and appellate) to be exercised by the Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency for regulating the right of appeal, limitation by time and payment of Court-fees by parties in regard to political suits and appeals.

I. COURTS.

The Courts of the Mahi Kantha Agency which are empowered to hear and dispose of political suits or appeals, are:-

(1) The Assistant Political Agent's Court.

(2) The Political Agent's Court.

II. JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

2. The following suits should ordinarily be considered political:—

(1) Suits to which Chiefs from 1st to 3rd Class may be a party.

(2) Cases affecting the interests of the tributory Chiefs of whatever Class in regard to sovereign rights, jurisdiction, tribute or allied payment, maintenance to the members of the Chief's family, compensation for injury done by outlaws or highway robbers (Waltar), territory, boundaries, political status or prerogative.

EXPLANATION.—Claims for inheritance or partition of estates in the families of Chiefs, other than those specified in clause I above, should ordinarily be heard as civil suits, but this does not include cases which they raise the issue of a right to succession to a Chiefship, to which jurisdictionary powers are attached, or an issue of inheritance to, or partition of, any estate in which a jurisdictional Chief or tribute paying Talukdar has an interest, direct or indirect.

3. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, possesses an original jurisdiction in political suits of all descriptions without limit as to value.

4. Political suits should be filed in the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha (whose jurisdiction for such puspose extends in the whole Agency in which the cause of action arises as the lowest Court competent to try them), but the Political Agent may transfer a suit for trial from the Court of the Assistant Political Agent to his own Court, if considered necessary.

5. If the Assistant Political Agent considers that a suit which has been filed as a political suit should be heard as a civil suit, he shall refer the question to the Political Agent, whose decision, subject to the general or special orders of Government, shall be final. Any party to a suit may also apply to the Political Agent, for an order that a political suit shall be heard as a civil suit.

III. Appeals.

6. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Assistant Political Agent's Court to the Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

7. A further appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council in all Political cases.

IV. Limitation.

A.

Appeals to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

8. The period for presenting appeals to the Court of the Political Agent from the decisions and orders of the Assistant Political Agent in political cases, of which the matter in litigation is of a kind that would ordinarily form the subject of a civil suit or matter for orders by Civil Courts, shall be limited to sixty days with the same qualifications as to the calculation of the period as apply to ordinary civil cases.

9. Where such questions as sovereignty, jurisdiction, tribute, territory, political status or prerogative are involved a period of four months will be allowed, which such further extension in any case as in the judgment of the Political Agent may appear just and reasonable.

B.

Appeals to Government.

10. The period for presenting appeals to Government from the decisions of the Political Agent in political cases, of which the matter of complaint is either of an administrative or miscellaneous nature or of a kind, which would ordinarily from the subject of a civil suit or matter for orders of Civil Courts as between private individuals, shall be ninety

days with the same qualifications as to the calculation of the period as apply to ordinary civil cases. All applications to Government for review of a decision by Government shall be governed by a like limitation.

11. Where such questions as sovereignty, jurisdiction, tribute, territory, political status or prerogative are involved, a period of six months will be allowed for the presentation of an appeal against the decision of the Political Agent, but the appellant must obtain a certificate from the Political Agent within thirty days of receipt of his decision that the case is of a nature which entitles it to this extended period of limitation.

N.B.—It must be borne in mind that while periods to limit the right of appeal in political cases are prescribed so as to bind the parties, the Governor in Council reserves discretion to direct at any time further enquiry in any political case or matter if it appears to him that there are good grounds for doing so.

V. Manner of submitting appeals and rejoinders.

12. Appeals to the Governor in Council shall be submitted to the Political Agent in triplicate, accompanied by authenticated copies of the judgments and decrees of both the lower Courts and by certified translations of any documents on which the suit has been brought or which may be relied on in appeal.

13. The Political Agent shall not call upon the respondent to submit a rejoinder to the appeal until it has been asked for by Government. If Government call for a rejoinder the Political Agent shall cause one copy of the special appeal to be served on the respondent with a notice requiring him to submit in duplicate to the Political Agent any reply he may wish to make within 30 days from the service of such notice; provided that such time may be extended to ninety days in all at the discretion of the Political Agent.

VI. Court-fees.

14. No court-fee for the institution of filing of political suits or appeals or applications at any stage of the proceedings connected therewith shall be levied from the parties concerned provided that when—

(*a*) the suit is brought by any unprivileged person whose claim is rejected or otherwise fails, or

(*b*) the Court which passes the final decision considers that such claim was false and vaxatious or that there was no reasonable or probable ground for the same :

such Court may order the recovery from such unprivileged person of court-fees for the institution of the suit at the rates which would be leviable under the scale of the fees for the time being in force under the Agency Civil Court Rules.

XII.

Mahi Kantha Agency Registration Rules.

No. 1271, dated the 22nd February 1913.—The following rules for the registration of documents in the Mahi Kantha Agency are published for general information :—

Mahi Kantha Agency Registration Rules.

In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department, *Notification No. 2859-I.A., dated the 19th June 1903, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject to prescribe the following rules for the registration of documents in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

*Printed in Appendix III.

1. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of April 1913 and shall be made applicable within the limits of all the Thana Circles, Managed Estates and Talukas. They shall also be applicable within the limits of all other Talukas directly administered by the Talukdars in which the Political Agents or his Assistants exercise residuary jurisdiction, but with regard to these documents only the value of which is beyond the ordinary civil jurisdiction of such Talukdars.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth but not standing timber, growing crops nor grass;

(2) "lease" includes a counterpart *kabulyat*, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease;

(3) "minor" means a person who according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority;

(4) "moveable property" includes standing timbers growing crops, and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees and property of every other descriptions, except immoveable property; and

(5) "representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot.

3. The Assistant Political Agent and the two Deputy Assistant Political Agents shall be Registrars in the Mahi Kantha Agency up to their civil powers. The Thandars

will be Sub-Registrars up to their civil powers within their Thana Circles, and the Managers or Japtidars of jurisdictional Talukas shall be Sub-Registrars up to the civil powers of their respective managed Talukas subject to the control of their Sub-Divisional Officers and Registrars. Similarly the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent will be Registrar for the Civil Station of Sadra and for documents of a value beyond the civil jurisdiction of the jurisdictional Taluka or Talukas under his charge (Wasna being only the jurisdictional Taluka under his charge at present) and the State and Talukas under the direct charge of the Political Agent, and will register the same.

4. The following documents shall be registered :—

(1) Instruments of gifts of immoveable property.

(2) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish whether in present or in future any right, title or interest whether vested or contingent of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards to or in immoveable property.

(3) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and

(4) Leases of immoveable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent.

5. Any of the undermentioned documents may be registered :—

(1) Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in

present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than Rs. 100 to or in immoveable property.

(2) Instruments acknowledging receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

(3) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year.

(4) Awards relating to immoveable property.

(5) Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title to or in moveable property.

(6) Acknowledgments, agreements, articles of partnership, assignments, awards, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, composition-deeds, contracts, grants, instruments of dissolution of partnership, instruments of partition, powers of attorney, promissory notes, releases, settlements, writings of divorcement, wills and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

6. The Registering Officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest them with their signatures or initials. If he registers such document, he shall at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such blank or alteration.

7. No document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same. Houses in towns shall be described as situated on the North or other side of the street to which they front, other houses and lands

shall be described by their name, if any, situation, area, and the roads and other properties on which they abut. If the description is sufficient to identify the property, the document may be registered.

8. No document shall be accepted for registration unless presented for the purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of execution. Provided, that where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident any document is not presented for registration within the above period, the Registering Officer in cases where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee, the document shall be registered.

9. The document presented for registration should be either in English or in Gujarati. A document in any other language should not be registered unless it is accompanied by an authorized translation of the same in Gujarati and also by a true copy.

10. Every document mentioned above shall be presented for registration in the office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the whole or some portion of the property is situate. The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent shall register those for the Thana Circles and Japti Estates over and above the powers of the Thandars, and Managers who shall register the documents of their respective Thanas and Talukas within the powers conferred on them and those documents of a value beyond the civil jurisdiction of the Jurisdictional Talukas under his charge. The Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent shall register documents for the Civil Station of Sadra and those

of a value beyond the civil jurisdiction of the Jurisdictional Taluka or Talukas under his charge and the States and Talukas under the direct charge of the Political Agent. The Assistant Political Agent shall register all documents exceeding the powers of the two Deputies and those for the Thana Circles and Jurisdictional Talukas over and above the powers of the Thandars and Jurisdictional Talukdars under his charge.

11. Every document to be registered under these rules shall be presented at the proper registration office by persons executing and claiming under the same or by their representative or assign.

12. The Registering Officer shall thereupon inquire whether or not such a document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document and in the case of any person appearing as representative or assignee or agent satisfy himself of the right of such persons so to appear.

13. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be and if they all or their representatives admit the execution of the document, the Registering Officer shall register the document.

14. If all or any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution, the Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document and give a written reply to the party applying for registration stating his reasons for making the refusal.

15. Any person claiming under the document may within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Political Agent's Court by petition in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

16. The petition shall be dealt with as a plaint under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Court shall fix a day for disposal and shall inquire :-

(1) whether the document has been executed, and

(2) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the petitioner so as to entitle the document to registration, and shall after due inquiry pass such order as it thinks proper.

17. Where a document purports to convey an interest in property, which according to the conditions of political tenure standing rules, or circulars cannot be alienated, or can only be alienated with the express sanction of the Agency or of a Chief or other reversioner, a reference must be made for the orders of the Political Agent before registration is effected.

18. If any person presenting a document for registration desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document the Registering Officer may, in his discretion on receipt of the process fee, summon him to appear and examine him under the provision of the Civil Procedure Code.

19. A registered document shall operate from the time from which, it would have commenced to operate, if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

20. All documents, duly registered under these rules, and relating to any property whether moveable or immove-

able shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property unless where the agreement or declaration had been accompanied, or followed by delivery of possession.

21. No document whose registration is compulsory, shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein or be received as evidence of any transactions affecting such property unless it has been registered in accordance with these rules.

22. Every Registrar shall keep —

(1) Register of documents relating to immoveable property.

(2) Record of reasons for refusal to register.

(3) Miscellaneous register for documents not relating to immoveable property.

23. The date, hour, and place of presentation and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it; a receipt shall be given to the person presenting the same, and every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the proper book in proper order and indexed as may be prescribed.

24. (1) On every document admitted to registration there should be endorsed the following particulars :—

(*a*) the signature and address of every person admitting the execution of the document,

(*b*) the signature and address of every person examined in reference to it,

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole

or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

(2) If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the Registering Officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

25. The Registration Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under the last preceding section and shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "Registered" together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied. Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer. The endorsement referred to in the preceding section shall thereupon be copied into the appropriate column of the register book.

26. Every Registrar or Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his sub-district, shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his book No. 2, and endorse the words "Registration refused" on the document, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

(2) No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

27. An appeal shall lie from the orders of a Sub-Registrar to the Registrar under whose charge he is placed and an appeal shall lie from the Registrar's order to the Political Agent. Any person claiming under the document may within 30 days after the making of the order of refu-

sal, apply to the appellate Court by petition, in order to establish his right to have the document registered. The order of the Registrar and the Political Agent on appeal shall be final.

28. The petition shall be dealt with as a plaint under the Code of Civil Procedure. The Court shall fix a day for disposal and shall inquire—

(1) whether the document has been executed, and

(2) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the petitioner so as to entitle the document to registration.

29. If it finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, the Court shall order the document to be registered, and if the document be duly presented for registration within 30 days after the making of such order the registration shall be made as hereinbefore provided.

30. A Registrar or the Political Agent may, for the purpose of any enquiry under rule 28, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and he may also direct by whom the whole or any cost of such enquiry shall be paid and such cost shall be recoverable as costs in a suit.

31. The following table of fees shall apply to the registration of documents and other matters connected with these rules:—

(*a*) Compulsory registration of documents affecting immoveable property, for every 100 words.	0-8-0
(*b*) Minimum fees...	3-0-0
(*c*) Optional registration of documents affecting immoveable property, for every 100 words...	0-4-0

(*d*) Minimum fees... 1-8-0

(*e*) Registration of documents affecting moveable property only, for every 100 words ... 0-4-0

(*f*) Minimum fees... 1-0-0

(*g*) Granting copy of document (besides copying and comparing fees)... 1-0-0

(*h*) Searching for entry by Registering Officer for every year of which the register or index is searched 1-0-0

32. Whoever—

(*a*) intentionally makes any false statement whether on oath or not before any Registering Officer ; or

(*b*) intentionally delivers to a Registering Officer a false copy or translation of a document ; or

(*c*) falsely personates another and presents any document in such assumed character or makes any admission or statement or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under these rules ;

(*d*) abets anything made punishable by these rules ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or both.

33 Offences punishable under these rules shall be triable by the Assistant or Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

34 Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to a Registering Officer when required by him to do so.

35. (*a*) The fee should be received in court-fee stamps and those stamps should be affixed on the document and cancelled and an entry thereof should be made in the register.

(*b*) In the Managed States the fees should be levied in cash and credited to the State accounts.

36 Nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed to require the registration of any of the following documents :—

(*a*) Certificates of sale of immoveable property issued by Civil Courts of the Agency ;

(*b*) Notices of relinquishment of occupancies ;

(*c*) Agreements of occupancies ;

(*d*) Documents executed by the Political Agent on behalf of Government.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* 1913, Pt. I, p. 343.)

XIII.

Rules regarding sales by the Courts of Political Agencies.

Circular No 7280, Political Department, 25th October 1906.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that where an Agency Court acting on the civil side, is under the necessity of preparing a proclamation of a sale, the proclamation should be prepared in the Form A annexed to this Circular.

If, in the case of a Hindu judgment-debtor, it is desired to sell the interest of any other member of the family (*e.g.*, that of a minor son or brother), the name of such member and the fact that his interest is being sold must be stated in the proclamation, as otherwise his interest will not pass to the purchaser. To the proclamation should be appended a list, in Form B, of all claims for which, in the opinion of the Court, there is a reasonable and probable cause such as claims of co-parceners, or reversioners in the case of Hindu females, or mortgagees, or tenants, &c. The list may be varied as occasion requires.

Accompaniments to Government Circular, No. 7280, dated the 25th October 1906.

Form A.—Proclamation of Sale.

Court of (Full designation).

Criminal Suit No. of

Appeal in the Court of
Appeal in the Court of
Plaintiff Defendant

(*a*) In execution of a decree of Court in the above case, dated the day of , in virtue whereof a sum of was adjudged to be payable by * the said unto the said unto the said , and of a warrant, dated the day of , for giving effect to the said decree by sale of property, notice is hereby given that on the day of at o'clock A.M. A. B. of this Court (or other person appointed) will at in sell by auction to the highest bidder and without reserve right, title and interest of the said in the several articles of moveable and immoveable property hereunder specified :—

* This to be expressed in accordance with the decree in course of execution.

Moveable property.

Lot Number.	Number and description of articles.	Where attached.	Where now placed.	Where to be viewed.	Whether any claim has been set up to the lot (included in the annexed list (Form B) with a reference thereto).
1	2	3	4	5	6

	Lot number.	1
	Description of lot, including local situation, supposed or estimated rent or annual value, and if leased, for how long, on what terms, and to whom.	2
	Survey number, municipal number, or other fiscal designation.	3
	Government revenue including local cess, any other known fiscal charge resting on the lot.	4
	Present occupant, if known.	5
	Mortgage or lien subject to which attachment has been continued and sale is to be made under Sections 282 and 275 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	6
	Right charges and claims to which the lot is supposed to be liable after enquiry under Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure with reference to the annexed list.	7
	List of claims to raise attachment rejected wholly or in part under Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	8

Form B.

	Name of claimant.	1
	Numbers of lots and description of property attached, in which an interest is claimed.	2
	Nature and amount or money value of claim.	3
	Documents, if any, by which such claim is supported. (Note.–In this column are to be entered the names of persons by whom and in whose favour each document was executed, and the amount of any sum as a charge, or as mortgage money, or consideration, set forth in the document.)	4
	Date of execution and of registration of each document. (Note.–As to the documents which have not been registered a remark to that effect is to be entered in this column.)	5
	Whether the claim advanced, or any, and what part thereof, is admitted or denied by the judgment-debtor and by the judgment-creditor.	6
	Documents adduced by judgment-debtor with reference to said claim.	7
	Date of execution and registration of the same.	8
	Documents adduced by judgment-creditor with reference to such claim.	9
	Date of execution and registration of the same.	10

XIV.

Rules for the refund of impressed Court-fee stamps and adhesive labels in Political Agencies.

NOTIFICATION.

Government are pleased to direct that effect shall be given to the following rules in all Political Agencies subordinate to the Bombay Presidency:—

1. (*a*) When any person is possessed of impressed Court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or

(*b*) when any person is possessed of two or more (or in the case of denominations below Rs. 5, 4 or more) Court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use, the Political Agent, shall on application, repay to him the value of such stamps or labels in money, *deducting one anna in the rupee,* upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and proving the Political Agent satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a *bonâ fide* intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof and that they were so purchased or in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps so purchased, spoiled or rendered useless *within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered.*

2. When a licensed vendor surrenders his license or dies, the Political Agent may at his discretion, if he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to him or his representative as the case may be the values of

stamps and labels not spoiled or rendered unfit for use, returned into the Political Agent's store deducting one anna in the rupee; or he may issue stamps and labels of other values in exchange provided that in the case of adhesive Court-fee labels their value may not be refunded nor stamps and labels of other values issued in exchange unless in cases where the value of each label is not less than Rs. 5, there are at least two such labels which have never been detached from each other; and in cases where the value of each label is less than Rs. 5 unless there are at least four such labels which have never been detached from each other.

(Sanctioned by G. R. No. 6359, dated the 17th September 1906, P. D.).

XV.

Rules regarding the supply of copies, &c., of official documents.

No. 5814—Revenue Department, 25th August 1904.

Resolution.—The following Notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

"It is hereby notified that the Governor in Council proposes to cancel Government Notification No. 2302, dated the 31st March 1890, published at page 289 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1890, Part I, and to make the following alterations in and additions to the rules made under Section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and Section 213 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, and published in Government Notification No. 7368, dated the 6th December 1881, at pages 792-94 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, Part I. Persons who have any remarks or suggestions to make should communicate them in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, within one month from the date of the publication of this Notification.

" In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), and by Sections 198 and 213 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 2302, dated the 31st March 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with Government Notification No. 7368, dated the 6th December 1881, namely :—

(1) In Rules 4 and 5 between the words 'on payment' and the words 'of the fee hereinafter prescribed in this behalf' and in Rule 6 between the words 'under these rules' and the words 'there shall be endorsed,' the words and parenthesis '(except in the case provided for in Rule 5A)' shall be inserted.

(2) After Rule 5 the following new rule shall be inserted, namely :—

'5A. Where any public servant is departmentally fined, reduced, suspended or dismissed, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a certified copy of the final order recorded in his case.'

Certified copies to be given free in certain cases.

(3) To Rule 9 the following clause shall be added, namely :—

'(7) For every authenticated translation of decisions, orders, and the reasons therefor, and of exhibits in formal or summary inquiries under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 :—

(*a*) for the first 100 or fraction of 100 words, 8 annas.

(*b*) for every subsequent 100 or fraction of 100 words, 4 annas.'

(4) After Rule 15 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

'15A. Nothing in these rules shall apply to any record or register kept under the Bombay Land Record of Rights Act, 1903, unless it is specially applied thereto by any rule under Section 14 of the said Act.'

Saving of certain records and registers.

XVI.

Rules for the regulation of the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export and transport of arms, ammunition and military stores, in certain parts of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency.

(*No. 7745, dated the 7th November 1901.*)

1.—Preliminary.

1. Application.—These rules shall apply to (*a*) the Civil Station, Sadra, (*b*) all Thana Circles and petty jurisdictional Talukas subordinate to them ; and shall come into force from 1st January 1904 from which date all other existing orders, notifications, rules or regulations on the same subject in force shall be repealed, provided that all continuing authorities, permissions, licenses and exemptions in existence on the said date which are in accordance with these rules, shall be held to have been granted and issued under these rules.

Commencement.

Definitions.

2. In these rules "cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms, and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same. "Arms" includes firearms, bayonets, swords, and daggers; also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for the manufacture or repairs of arms or portions of arms.

"Ammunition or military stores" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and sub-marine, mining, rockets, gun cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun flints, gun wards, percussion caps, fuses and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, and includes sulphur in quantity more than 10 pounds weight, leaden bird shots and bullets when possessed in quantities exceeding one hundred weight at any one time, but not lead or saltpetre.

"Import" means transmission from any place beyond to any place within the limits to which these rules apply.

"Export" means transmission from any place within to any place beyond the limits to which these rules apply.

"Transport" means the transmission through the limits to which these rules apply from and to places to which they do not apply.

"License" means a license granted under these rules or by competent authority under the Indian Arms Act.

"Pass" means a written permission granted to transport under these rules arms, ammunition or military stores not covered by a license.

"Parwana" means a permit to manufacture, convert or sell arms or ammunition.

II. Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

Unlicensed manufacture, conversion, repair and sale prohibited.

3. No person shall manufacture, convert, repair or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license granted under these rules in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he possesses *bonâ fide* for his own private use to any person, provided always that no such sale shall be affected until the permission of the Assistant to the Political Agent has been obtained.

License to manufacture and convert.

4. Licenses to manufacture or convert arms or manufacture ammunition may be granted by the Political Agent. But such manufacture or conversion shall be restricted to the limits of the Agency Stations and Thanas.

License to repair or sell.

5. Licenses to repair or sell or keep or expose for sale arms or ammunition may be granted by the Political Agent.

These licenses shall be in the forms annexed to these rules.

Licenses to manufacture, sell or keep sulphur.

6. No person shall manufacture or keep in his possession or sell more than 10 lbs. of sulphur at a time except under a license granted by the Political Agent.

Register of stock.

7. Every holder of a license under rules 4, 5 and 6 shall keep a correct and true register in the form E and shall show in it correctly all stocks, manufacture and receipts, and all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur in his possession. He shall exhibit this register, when called upon to do so, to any magistrate or to any Police officer not below rank of a Chief Constable.

8. Any magistrate or Police officer, not below the rank of a Chief Constable, may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect the premises of any person licensed to manufacture, convert, repair, sell or keep arms, ammunition or sulphur under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition or sulphur in his possession or under his control and all accounts and records relating thereto.

Inspection of premises.

9. Every person licensed to manufacture, convert, repair, or sell arms, ammunition or sulphur under these rules shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English and Gujarati his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" or "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and sulphur".

Board to be affixed to shops of licensed vendors.

10. The Political Agent may at any time, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend the license of any manufacture or vendor under these rules.

Revocation of license.

11. No manufacturer or licensed vendor shall sell arms or ammunition except sulphur in reasonable quantities, not exceeding 10 lbs. in weight, for medicinal purposes without the written permission of the Assistant to the Political Agent to any person and then only to such limited amount as may be sanctioned by the Political Agent.

Sale by licensed vendors.

III. Import, Export and Transport.

12. All importation of arms, ammunition or military stores from places beyond Mahi Kantha is forbidden except under a license granted by the Political Agent or by competent authority in British India under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act.

Unlicensed importation from beyond Mahi Kantha prohibited.

13. All importation of arms, ammunition or military stores from places within Mahi Kantha, but beyond the limits to which these rules apply, is forbidden except under a license granted by the Political Agent.

Unlicensed importation from other places within Mahi Kantha prohibited.

14. All exportation of arms, ammunition or military stores to places beyond Mahi Kantha is forbidden except under a license granted by the Political Agent.

Unlicensed exportation to places beyond Mahi Kantha prohibited.

15. All exportation of arms, ammunition or military stores to places within Mahi Kantha, but beyond the limits to which these rules apply, is forbidden except under a license granted by the Political Agent.

Unlicensed exportation to other places within Mahi Kantha prohibited.

16. All transport of arms, ammunition or military stores through the limits to which these rules apply from and to places to which they do not apply nor otherwise covered by a license is forbidden except under a pass granted by the Political Agent.

Transportation without a license or pass prohibited.

IV. Penalties.

17. Whoever commits any of the following offences, *viz* :—

Punishment.

(*a*) Manufactures, converts, repairs, sells or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provision of rule 3 if breaks any of the conditions of a license granted under rules 4 and 5; or

(*b*) intentionally makes any false entry in the register which by rule 7 he is required to keep; or

(*c*) intentionally fails or refuses to exhibit anything which by rule 7 or 8 he is required to exhibit, or to keep a board affixed to his premises as required by rule 9; or

(*d*) sells arms or ammunition in contravention of rule 11; or

(*e*) imports, exports or transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of rules 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16;

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of not lower than the Second Class, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or to fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees or to both, and the arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which the offence may have been committed as also any cart or baggage animal used to convey the same shall be liable to confiscation.

Punishment for breach of rules not otherwise provided for.

18. Any person violating any of these rules for the violation of which no penalty is provided by these rules shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or both.

V. Miscellaneous.

Search of suspected premises.

19. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any unlicensed person has in his possession for sale arms or ammunition, or is keeping upon his premises without permission more than 40 lbs. of sulphur, he may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief, cause a search to be made of the house or premises in which he believes such arms, ammunition or sulphur are, and, if found, may seize and confiscate them.

Seizure.

20. If any person is importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores without a license or is transporting them without a pass, such arms, ammunition or military stores may be seized by any Magistrate, Police officer, Police Patel or by any person acting under their orders.

Rewards to informers.

21. (*a*) The Magistrate who has tried the case or any other Magistrate to whom he is subordinate may award upto one-half the amount of any fine inflicted under these rules and upto one-half the sale price of any confiscated articles sold under these rules to any person who has given information leading to a conviction.

(*b*) Cases in which no fine is inflicted or in which it appears desirable to give a reward larger than is provided for above shall be submitted for the orders of the Political Agent by or through the Assistant to the Political Agent.

Sanction for prosecution necessary.

22. No prosecution under these rules shall be instituted except under the orders of which the sanction of the Assistant to the Political Agent.

Powers to make subsidiary rules.

23. The Political Agent may from time to time make rules not inconsistent with these rules to determine the forms in which and the terms and conditions on and subject to which any license, pass or Parwana shall be granted under these rules, and may by such rules, among other things :—

(*a*) fix the period for which licenses, passes or Parwanas shall continue in force ;

(*b*) fix the fee payable by stamp or otherwise for the said licenses, passes or Parwanas ;

(*c*) direct the holder of the license to keep a record or account in a prescribed form, and exhibit the same when called upon by an Officer of Government to do so;

(*d*) direct him to produce or account for the arms or ammunition when called upon to do so.

Reservation clause.

24. Nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed to affect any orders or notification published under the authority of the Bombay Government, which are present in force or which may hereafter be brought into force on this subject.

A.

License to import Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores into Mahi Kantha.

Name and address of License-holder.	Number of packages	Arms.		Ammunition and Sulphur.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the cheapest fire arms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or Number.				
									From—The To—The

Dated 19 .

Signature.

B.

License to export Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores from Mahi Kantha.

Name, &c., of License-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					From—The To—The

Dated }
19 . }

Signature.

C.

License to manufacture or convert Arms and Ammunition.

Name, &c., of License-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory and shop.	Description of Arms.	Description of Ammunition.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st December 19

Dated 19 .

Signature.

D.

License to repair, sell, keep, offer or expose for sale Arms or Ammunition.

Name, &c., of License-holder and place of residence.	Place of businesss, factory and shop.	Description of Arms.		Description of ammunition to be kept and sold.	Date on which license expires.
		To be repaired.	To be kept and sold.		
					The 31st December 19

Dated 19 .

Signature.

E.

Register of Stock.

RECEIPTS.

Month and date.	Number and date of license.	Station from which imported.	Rifles. Double barrel. Breech loading.	Rifles. Double barrel. Muzzle loading.	Rifles. Single barrel. Breech loading.	Rifles. Single barrel. Muzzle loading.	Smooth Bores. Double barrel. Breech loading.	Smooth Bores. Double barrel. Muzzle loading.	Smooth Bores. Single barrel. Breech loading.	Smooth Bores. Single barrel. Muzzle loading.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Swords.	Gunpowder.	Blasting powder.	Fuses	Loaded cartridges.	Empty cartridges.	Shots.	Leaden bullets.	Percussion caps.	Sulphur.	Implements.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

SALES.

Month and date.	Rifles.				Smooth Bores.				Revolvers.	Pistols.	Swords.	Gunpowder.	Blasting powder.	Fuses.	Loaded cartridges.	Empty cartridges.	Shots.	Leaden bullets	Percussion caps	Sulphur.	Implements.	Name and residence of purchaser.
	Double barrel.		Single barrel.		Double barrel.		Single barrel.															
	Breech loading.	Muzzle loading.	Breech loading.	Muzzle loading.	Breech loading	Muzzle loading.	Breech loading.	Muzzle loading.														
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

F.

License to transport Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores through Mahi Kantha.

Name, &c., of License-holder and agent, if any, authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transmit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight in seers.				
								From-The To-The		

Dated 19 .

Signature.

CONDITIONS FOR THE LICENSE-HOLDER TO MANUFACTURE OR TO CONVERT ARMS (*Smooth-bores only*).

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency Arms Rules.
2. I shall keep register of all Arms manufactured or converted of all stock in hand, and of all sales in the form E appended to the above mentioned Rules.
3. I shall exhibit my stock and my register on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of a Chief Constable.
4. If any arms covered by this license are lost or stolen, I shall at once give notice to the nearest Police Station.
5. I shall affix on a conspicuous part of my shop or usual place of business a sign-board, on which shall be printed in large letters in English and Gujarati my name and the words " Licensed to manufacture and sell arms ".
6. I shall not sell arms to anybody unless he produces a written permission of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
7. I shall at the time of sale endorse upon the license for every purchaser holding license under Rule II from the Political Agent (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold, (2) the nature and amount of the article sold, (3) the date of sale and shall sign the endorsement.
8. The license only covers sales of arms effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.
9. I shall submit to the Political Agent through the _____ of _____ at the end of each month a statement showing the number and description of arms in stock, newly manufactured, sold during the month and those remaining in stock.

10. The license expires on the 31st March of the year in which it is issued, but I can have it renewed by filling an application for the renewal bearing a stamp of the value of Rs. 20.

11. This license does not authorise me to possess Government Arms.

12. This license is subject to revocation or suspension by the orders of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, for the reasons stated therein.

CONDITIONS FOR THE LICENCE-HOLDER TO REPAIR ARMS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency Arms Rules.

2. I shall ke ep a register of all arms repaired by me in the following form :—

    1. Number.
    2. Name of the owner of the arm.
    3. Description of arm.
    4. Number and date of the Political Agent's order granting sanction to repair the arm.
    5. Date of receipt.
    6. Date of delivery.
    7. Signature of the recipient.
    8. Remarks.

3. I shall exhibit my stock and my register on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of a Chief Constable.

4. If any arms covered by this license are lost or stolen, I shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.

5. I shall affix on a conspicuous part of my shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be

printed in large letters in English and in the Vernacular, my name and the words "Licensed to repair arms".

6. This license only covers repairing of arms effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

7. I shall not repair arm or arms of anybody unless he produces a written permission of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

8. This license expires on the 31st March of every year in which it is issued, but I can have it renewed by filling an application for its renewal bearing a stamp of the value of Rs. 10.

9. This license is subject to revocation or suspension by the orders of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, for the reasons stated therein.

XVII.

* *Opium Regulations, 1895.*

(No. 7207, dated the 18th September 1895.)

1. Opium includes also green poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

2. The cultivation of the poppy or the manufacture of opium within the territory of the State is prohibited.

3. The import of opium from any place outside the State limits is prohibited except under a pass signed by the Political Agent. †

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* These Regulations have also been adopted by the Chiefs in the jurisdictional States.

† No person entering the limits of any of the States, Talukas and Thana Circles of the Mahi Kantha Agency and bringing with him small quantities of opium for immediate personal consumption not exceeding in weight 3 tolas shall be prosecuted under the Opium Rules in force for importing this opium unless there is clear evidence that the opium is otherwise contraband.

(Agency Notification No. 243, dated the 12th January 1907.)

4. The export of opium to any place outside the State limits is prohibited.

5. The transport from one place to another within the State limits of any quantity of opium exceeding in weight such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe is prohibited, except uuder cover of a permit granted by a duly authorised officer.

6. Except as provided in clauses 7 and 8, (*i*) no person shall have in his possession any opium other than opium purchased from the Darbar or from a farmer or licensed vendor, (*ii*) no person, not being a farmer or licensed vendor, shall have in his possession more than such maximum quantity of opium as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe.

7. Clause 6 does not apply to—

(*i*) Opium in transit covered by a permit under clause 5, or

(*ii*) Opium imported according to rule, during transit to its destination.

8. There may be granted (*a*) to any medical practitioner a license for the possession of opium for medical purposes only; (*b*) to any person a special permit authorizing him for a specified period to have in his possession, for private consumption only, a specified quantity of opium in excess of such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe.

9. No person shall sell opium without a license to this effect, provided that any medical practitioner to whom a license has been granted under clause 8 may sell opium in quantities not exceeding in any one transaction such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe as medicine or in medical preparations.

10. No person shall sell opium exceeding such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe to any person not legally authorised to possess the same.

11. No licensed vendor shall sell more than such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe of the inspissated juice of the poppy, or of any preparation or admixture thereof, or of any intoxicating drug prepared from the poppy or more than five seers of poppy heads, except to a licensed vendor or farmer or to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special permit granted by the Darbar under clause 8.

12. Licenses for the sale of opium shall be granted by the Darbar only; such license shall contain such conditions as the Darbar may think fit to impose. Such conditions may from time to time be varied so as to assimilate them to those in force in British territory.

13. Licenses for sale shall be granted for one year only; or the right to sell opium may be farmed for a period not exceeding five years.

14. Any person who, in contravention of these regulations (*a*) cultivates the poppy, (*b*) manufactures opium, (*c*) possesses opium, (*d*) transports opium, (*e*) imports or exports opium, (*f*) or sells opium, (*g*) and any person who otherwise contravenes such regulations, shall, on conviction before any officer duly authorised by the Darbar, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment either simple or rigorous for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and where a fine is imposed, the convicting officer shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall either be simple or rigorous and in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

15. In prosecutions under the preceding clause, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium, for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily, is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under these regulations.

16. In any case in which an offence under clause 14 has been committed —

(*a*) the poppy so cultivated,

(*b*) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same clause has been committed,

(*c*) where, in the case of an offence under head (*d*) or (*e*) of the same clause, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, exporting or importing,

(*d*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*f*) of the same clause, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this clause is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals or the conveyances used in carrying it shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

17. When the offender is convicted or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the officer trying the case decides that the

opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by him.

When an offence against these regulations has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium is not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, any authorised officer may, after due inquiry, order the confiscation of such opium.

18. Opium confiscated under the regulations shall be forwarded to the Political Agent or Depot with a list of rewards that may be ordered to be awarded under clause 19. The Political Agent, after deducting from the sale proceeds thereof the amoumt of pass fee due on the quantity of opium, and paying off the rewards to the persons concerned, will make over the balance (if any) to the Darbar. All other articles so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Darbar may order.

19. Any authorised officer convicting an offender under clause 14, or ordering the confiscation of opium under clause 16 of these regulations may grant in such proportions as he thinks fit, to informers and any other persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding the value of the opium and other articles confiscated in the case plus the amount of any fine imposed, in all cases, except when otherwise expressly ordered by the Darbar concerned, at least one-half the value of the opium and other articles confiscated plus the fine realized shall be distributed as rewards among the informers and captors concerned.

20. Any authorised officer may—

(*a*) at any time enter upon, and search, any premises on which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation, under these regulations is manufactured,

kept, or concealed, and to seize any such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof;

(*b*) detain, search and arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium;

(*c*) seize in any open place, or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under clause 16 of these regulations.

21. Any State officer who without any reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under these regulations,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

22. Any authorised officer may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed a breach of these regulations relating to opium, or for the search of any premises in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed.

23. The subsequent procedure in regard to persons arrested and seizures made shall be in accordance with that generally in force for criminal purposes within the State.

(Resolution of the Bombay Government.)

XVIII.

Revised Abkari Rules for the Mahi Kantha Agency.

No. 1729, Political Department, dated the 17th March 1910.

Resolution.—In supersession of the Rules approved in Government Resolution No. 2149, dated the 30th March 1893, the Rules appended to this Resolution should be introduced into the Mahi Kantha, the Sadra Civil Station, the Thana Circles, and, during temporary management, into such States under management as the Political Agent may desire and proclaim.

1. These rules shall be called the "Mahi Kantha Abkari Rules" and shall extend to the limits of the Sadra Bazar, the Thana Circles and all the talukas under the Agency management.

2. These rules shall come into force from

Definition.

3. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Country liquor" includes all liquors produced or manufactured locally. "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, *methylated spirits*, spirits, wine, toddy, beer and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol, *and "spirits" means any liquor containing alcohol and obtained by distillation whether it be denaturalised so as to render it unfit for human consumption or not.*

(*b*) "Intoxicating drug" includes Ganja, Bhang, *Charas*, and every preparation and admixture of the same *and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from hemp, grain or other material not included in the term "liquor"*, but does not include opium or anything included within the

meaning of that word as defined in the Opium Regulations in force in the Agency *and "hemp" means any variety of the hemp plant from which intoxicating drug can be produced.*

(*c*) "Import" and "export" include respectively the conveying into or out of any part of the above-said districts from or to any other part of India.

(*d*) "Manufacture" includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquor or intoxicating drug is prepared and also every process for the rectification of liquor. *Admixing is a process within the meaning of this definition.*

(*e*) "Transport" means the moving of liquor and intoxicating drugs from any one place to any other place within the area to which the rules are extended.

Transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

4. No *liquor*, *hemp* or intoxicating drug exceeding such quantity as the Political Agent may from time to time prescribe by notification shall be transported or removed from any one place to any other place within the said area without a permit from such authority as the Political Agent may notify.

Manufacture prohibited except under these rules.

5. *No hemp shall be cultivated and* no liquor or intoxicating drug shall be manufactured, no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked and no person shall use, keep or have in his possession any material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor or any intoxicating drugs except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted by the Political Agent or an officer duly empowered

by him in this behalf, and no new distillery or shop for selling intoxicating drugs shall be opened without the sanction of Government.

Sale prohibited without a license or pass.

6. Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided no liquor, *no hemp* and *no* intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license or pass from the Political Agent or an officer duly empowered by him to give such licenses.

Limit of retail sale and possession.

7. No country liquor or intoxicating drug exceeding such quantity as the Political Agent may from time to time prescribe by notification shall be sold by retail to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day or be possessed by any person, without a license or permit obtained from an officer empowered by the Political Agent to grant such licenses or permits.

Occasional sale.

8. The Political Agent may prescribe from time to time occasions on which special orders may be granted for the retail sale of larger quantities than those prescribed above and the conditions on which such sales may be made.

Duty.

9. The duty leviable on account of a license for the privileges of manufacture and retail sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs will be fixed by the Political Agent who before granting any such license may order the said privileges to be put up to auction or he may dispose of licenses in other way if deemed expedient and auctions shall be held subject to confirmation of the Political Agent. The amount of the bid which he accepts should be divided into instalments, and the conditions of sale and other details shall be fixed by the Political Agent.

Form and conditions of license, etc.

10. Every license, permit or pass granted under these rules shall be granted *on payment of such fees, if any, for such period, subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and shall be* in such forms and contain such particulars as the Political Agent may from time to time direct.

Power to recall licenses, etc.

11. The Political Agent may summarily recall or cancel any license, permit or pass granted under these rules.

(*a*) if any fee or duty payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid, or

(*b*) in the event of any breach of any of the terms or conditions of such license, permit or pass by the holder of such license, permit or pass, or by his servant or by anyone acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf, or

(*c*) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence against these rules or any other law for the time being in force relating to Abkari revenue or of any criminal offence.

Recovery of duties.

12. All duties, taxes, fines and fees leviable under any of the foregoing provisions of these rules or of any license, permit or pass issued under them and all amounts due from any farmer under these rules may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of Government or State revenue.

Powers of entry, search, confiscation and arrest.

13. The Political Agent or any other officer duly empowered by him in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the Thana Circles or any Japtidar or Inspector or Chief Constable may—

(*a*) enter and inspect at any time by day or by night any shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or vendor carries on the manufacture or sale of any liquor, *hemp* or intoxicating drug or stores any such liquor, *hemp* or drug, and examine test, measure or weigh any such person's stock of liquor, *hemp*, drugs or materials ; or

(*b*) enter at any time by day or by night any building, vessel or enclosed place in which he has reason to believe that liquor, *hemp* or any intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under these rules is manufactured, kept or concealed or that any still, utensil, implement or apparatus is used, kept or concealed for the purpose of manufacturing liquor or any intoxicating drug contrary to these rules ; and

(*c*) in case of resistance break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry into any such shop, premises, building, vessel or other place ; and

(*d*) seize any liquor, *hemp* or drug and any material used in the manufacture thereof and any still, utensil, implement or apparatus, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under these rules or under any other rules for the time being in force relating to Abkari revenue ; and

(*e*) detain and search, and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under these rules or any other law for the time being in force relating to Abkari revenue.

Power to seize liquor, etc., in open places and to detain, search and arrest.

14. Any Magistrate of the Thana Circles or Talukas or any Police Officer *or any other officer duly empowered by the Political Agent in this behalf*—

(*a*) may seize in any open place or in transit any liquor, *hemp* or intoxicating drug, or any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under these rules or any other rules for the time being in force relating to Abkari revenue ;

(*b*) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has any such liquor, *hemp* drug or other thing in his possession, arrest him ; provided that any police constable acting under this rule shall at once take the person arrested or property seized to the nearest Magistrate or Chief Constable.

Searches how made.

15. All searches under Rules 13 and 14 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Issue of warrants.

16. The Political Agent or any officer duly empowered by him in this behalf, or a Magistrate of the Thana Circles or attached Talukas, may issue a warrant—

(*a*) for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence against these rules or any others for the time being in force ; or

(*b*) for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that any liquor, *hemp* or intoxicating drug is manufactured or sold or that any liquor,

hemp, intoxicating drug or any other thing liable to confiscation under these rules or any other rules for the time being in force is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this rule shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure by a Police Officer or if the officer issuing the warrant deems fit by any other person.

Closing shop to preserve public peace.

17. It shall be lawful for the Political Agent by notice in writing to the licensee to require that any shop in which liquor or intoxicating drug is sold by retail shall be closed at such times as he may deem it necessary for the sake of public peace and order that such shop should remain closed.

In the event of the occurrence of a riot or unlawful assembly in the vicinity of any such shop it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Police Officer not under the rank of Chief Constable who is present to require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he deems fit.

Penalty for illegal import, etc.

18. Whoever in contravention of these rules or of any rules or order made under these rules, or of any license, permit or pass obtained under these rules—

(*a*) imports or exports liquor, *hemp* or any intoxicating drug into or out of any part of the above-said districts, or

(*b*) transports or removes liquor, *hemp* or any intoxicating drug from one place to another, or

(*c*) manufactures liquor or any intoxicating drug, or

(*d*) constructs or works any distillery or brewery, or

(*e*) uses, keeps or has in his possession any material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus what-

ever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor or any intoxicating drug, or

(*f*) sells liquor, *hemp* or any intoxicating drug, or

(*g*) *Cultivates hemp*

shall be punished for each such offence—

(I) with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or

(II) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For misconduct by licensee, etc.

19. Whoever being the holder of a license, permit or pass granted under these rules—

(*a*) fails to produce such license, permit or pass on the demand of any officer duly empowered to make such demand or of any officer specially empowered by the Political Agent in this behalf; or

(*b*) wilfully does or omits to do anything in contravention of any rules or orders made under these rules ; or

(*c*) commits any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in these rules; or

(*d*) wilfully contravenes any rule prescribed by the Political Agent for the management of a public distillery established under rule 5 ; or

(*e*) commits any act in breach of the conditions on which he is permitted to manufacture liquor in any such public distillery ; or

(*f*) permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in any shop or place in which such liquor or drug is sold or manufactured ; or

(*g*) permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in any such shop or place

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For misconduct by licensed vendor or manufacturer.

20. Whoever, being the holder of a license for the sale or manufacture of liquor or of any intoxicating drug under these rules mixes or permits to be mixed with the liquor sold or manufactured by him any noxious drug or any foreign ingredients likely to add to its actual or apparent intoxicating quality or strength or otherwise objectionable in the manufacture of liquor or of any intoxicating drug when such admixture shall not amount to the offence of adulteration under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code shall be punished for such offences which may extend to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

For illegal possession of liquor, etc.

21. Whoever, except under the authority of some license, permit, pass or special order obtained under these rules, has in his possession within any local area or place in which a notification under Rule 7 is in force any larger quantity of country liquor or of any intoxicating drug than may legally be sold by retail under such notification, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

Presumption as to commission of offences in certain cases.

22. In prosecutions under Rule 18 or 21 it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the accused person has committed an offence under these rules in respect of any liquor, *hemp*, intoxicating drug, still, utensil, implement, or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs, or in respect of any materials such as are ordinarily used in the manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily.

And the holder of a license, permit or pass under these rules shall be responsible as well as the actual offender for any offence committed by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf under Rule 18, 19 or 20 as if he had himself committed the same unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

23. All confiscations under these rules shall be adjudged by the Political Agent, provided that no order of confiscation shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing any person who claims a right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he produces in support of his claim.

Redemption how made.

Whenever confiscation is ordered under these rules the owner of the thing ordered to be confiscated may at the discretion of the Political Agent be given an option of redeeming it on payment of such fine as the Political Agent thinks fit.

Payment of rewards.

24. The Political Agent may from time to time make rules for regulating the payment of rewards to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under these rules.

Appeals.

25. All orders passed by any officer other than the Political Agent under these rules shall be appealable to the Political Agent at any time within sixty days from the date of order complained of, provided that no appeal shall lie against an order passed by the Political Agent on appeal.

Cognizance of offences.

26. Offences against these rules shall not be cognizable by any Magistrate exercising lower powers than those of a Second Class Magistrate.

XIX.

Rules for the control and audit of the Excluded Local Fund in the Kathiawar and Gujarat Political Agencies.

Letter No. 4378-I. A., dated the 9th December 1901.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6909, dated the 4th October 1901, forwarding a set of rules for the control and audit of the Excluded Local Fund in Kathiawar and the Gujarat Political Agencies.

2. The effect of No. 6 of the rules is to delegate to the controlling officers of the funds the authority to sanction establishment at their discretion and the large proportion of the appointments on these establishments are in Foreign Service of the 3rd kind. Officers in this class of service are treated in all respects as Government officers but the Bombay Government request that the power which it is desired to delegate to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and the Commissioner, N. D., in rule 6 should not be restricted by that consideration.

3. In reply I am to say that as the charges are local, Government of India are pleased to comply with the request of the Government of Bombay. It is of course understood that the limitations laid down in the Codes and Regulations will be duly observed.

No. 331, Political Department,
Bombay Castle, 13th January 1902.

Resolution.—A copy of the above letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Account-

ant General, Bombay, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. O. A. 27, dated the 22nd May 1901, and to the Commissioner, N. D. and the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in reference to their letters Nos. 307 and 2450, dated the 30th April and 4th May 1901, respectively to the address of the Accountant General.

2. The attention of the Commissioner, N. D. and the Political Agent, Kathiawar, shall be called to remark contained in the last sentence of para. 3 of the Government of India's letter.

3. The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules for the control and audit of the Excluded Local Funds in the Kathiawar and the Gujarat Political Agencies :—

1. These rules apply to the funds enumerated in the attached Statement A, and the Administering and Controlling officers of the funds named shall be as shown in the Statement.

2. Nothing in these rules shall be held to supersede the order contained in Government Resolution, Political Department No. 3700, dated 12th June 1890 as modified by the orders contained in Government Resolution, Political Department No. 4745, dated 16th June 1891, nor the rules of account hitherto in force in the Mahi Kantha Agency, except in so far as they are inconsistent therewith.

3. A Budget estimate of the receipts and charges of each fund in detail of major head to be prescribed by the Accountant General shall be submitted by the administering officer of each fund to Government for sanction through the controlling officer annually in the month of February.

4. Within the aggregate of the Budget estimate so sanctioned, the controlling officer shall have full powers to

sanction expenditure subject to the following rules and can reappropriate grants at his discretion but the aggregate budget grants may not be exceeded without the sanction of Government nor without the same sanction should any re-appropriation be made which might affect pension liabilities.

5. Re-appropriation of grants from one major head to another to the extent of Rs. 50 only and of grants within the same major head can be made and non-recurring expenditure upto Rs. 500 can be sanctioned by the administering officer without reference to the controlling officer except in Kathiawar where the power will ordinarily be exercised by the Political Agent but may be delegated by him to any officer appointed to administer any of the funds.

6. The controlling officer has authority to sanction establishment and other charges at his discretion subject to the limitations laid down in the Civil Account Code and Civil Service Regulations regarding the powers of Local Government in regard to provincial expenditure and to the general rule that expenditure may not be sanctioned for objects other than those for which the fund in question exists.

7. The sanction of the Local Government or the Government of India will be necessary to any expenditure in excess of the limit laid in rule 6 and the same sanction will be required to investments of any surplus balance of the funds.

8. All bills for expenditure from the several funds should be in the usual forms prescribed in the Civil Account Code and should be signed by the administering officer. Bills for contingent expenditure of an unusual nature and for original public works or repairs costing more than Rs. 1,000 should be countersigned by the controlling officer.

9. The accounts of each fund will be subject to audit by the outside audit branch of the Accountant General's office and any order issued by Government on receipt of the auditor's report shall become a standing order for the future administration of the funds.

APPENDIX A.

Administering officer.—Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Controlling officer.—Commissioner, Northern Division.

Names of funds.

1. Sadra Bazar Fund.
2. Agency Consolidated Local Fund.
3. Scott College Fund.
4. Jubilee Pauper Patients Endowment fund.
5. Mounted Police Fund.

XX.

Mahi Kantha Alienation Enquiry Rules.

No. 3409, Political Department, dated the 6th June 1913.

Resolution.—The rules proposed by the Political Agent are, with certain modifications, approved.

2. The Political Agent proposes in paragraph 4 of his letter of 26th September 1912 that the Chiefs of the 2nd to 4th Class States in the Agency should be advised to adopt these rules with the necessary modifications, and the jurisdictional Talukdars below the 4th Class should be ordered to adopt them. He further suggests that the former should have power to pass orders on the proceedings of alienation enquiries conducted by them, while the latter should submit such proceedings for orders to the Divisional Political officers, and that the orders in both cases should be appealable to the Political Agent.

Government see no reason why such distinction should be made between the Chiefs and Talukdars of the several classes in matter of purely revenue administration, and are of opinion that the Political Agent should only recommend the adoption of the rules in all cases that the Chiefs and Talukdars of jurisdictional States should have power to pass orders in enquiry proceedings, and that except in a case decided under Rule 12 no regular appeal should lie to the Political Agent from such orders. The Political Agent and the Divisional Officers have their usual, power of intervention, with advice, in cases of manifest injustice.

3. Government agree with the Commissioner, N. D., that in the case of managed estates and non-jurisdictional Talukas in the Thana Circles no appeal should lie beyond the Commissioner. The rules relating to appeals have been modified accordingly.

Rules for the adjudication of titles to lands claimed as rent free or partially exempt from payment of land revenue in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

1. All lands uninterruptedly held as wholly or partially exempt from land revenue from before the year of the Treaty, *viz.*, 1812 A. D., and then in the authorized possession of a son or grandson in male descent or male heir of the body of such grandson of the original grantee shall be continued to be so held so long as there shall be in existence any male heir of the body of the person who was incumbent at the time of the Treaty, provided the grant is supported by a document which is proved or about the genuineness of which no doubt exists.

2. All lands uninterruptedly held as wholly or partially exempt from land revenue since the Treaty of 1812 and before the year 1848 A. D., and then in the authorized pos-

session of a son or male heir of the body of a son of the original grantee should be continued on an annual payment which shall not ordinarily be less than half the assessment, so long as there shall be in existence any male heir of the body of the person who was incumbent during the aforesaid period, provided the grant is supported by documentary evidence which is proved or about the genuineness of which no doubt exists.

3. If any land wholly or partially exempt from land revenue is held by a widow or any other female heir of a male grantee before the year 1848 A. D., it shall be continued to her during her lifetime subject to the provisions of Rules Nos. 1 and 2.

4. Land held as wholly exempt from payment of revenue or on partial assessment the possession of which by the grantee is not continuable under the preceding rules should be resumed. The holder should however not be deprived of the possession if he agrees to pay assessment as fixed on adjoining assessed lands.

5. All lands held wholly or partially exempt from land revenue from the State before the year 1848 for the support of temples, mosques and charitable institutions should be continued for so long only as the income from the same if utilized for the purpose of the temples or mosques or charitable institutions for the support of which the grant is made.

6. All lands held wholly or partially exempt under any deed of grant executed after 1848 A. D. will be resumed and allowed to be enjoyed by the present occupants and their heirs on payment of assessment as fixed on adjoining lands of similar quality.

7. Lands granted as rent free or partially exempt from land revenue by any Talukdar will be so continued during the lifetime of that Talukdar and will be liable to resumption at the option of the successor or the original grantor.

8. If any land has been mortgaged or sold by any Talukdar before the year 1848 A. D. but after the year 1812 A. D., and if the document is duly proved, the holder will be entitled to get back his mortgage money of the purchase price in case the said land is resumed subject to the provisions of the Encumbered Estate Rules of the Agency.

9. If any land has been mortgaged or sold after the year 1848 A. D., and if the Talukdar executing the document is dead, the land will be liable to be resumed and, if so resumed, the mortgagee or the vendee will not ordinarily be entitled to get back the mortgage money or the purchase price.

10. If there be no document regarding any grant of land between the year 1812 and 1848 A. D., but the undisputed possession of the land acquired between those years by any lineal descendant of the original grantee for upwards of 60 years is proved, such grant shall be continued to the male heirs of the original grantee on payment of half the assessment.

11. As no Chief or Talukdar in the Mahi Kantha Agency has the power to alienate his land by sale or otherwise without the sanction of Government, so no sale or other alienation of land by a private individual will be recognized without such sanction.

12. If any Jiwai lands held by Bhayats for maintenance have been sold by any Bhayat, the sale shall be null and void and the land shall be liable to resumption by the

successor or reversioner. The mortgage of the Jiwai land or its produce by a Bhayat during his lifetime will be recognized by his successor or reversioner, only if such mortgage has been agreed to in writing, at the time of making it, by his successor in title if of full age at the time of concurrence, or by his successor in title subsequent to his succession, or by the Talukdar, or has been sanctioned by the Political Agent.

13. Lands granted for service to village servants shall be continued to them so long as the service is performed according to the exigencies of the village from time to time. If such land has passed out of their hands by sale or mortgage, the transaction shall not be recognized and the land shall be liable to resumption or to full assessment.

14. Land alienated by a Talukdar for building purposes shall not be liable to resumption so long as the land thus alienated for the purposes for which it was granted or the alienee or his heirs or assigns continue to pay the dues according to the custom of the Taluka.

15. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to affect leases of land for agricultural purposes.

16. In the case of Managed Estates and non-jurisdictional Talukas in the Thana Circles, it shall be the duty of the Political Officer in charge of the Taluka to investigate the titles of the persons holding or claiming the possession or enjoyment of lands held wholly or partially exempt from land revenue and to submit his report to the Political Agent who will pass orders in accordance with these rules.

17. Cases already decided, in which orders have been duly passed and exceuted and in which no appeal has been preferred, will not be reopened under these rules.

18. A notice will be issued to any person holding or claiming to hold any lands or any interest therein, wholly or partially exempt from payment requiring him personally or by his Agent to show his title.

19. Service of notices will be effected in the same manner in which notices in revenue cases are served.

20. Proceedings held under these rules shall be regarded as judicial proceedings.

21. An appeal shall lie, in respect of orders passed by the Political Agent under Rule 16, to the Commissioner, N. D., whose decision in every case shall be final.

22. The procedure as regards calling witnesses, etc., will be as prescribed in the Civil Procedure Code.

Resolution of Government.

No. 5152, Political Department,
Dated the 30th August 1915.

Government are pleased to direct that the wording of paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3409, dated the 6th June 1913, regarding appeals under the Mahi Kantha Alienation Enquiry Rules should be altered as follows :—

For " and that no regular appeal should lie to the Political Agent from such orders " *read* " and that, except in cases decided under rule 12, no regular appeal should lie to the Political Agent from such orders."

XXI.

Petition Rules.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 26th July 1913.

No. 5528.—The Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules for the preparation and submission of petitions to Government in supersession of those published in Government Notification No. 3690, dated

the 19th July 1909 :—

Rules for the preparation and submission of petitions to Government.

1. Except in the cases of parties whose rank may entitle them to correspond with Government through vakils, petitions to Government made by or through agents will be left unnoticed.

2. Petitions will be received, either through the Post Office or in a box which will be affixed for the purpose outside the Secretariat door, and which will be opened daily (Sundays and public holidays excepted) by the Separate Department, and the petitions distributed to the different departments of the Secretariat. When sent through the Post Office, postage must be invariably paid.

3. Anonymous petitions will be disregarded.

4. All petitions to Government should be written as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. If they are found to be unnecessarily prolix, or to be couched in unintelligible, exaggerated or disrespectful terms, they will be returned for amendment to the parties submitting them.

Petitions of appeal preferred by parties to civil and political suits should invariably be submitted in English. Petitions on other matters may be either in English or in any of the vernacular languages of this Presidency. Those written in any of the vernacular languages, when not accompanied by English translations, will be rendered into the latter language by the Oriental Translator to Government before being placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council; but manuscript petitions in the Modi character in which the words are not properly separated and the sentences punctuated wherever necessary by means of the marks shown in the margin, will be returned to the senders to be re-drafted.

Full stop ...'
Mark of interrogation. ,'

5. Petitions will not be received by Government regarding any matters which form the subject of judicial proceedings in the Courts, or which properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts; nor will Government receive petitions containing complaints relating to the administration of civil or criminal justice, under circumstances which leave other modes of obtaining redress open under the regulations.

6. The mode and channels through which all ranks of the Military Service should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority are clearly laid down by the regulations of the service, and are in no respect affected by these rules.

7. Applications for situations in the gift of local or controlling authorities, or for admission into the public service, will remain unnoticed by Government.

8. In the case of private persons appeals in administrative matters outside the law are not admissible where the person concerned cannot allege that he has been treated unjustly or has sustained any actual loss, but merely claims some pecuniary or other concession as a matter of grace.

9. Any person having cause of complaint against the proceedings of any civil officer of Government, is, in the first instance, to seek redress from that officer's immediate superior, who, if he declines compliance, is to give the petitioner a written endorsement, or order, setting forth the grounds upon which the request is refused. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with this order, he is at liberty to address the chief local authority, and eventually the superior civil authority, by whom the chief local officer is controlled, or, in the event of there being no such intermediate controlling authority, Government.

Provided that where the issue terms on a question of fact there shall be only one appeal in respect of the proceedings of any gazetted officer or of a decision in appeal by such an officer.

10. The preceding rule is not to be interpreted as precluding chief local or controlling authorities from using their discretion regarding the presentation, direct to themselves, of applications and complaints which have not been previously submitted to officers subordinate to them.

11. Government, however will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has already applied to the chief local authority, and, where such exists, to the controlling authority. The petitions to the chief local and to the controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers to, or orders upon, those petitions, in original, or copies of them, must be annexed to all petitions addressed to Government. The copies required by this rule are not required to be certified copies. Petitions by telegraph will in most cases violate this rule and will not generally be answered or attended to.

12. Petitions to Government from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position will not be entertained unless forwarded through their official superiors.

13. No appeal is admissible from a person in the service of Government when the action desired by such person is in the nature of a favour and not of a right or when such person has failed to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply. When a petition of appeal of this nature is received, it will be returned to the petitioner with an endorsement referring him to this rule.

14. Government will not entertain an appeal from a person in the employment of a local board, a municipality, a notified area committee, or a sanitary committee in respect of any action or decision on the part of the authority employing him affecting the terms of his employment.

This rule does not apply to the educational employes of local boards, the terms of whose employment are regulated by the Educational Department.

15. Government, after passing a final order on appeal made to them, will not notice a second petition on the same subject, unless new matter requiring especial consideration be introduced.

16. The exercise of special revisionary powers by Government or any high officer of Government will be restricted to cases where it is necessary to remedy some flagrant irregularity.

17. When a petition is to be returned as not being drawn up or presented in conformity to the preceding rules, it will be endorsed with a memorandum specifically pointing out which of the rules has been infringed.

XXII.

Revised rules for the qualification of persons to practise as pleaders and authorised translators, and rules for the practice of pleaders, in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 3256, dated the 31st May 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3256-A. In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department,

Notification No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of all existing rules on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following revised rules for the qualification of persons who may in the future ask for permission to practise as Barristers or Pleaders in the Courts of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency and for the qualification of all persons to practise as Authorized Translators:—

1. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to debar any Chief from being represented by his duly accredited Vakil, or from submitting a memorial or representation prepared by any person in his regular service or any person from conducting his own suit or defence in any Agency Court, or from presenting a petition or memorial prepared by himself or by any person who is *bona fide* in his regular service, provided the name of such composer or writer is specified at the foot of it.

2. Persons of the undermentioned classes may, at the discretion of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and if they satisfy him as to their general character and fitness and subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be admitted as Barristers or Pleaders to practise in the Political Agent's Courts or any Court subordinate thereto, and to draft English petitions or appeals to any office or appeals to Government from the decision of any officer under the Agency and in token thereof will receive sanads on payment of the fees specified below:—

	Rs.
(1) Barristers and Advocates of the High Court of Bombay.	50

(2) Attorneys-at-Law of the High Court of Bombay.
(3) Pleaders of the High Court of Bombay.
(4) Persons holding the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay.
*(5) Persons who have passed District Pleader's Examination.
*(6) Persons who have passed an Examination under Government Notification, No. 6792, dated the 12th October 1888.
* (*vide* G. R. No. 5401, dated the 10th September 1915.)

30

Note.—Barristers who have not qualified as Advocates of the High Court of Bombay will be called upon to pay an admission fee of Rs. 250 in addition to the above license fee.

3. Persons of the undermentioned class will, if they satisfy the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, as to their general character and fitness and subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be admitted as "Authorised Translators" and in token thereof will receive sanads on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

(1) Graduates of any University.
(2) Persons who have obtained and may hereafter obtain permission from the Political Agent to practise as Authorised Translators.
(3) Persons who have already practised as Authorised Translators.

4. Sanads granted to Barristers or Pleaders and Authorised Translators will remain permanently in force subject to continued good behaviour, the discharge of duty

with zeal and integrity under the rules, and the payment of annual fees at the following rates:—

(*a*) Barristers-at-Law and Advocates of the High Court of Bombay, Rs. 50.

(*b*) Pleaders whose sanads authorise them to practise in all the Agency Courts, Rs. 30.

(*c*) Authorised Translators, Rs. 10.

Provided also that any Barrister, Advocate, Attorney or Pleader of the High Court of Bombay or District Pleader may, at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction, be granted permission to appear as a Pleader or may draft a petition or appeal in any particular case on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 notwithstanding the fact of his not having obtained a sanad under rule 2.

5. No person who has not obtained a sanad under rule 2 or special permission under rule 4 shall be permitted to practise in any Agency Court; and no English petitions or appeals prepared by persons other than the aforesaid will be accepted by any Agency Officer in any suit or proceeding or other business of a similar nature.

6. No translation of a vernacular document tendered or required will be accepted by any Agency Officer in any suit or proceeding unless it has been made and certified by an Authorised Translator. The rate of fee fixed for the remuneration of Authorised Translators is one rupee per folio of 144 words, and this fee includes the charge for transcription and authentication.

* *Exception.*—A translation of a vernacular document may be accepted by an Agency Officer if made and certified by an Authorised Translator of the Palanpur or the Reva Kantha Agency for any party residing or owning property or carraying on business in that Agency.

*(*Vide* Gov. Notification, P. D. No. 5086, 10th July 1916.)

7. Permission to practise in the Agency Courts will extend to all cases of a judicial nature, whether classed as Criminal, Civil or Political, unless the Court shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, declare with regard to any particular case of a Political character that permission cannot be granted. And this permission will not extend to the discussion of confidential matters affecting the domestic concerns of the Chiefs or their relation, with the Paramount Power.

8. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to affect provisions of the law analogous to those of Order I, rule 12, Order III, rules 1 and 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), and of sections 4 (1) (*r*) and 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and of any other similar enactments in force in the Agency Courts.

9. All Sanads to plead held at the date of the publication of these rules are confirmed and shall be continued subject to the provisions of rules 4 and 7.

10. The rules for the practice of pleaders are contained in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

1. A pleader or vakil shall not be allowed to act in any suit or proceeding until he has obtained from the party and filed in the Court a power-of-attorney (vakilatnama) according to the form contained in Appendix B appointing him pleader in the cause.

2. If a party engages a pleader to act in his behalf, he shall present him with one rupee as a retaining fee for which the pleader shall grant him a written acknowledgment specifying the date of payment, and if the said retaining fee be not offered, the pleader shall demand it, and abstain from all proceeding until it be delivered.

3. If after receiving the retaining fee a pleader shall engage with or act for the other party or refuse or omit to act on behalf of his client, he may be punished by a fine not exceeding Rs. 400 (four hundred); or if the matter in litigation be less than Rs. 250, then not exceeding twice the amount of the sum in dispute between the parties.

4. No order shall be passed under this rule except after an investigation in writing, nor by officers of lower degree than Assistant Political Agent and Deputy Assistant Political Agents; but the subordinate officers shall forward their proceedings to the Assistant Political Agent, who shall pass order, subject to appeal to the Political Agent's Court.

5. Where the circumstances are of an aggravated nature the Political Agent will suspend the pleader or withdraw his sanad. No punishment inflicted under these rules shall protect pleaders from civil or criminal prosecution.

6. It shall be incumbent on a pleader, at the time of receiving from his clients any accounts, writings, or documents, to give written receipts for them, and to restore them when required, under penalty of fine not exceeding Rs. 100, to be awarded by the officers described in rule 4. If the circumstances are of an aggravated nature the Political Agent will suspend the pleader or withdraw his sanad.

7. Each pleader employed in prosecuting or defending an original suit, or a regular or special appeal, shall be entitled to a percentage on the amount sued for according to the rates specified in the Appendix C, as a remuneration for his trouble in acting on behalf of his client, until the decree in the suit is passed, and thereafter until such decree is fulfilled.

8. If an acknowledgment of the demand is entered, or a suit or appeal withdrawn without being brought to trial,

the pleader shall be entitled to only one-quarter of the established fee.

9. As against an opposite party, the fees may be considered costs of the suit, but not so as between a pleader and his own client. A pleader shall be left to his remedy by regular suit against his own client.

10. The above rules shall not prevent an express agreement being entered into between pleader and client for either a larger or smaller sum than the established fee; but no excess over the established fee shall be levied as costs of the suit.

11. Any party may engage two or more pleaders to conduct his suit or defence, but the party found liable in costs shall not be answerable for more than the established fee of one pleader on behalf of the other party.

12. It shall be competent to a party at any time to withdraw the authority vested in a pleader to act in his behalf on giving the Court notice in writing to that effect; but it shall not be competent to a pleader to withdraw from acting on behalf of his client without the consent or the special permission of the Court.

13. If a pleader is unable to attend the Court in consequence of indisposition or other necessary cause, he shall notify the same to the Court in writing, in which case proceedings in the suit shall be stayed for such time as the Court deems reasonable, to enable the party to transfer by endorsement or otherwise his power-of-attorney (either temporarily or until the suit is terminated) to another pleader, and any pleader absenting himself without written notice as above prescribed may be punished by fine not exceeding Rs. 100 to be adjudged by the officers designated in rule 4.

14. In case of the resignation, dismissal or death of a pleader, proceedings in the suit shall in like manner be stayed.

15. It shall be lawful for a pleader (approved by the Political Agent for that purpose) to act on a general *vakalatnama* on behalf of Jurisdictional Chiefs provided a duplicate be deposited. In all other cases the *vakalatnama* must be for the particular case, and general *vakalatnama* will not be recognised.

16. These rules shall take effect from the date of publication.

APPENDIX B.

See rule 1.

Form of power-of-attorney to enable a pleader to act in a suit.

In the Court of

Suit for Rupees

Plaintiff;

against

Defendant.

I , Plaintiff (or Defendant as the case may be), do hereby authorise
to appear and act as pleader for me in the above suit.

Witness my hand, this day of 19 .

(Signed), or the mark of the Plaintiff or Defendant.

APPEENDIX C.

Statement showing the fees to which pleaders are entitled for acting from the beginning till the end of a suit

or regular or special appeal, including execution of decree, when there is no special rule nor specific agreement.

	Per cent.
In suits for not more than Rs. 2,000 ...	3
In suits from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 inclusive, on Rs. 2,000 as above, and on the remainder	2
In suits from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 inclusive, on Rs. 10,000 as above, and on the remainder	1
In suits for more than Rs. 20,000, on Rs. 20,000 as above, and on the remainder	½

Accompaniment to Government Resolution,

Political Department, No. 1397, dated 24th February 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1398.—In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2859. I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in each of the rules noted in the margin the following words shall be inserted after the words "An

Rule 6 of the Rules published under Government Notification No. 4174, dated the 21st June 1911.
Rule 3 of the Rules published under Government Notification No. 2556, dated the 19th March 1912.
Rule 3 of the Rules published under Government Notification No. 5538, dated the 20th September 1913.
Rule 6 of the Rules published under Government Notification No. 3256, dated the 31st May 1915.

Authorised Translator":—

"Provided that in appeals or applications in judicial matters addressed to the Governor in Council or to the Governor-General in Council translations of such documents will be accepted if made and certified by any person holding a sanad from the Governor in Council as a Special Translator, or if made and certified by an Authorised Translator."

XXIII.

Rules regulating the visits of Native Chiefs and Thakors to Mount Abu.

* * * *

2. It will probably be convenient if the following rules are specifically laid down for future guidance:—

1. No Chief or Thakor should visit Mount Abu without the special permission of the Agent to the Governor-General obtained through the Political Officer of the State. In the case of a Thakor or Native gentleman of position, the previous permission of his own Chief is necessary.
2. After the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General has been obtained, the Chief or Thakor concerned should send intimation of his proposed visit to the Magistrate of at least 15 days before it takes place, and should state what house he intends to occupy, and how many followers and horses he will bring with him.
3. No followers should ordinarily be brought up to Abu for whom accommodation cannot be found in the building or outhouses attached to it which the Chief or Thakor intends to occupy. Only in exceptional cases can tents be pitched and chuppers be erected on the hill and then only with

special permission of the Magistrate, and on the understanding that Municipal rules will be observed and the cess fixed by the Municipality on such erections paid.

4. Similarly horses for which permanent stabling does not exist cannot be tethered in temporary stalls or in any open place except by special permission obtained through the Magistrate, and on the conditions with regard to sanitary control and payment of cess laid down in rule 3.

5. Subject to rules 3 and 4 above mentioned when a Chief of the first rank in Rajputana visits Mount Abu, he will be asked not to bring with him more than 30 or, at the most 40 followers, all told, including guards, servants and syces, or more than 10 or 12 horses.

Those of a lower rank should be restricted to a maximum of 15 or 20 followers, all told, and 5 or 6 horses, and Thakors to 8 or 10 followers, all told, and 3 horses.

It should be explained that these restrictions are not intended to inconvenience those whom they concern, but are necessary for the general welfare and comfort.

6. All applications for the Agent to the Governor-General's permission to visit Abu, made under Rule 1 of this Circular, should be forwarded through the Political Officer to the First Assistant, Agent to the Governor-General.

* * *

(*Vide* G. R., P. D., No. 3037, dated the 9th May 1904.)

XXIV.

Order regulating the publication of Newspapers and other Printed Works in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India.

No. 2651-I., dated the 25th June 1891.—(An order respecting the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor-General in Council but not forming part of British India.)

Whereas some mis-apprehension has hitherto existed as to the regulations in force in territory under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but beyond the limits of British India, with reference to newspapers published within such territory, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following orders:—

1. No newspaper or other printed work whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Political Agent, be edited, printed or published after the first day of August 1891 in any local area administered by the Governor-General in Council but not forming part of British India.

2. If after the day aforesaid any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, edit, print, or publish, any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in any such local area as aforesaid, the Political Agent may, by order in writing—

(*a*) require him to leave such local area within seven days from the date of such order, and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering such local area without the written permission of the Political Agent.

3. If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to

forcible expulsion from such local area in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Political Agent.

4. Any written permission granted by a Political Agent for the editing, printing or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, may at any time be withdrawn by the Political Agent or any of his successors in office.

5. The expression "Political Agent" has in these orders the meaning assigned thereto by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*

(*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 382.)

*See now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) which repealed Act X of 1882.

Printed General Acts, Vo.. V. Ed. 1909, p. 14.

XXV.

Encumbered Estates' Rules.

Sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4264, dated the 8th July 1897.

Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates in the Reva Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies and the Palanpur Superintendency.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the relief of certain indebted Talukdars and Girasias in the Reva Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies and the Palanpur Superintendency, and to maintain the existing status of such Talukdars and Girasias and at the same time to secure the punctual payment by them of tribute and other Government dues, the following Rules have been made with the consent, approval and sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and are hereby promulgated, and shall come into force on and from the 1st September 1897.

These rules may be applied to Talukdars at present exercising hereditary jurisdiction or whose names are entered in the tribute list or who hold and possess Estates on political tenure, subject to administrative charges, and to Girasias who can prove their direct descent from the ancestor of any such Talukdars and who are still in the possession of their own Giras Estates. Any Talukdar or Girasia to whose Estate these rules may be applied is hereinafter designated the "Estate-holder".

Definition "Estate-Holder."

RULE I.

Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of a Political Officer, not lower in rank than an Assistant Political Agent or Superintendent, from enquiries made either of his own motion or upon an application from a Talukdar or Girasia to whom these rules are applicable, that any such Talukdar or Girasia is, either personally or in respect of his landed Estate, subject to debts or liabilities of such an amount that there is no reasonable anticipation that they can or will be liquidated in any other way, he shall recommend that these Rules be applied to the said Estate as an encumbered Estate.

Recommendation for application of Rules to encumbered Estate.

Provided that no application from tribute-paying Talukdar in the Mahi Kantha Agency shall make it incumbent on such Political Officer to take any proceeding under this Rule.

Proviso as to the Mahi Kantha Agency.

RULE II.

Such recommendation shall be made in the form of a report, containing full particulars regarding the Estate and its liabilities and the inability of the Estate-holder to meet the liabilities, to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, as the case may be.

Form, &c., of recommendation.

RULE III.

Notification of encumbered Estate brought under management.

The Political Agent or Political Superintendent, on receiving the report prescribed by the last preceding Rule, and after satisfying himself that there is a reasonable case for applying these Rules, may publicly notify that the said Estate is, from the date of such notification, an encumbered Estate and is placed under management, and will be dealt with in the manner provided by these Rules.

Proviso as to duration of management.

Provided that no management under these Rules shall extend beyond the period of twenty years from the date of the aforesaid notification. At the end of that time, all debts and liabilities, except Government dues, existing at the time of the said notification, and comprised in the scheme of liquidation hereinafter defined, shall be deemed to be fully discharged and satisfied for all intents and purposes whatsoever.

RULE IV.

Appointment of Manager Vesting of Estate in Manager.

For every Estate so placed under management a Manager shall be appointed, who shall, unless the Political Agent or Political Superintendent in any case otherwise directs, be one of his Assistants. There shall vest in the Manager, for the purposes of administering the said encumbered Estate, all and every right to moveable and immoveable property of or to which the Estate-holder was on the date of the notification possessed or entitled, or which may thereafter, during the continuance of the management, be acquired by or devolve on him.

Definition "Moveable property."

Provided that the words "Moveable property" in this Rule shall not be held to include household goods or wearing apparel required for the personal use of the said Estate-holder or any member of his family. The Estate-holder shall be bound to furnish a list of all moveable property in his possession, and the Manager may require that all surplus ornaments and other property in the possession of the Estate-holder shall be produced before him for disposal.

RULE V.

Effect of notification, &c.

From the date of the aforesaid notification any proceedings pending in any Civil Court in respect to any debt or liability of the Estate-holder shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments of or by any Civil Court, then in force in respect of the Estate, shall become inoperative and so long as the Estate remains under management as an encumbered Estate, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued from or ordered by any such Court in respect of the Estate-holder's debts and liabilities.

RULE VI.

Incompetency of Estate-holder to contract, &c.

From the date of the aforesaid notification the Estate-holder shall become and shall be, so long as the management continues, incompetent-

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving himself or the Estate in pecuniary liability,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the Estate or any part thereof,

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom.

RULE VII.

Publication of notice to claimants against Estate.

Within 15 days from the date of his appointment the Manager shall publish in such manner as may be most effective a notice in Gujarati calling upon all persons having claims against the Estate-holder or the Estate to present their claims in writing to the Manager within 3 months from the date of the publication of the notice. He shall also cause copies of the notice to be posted up in the Thandar's Kacheries in the district in which the Estate is situated.

RULE VIII.

Filing of claim.

Every claim so presented shall be in writing, shall be explicit, shall give all the particulars within the claimant's knowledge, and shall, wherever practicable, be supported by every document upon which the claimant relies. The Manager may refuse to accept documentary evidence not adduced with the statement of claim at the time when it was presented.

RULE IX.

Entries in books.

If the document relied on be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of the identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and recording a certificate, on the copy to that effect, shall return the book to the claimant, and the certified copy shall be kept with the statement of the claim.

RULE X.

Effect of not filing claim within prescribed time.

Every claim other than a claim by Government not filed within the time and in the manner prescribed in Rule 8 shall be deemed to have been duly discharged and shall be for ever barred.

Extension of time.

Provided that it shall be within the competence of the Manager to allow to any claimant a further period of 3 months within which he may satisfy the Manager that he had good and sufficient reasons for not filing his claim within the prescribed period.

Every order for allowing an extension of time under this Rule shall be recorded by the Manager in writing and in the form of a proceeding showing his reasons for allowing the extension.

When the Manager refuses to allow an extension of time under these Rules he shall record his reasons for such refusal in writing.

RULE XI.

Enquiry into claims.

When a claim has been duly presented, the Manager shall endorse the statement of claim in his own handwriting and number it in its order of priority. As soon as the period within which claims may be presented has expired, the Manager shall, without delay, enquire, in their due order as far as may be, or otherwise, as may best suit the public convenience, into all the claims that have been presented against the Estate.

RULE XII.

Nature of enquiry.

Subject to the provision of Rule 20 such enquiries shall, in all cases, be conducted in accordance with the following principles :—

(*a*) The first point to be ascertained, wherever possible, shall be the amount of the principal sum originally lent by each creditor. The history of each claim should be studied carefully and traced as accurately as possible with a view to obtaining such information.

(*b*) When the Manager has satisfied himself as to the amount or approximate amount of the principal, he shall allow upon it 6 per cent. simple interest per annum from the date of the loan to the date of the notification issued under Rule III, and the aggregate sum so arrived at and nothing more, shall be the sum awarded under these rules, provided that in no case shall the amount of the interest awarded be in excess of the principal.

(*c*) If, owing to the deficiency of the income of the Estate, it cannot provide for all debts or cannot pay the interest due at the prescribed rate within the aforesaid period of 20 years, such reduction shall be made (1) in the rate of interest, and (2) in the admitted principal debt, as may be necessary for the proportionate liquidation of all debts in their several orders within the said specified period.

(*d*) If it appear that the debt was incurred by the predecessor in title of the Estate-holder without his concurrence and was not subsequently recognized by the Estate-holder, the claim shall be dismissed.

Provided that in cases in which the Estate-holder is a minor, it shall rest with the Political Agent or Superintendent to recognize any debts which may seem to him reasonable.

RULE XIII.

Dismissal of claims.

If it appear that the interest already received by any claimant amounts to double the principal, or the principal plus 6 per cent. compound interest, the claim shall be dismissed.

RULE XIV.

Procedure.

Subject to the above general principles, the investigation and settlement of all points of detail shall rest with the Manager. The procedure to be followed shall as nearly as may be convenient, be the procedure followed by Civil Courts in adjudicating upon Civil claims. But the Manager will always have considerably more latitude than a Civil Court in dealing with evidence; as for instance, in going behind bonds for the purpose of ascertaining what sums were really advanced to the Estate-holder.

RULE XV.

Investigation of merits of claim.

Subject to the provisions of Rule 20, the Manager will carefully investigate the real merits of every claim and satisfy himself that, where a debt appears to be for value received, value really was received; and that where a debt appears to be for service rendered, the service was rendered and was equivalent to the money value sought to be recovered.

RULE XVI.

Refusal to award interest if accounts unsatisfactory.

It shall be within the competence of the Manager to refuse to award interest in any case when he finds that the accounts are not satisfactory. When the advance of the principal cannot be satisfactorily traced, a deduction of 50 per cent. is to be made from the amount of the debt as it appears at the time when first there is satisfactory proof of it.

RULE XVII.

No interest payable in absence of express provision.

In absence of a provision for interest, no interest shall be allowed.

RULE XVIII.

Disallowance of interest in certain cases.

All payments made by the Estate-holder to the claimant or profits, which have been enjoyed by such creditor towards the liquidation of any debt or liability, shall be deducted from the principal sum of the debt of liability, and interest on an amount equal to such deducted sum shall be disallowed from the time of such payment or enjoyment, and the Manager shall be empowered to decide on the amount of profits realized under such enjoyment, after examining such proofs as are presented to him.

RULE XIX.

Appointment of Committee of Enquiry.

The Manager may, with the previous sanctions of the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, appoint, with such rates of remuneration as may be reasonable, a committee of 3 Native gentlemen of experience, two at least of whom shall not be in the service of the Agency, to assist the Manager in deciding what claims are admissible and to what amount under these rules. Any expenditure incurred under this rule shall be deemed to be a part of the expenses of management.

RULE XX.

Recognition of decree of Civil Court.

In any case where debts have been awarded against the Estate-holder by the decree of a competent Civil Court before the Estate was declared to be an encumbered Estate, the Manager shall accept the decree as conclusive proof of the amount therein awarded.

Provided that—

I. The Manager shall be empowered, if he has reasonable ground for believing that the amount decreed is more than twice the amount of the original debt, to go behind the decree and enquire into the history of the transaction, with liberty to reduce the amount of the claim to such sum as will represent the original debt, plus interest thereon to an equal amount, *minus* any sums paid on account, in satisfaction either of principal or interest.

II. The Manager shall be empowered, in preparing the liquidation scheme under rule 18, to reduce the decretal amount in conformity with a general rateable reduction of all debts due by the Estate-holder.

III. The Manager shall likewise be empowered to reduce the rate of interest awarded by the Court which made the decree to the same general rate of interest as is allowed by Rule XII.

RULE XXI.

Liquidation of debts.

Debts shall be liquidated in order of priority subject to the following provisos :—

(*a*) Debts secured on the Estates shall take precedence of all debts not so secured.

(*b*) Decreed debts shall take precedence of bonded and account debts.

Provided also that all debts shall be liable, in case of necessity, to rateable reduction under Rule XII, clause C.

RULE XXII.

Application of Limitation Law and Registration Rules.

In dealing with all claims against an encumbered Estate, the Manager shall be guided by the Limitation Law, if any, and the Registration Rules, if any, for the time being in force in the Agency or Superintendency Courts, so far as they may be applicable.

RULE XXIII.

"Liquidation Scheme".

As soon as the total amount of debts and liabilities has been finally ascertained, the Manager shall, without delay, prepare and submit to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent a schedule of such debts and liabilities in the order in which it is proposed to pay them off, and a scheme to be called "The Liquidation Scheme", shewing the manner in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the said debts and liabilities out of the available revenues of the Estate, after making provision for all expenses incidental to the management including the payment of Government tribute and other dues, charges for establishment, repairs and improvements, allowance for the maintenance and education of members of the Estate-holder's family and for necessary ceremonial observances.

RULE XXIV.

Sanction and publication of Scheme.

The Political Agent or the Political Superintendent may thereupon, immediately, or after such further enquiry as he may direct, sanction the Liquidation Scheme in the form of which he finally approves. And the Political Agent or Superintendent shall thereupon, without delay, publish the Liquidation Scheme in the most effective manner with a notification that he has sanctioned it.

RULE XXV.

Effect of notification.

The effect of such public notification shall be to extinguish finally all debts other than Government dues owed by the Estate-holder; and every claimant shall be entitled to receive under the Liquidation Scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him therein, in respect of his claim, and nothing more.

Provided, however, that if the condition of the Estate shall at any subsequent period during the management be found sufficiently prosperous to justify payments considerably larger than those awarded in liquidation of debts, nothing in these rules shall be deemed to debar the Political Agent or Political Superintendent from making a supplementary award on the general principles hereinbefore approved.

RULE XXVI.

Recovery of mortgaged property.

The Manager shall be empowered to require any mortgagee in possession of any part of an encumbered Estate to deliver up his possession to the Manager at the close of the revenue year during which the Estates came under these rules, and on the failure of the mortgagee so to surrender possession, to summarily evict him, or any person obstructing or resisting on his behalf, from the said portion of the encumbered Estates.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to affect the right of such mortgagee to receive under the Liquidation Scheme the amount (if any) awarded to him.

RULE XXVII.

Death of Estate-holders.

If the Estate-holder dies after his Estate has been declared to be an encumbered Estate and before the management has terminated, all claims against the Estate shall be extinguished

except debts due to Government or incurred with the sanction of Government or, where the successor to such Estate-holder is a minor, such other debts as the Political Agent or Superintendent may recognise as reasonable.

RULE XXVIII.

Appeal against Manager's act or order.

An appeal from any act done or order made by the Manager shall lie within 6 weeks to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

RULE XXIX.

Establishment of auditors and others.

The Manager shall be assisted by a sufficient establishment of auditors, sub-managers and other subordinates, and may depute to them such duties as the Political Agent or Political Superintendent may determine. Provided that all such subordinates as may be entrusted with the collection or custody of money shall furnish adequate security. The Estate-holder or any member of his family shall, with the Political Agent's or Political Superintendent's sanction, be eligible for employment under this rule.

RULE XXX.

Managers and subordinates deemed to be "public servants". Manager's proceedings deemed to be "judicial proceedings".

Every Manager appointed under these rules and every subordinate of such Manager shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. And every investigation conducted before a Manager in respect to any claim preferred under these rules, or to any matter connected with such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

RULE XXXI.

Suits barred in respect of *bona-fide* act under rules.

No suits or other proceedings shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done *bona-fide* in pursuance of these rules.

RULE XXXII.

Summoning of witnesses and production of evidence.

For the purpose of any inquiry under these rules the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and may compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents and accounts by the same means, and as far as possible in the same manner, as is provided in the case of Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

RULE XXXIII.

Saving of jurisdiction of Agency and Superintendency Courts.

Nothing in these rules shall exclude the jurisdiction of the Agency or Superintendency Court in suits relating to the succession to or to a co-parcenary interest in any Estate to which these rules have been applied. Provided that in all such suits the Manager of the said immoveable property shall be made a party to the suit, and that no Court shall entertain any such suits without the sanction of the Political Agent or the Political Superintendent.

RULE XXXIV.

Ordinary powers of Manager.

During the period of management the Manager shall ordinarily exercise the same powers in respect to the encumbered Estate as the Estate-holder formerly exercised. He shall conduct the management under the control of the Political Agent or Political Superintendent and will in all cases submit for his information and approval such estimates, accounts and other returns as the Political Agent or Superintendent may require.

RULE XXXV.

Relinquishment of management.

At any time before he has sanctioned a Liquidation Scheme under Rule XXIV, the Political Agent or Superintendent may publicly notify that on a date fixed by such notification the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate,

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof subject to any leases made,

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property shall be paid to him, and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, execution and attachments stayed and suspended under Rules V and X and the debts and liabilities barred by Rule X shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

Proviso as to Reva Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agency.

Provided that this rule is not applicable to, and shall not be applied to, any Estate in the Reva Kantha Agency; and that nothing in this rule shall render any tribute-paying Estate in the Mahi Kantha Agency liable to any proceedings, processes, executions, or attachments to which it would not otherwise be liable.

RULE XXXVI.

Termination of management.

When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the Liquidation Scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or extinguished under Rule XXVII, the Political Agent or Superintendent

as the case may be, shall, unless the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) is then a minor, upon a report from the Manager, publish a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management. In cases in which the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) is a minor, the date to be fixed for the termination of the management shall not be earlier than that on which the minority will terminate.

RULE XXXVII.

Restoration of Estate to Estate holder.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate and the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his Estate.

XXVI.

Border Court Rules.

Government of India's Letter No. 2173 P. of 8th September, 1877 (Foreign Department) sanctioning the promulgation of revised rules for the working of the Rajputana and Gujarat Border Panchayats.

No 2172-P, dated September 1877.

With reference to your letter No. 4785, dated 24th August 1877, on the subject of the working of the Rajputana and Gujarat Border Panchayats, I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to forward a copy of communication to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, authorising the promulgation of the revised rules for the future working of these Courts prepared by Colonel Shortt, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, and Lieutenant Colonel Carnell, Political Superintendent, Serohi.

2. His Honour desires me to request that the special attention of the Political Officers concerned in the Bombay Presidency may be drawn to the expediency of holding in

future early and regular meetings of those Courts and also to the remarks contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Lyall's letter No. 1802/122 J., dated 7th July 1877. ‡

Rules for the guidance of Courts for the settlement of claims between the Border States of Rajputana and Gujarat.

The Courts shall consist of the two British Officers who may be in Political charge of the States concerned; they shall be authorized to dispose of all cases which may be brought before them, with power to refer any case or cases to local Punchayets composed of persons on the spot.

2. Complaints brought by persons against the State, or the subjects of the State to which they belong, shall not be heard by the Court.

3. Complaints brought by persons against the State to which they do not themselves belong, shall not be heard by the Court, if at the time of the act complained of, the complainant shall have resided in such State for six months continuously.

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‡ The following is the material portion of the paragraph here referred to:—

"5. I should perhaps explain that I by no means consider these rules to contain the only procedure for enforcing more strictly the responsibilities of the Darbars for apprehension and surrender of criminals. My views would be that the operation of these Courts should be confined as much as possible to the settlement of border disputes amongst Bhils and to the adjudication of punishment and compensation in cases of tribal affrays or homicides among the Bhils of the wild tracts and that whenever heinous offences of the kind described in paragraph 26 of the report are committed, the Political Agents should, immediately on receipt of complaint or demand of surrender, bring very strong pressure to bear upon the responsible State, for apprehension and extradition of offenders known to be harboured. In some cases the offender might be tried by the Panchayat, in others he would be made over to the State against which the offence was committed, under the procedure to be adopted in accordance with a proposal now before the Government of India. In regard to this proposal I have the honour to ask reference to my letter of this day's date, No. 1801-121-J".

4. Subject to the exception in Rule 3 the Court shall have power to hear all complaints of offences, including abduction of married women, or forcible abduction of unmarried women brought by one State or its subjects against another State or its subjects.

5. The State in whose limits a crime is committed should be held primarily responsible for the arrest of the offender, and for the restitution of property, or the payment of such compensation to the complainant as may be awarded by the Court.

6. Should an offender be followed in hot pursuit from the State in whose limits an offence has been committed into another State, or if he be subsequently discovered, or any part of the stolen property be found in another State, the responsibility for the arrest of the offender and the restitution of the stolen property is thereby removed from the State first held responsible.

7. In the event of offenders of different State being concerned in an offence, the responsibility shall rest with each State in proportion to the number of offenders proved to belong to it.

8. Whenever stolen property is identified by the owner, it must be delivered up to the Court or the State to which the owner belongs, and the holder may, if he be a *bona-fide* purchaser, sue the seller before the Court.

9. A complainant shall not be entitled to receive compensation for an offence committed against him, unless he gives information within a reasonable time to the authority within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. The Court shall decide whether information was given in reasonable time.

10. In cases of cattle stealing, a list containing the colour, age, and marks of each animal must accompany the complaint. Provided that, in the event of a large number of cattle being stolen, it shall be sufficient if the list accompanying the complaint contain a description of ten of them, and the description of the remainder be sent in a supplementary list as soon as possible afterwards.

11. Directly a complaint is made to a State by any of its subjects of an offence having been committed by foreigners within its limits, that State shall be bound to take the deposition of complainant and to make an investigation on the spot as soon after the occurrence of the offence as possible. The case when completed, as far as the complainant is concerned, must be sent to the Political Agent in whose charge the State is. Should no action of the above nature be taken by the Durbar within six months of the complaint being preferred, the Court shall ordinarily not entertain any claim against the State to which the offenders belonged on account of the offence complained of.

12. If a person having committed an offence in one State abscond to another State and is there pointed out by the complainant to the Gamethee or village authorities thereof, the State in which he is found shall be bound to make him over at once to the complaining State, or to produce him at the following Court, and in default shall be liable to pay compensation.

13. If subjects of one State commit an affray in another and any of the assailants are killed or wounded, they or their relatives shall not have any claim for compensation.

14. Travellers are bound to employ Wallawas or guards to be supplied by the local authorities, and persons who do not take this precaution will not have any claim for compensation.

15. Complainants must attend before the Court in person. If however any complainant should be unable to do so from any cause satisfactory to the Court, a member of his household may be allowed to attend in his place at the discretion of the Court, or the case may be postponed.

16. A list of claims shall be drawn up annually and transmitted by the respective Political Agents and Superintendents at least 30 days before the day appointed for the sitting of the Court. Cases which may have occurred within thirty days of the assembly of the Court, may be heard, provided that in the first instance the Chief against whose State or subject complaint is brought has had an opportunity of enquiring into the case, otherwise their settlement will be postponed till the next Court.

17. The cases shall ordinarily be proceeded with according to the order and date in which they are entered in the lists of claims.

18. Two months' notice shall be considered sufficient for the States to produce all parties required.

19. No claim shall be entertained by the Court, unless it be preferred by the complainant or the State to which he belongs within one year from the date on which the offence was committed.

20. When defendants and witnesses named are not present when required, an award may be given against the defendants on the oath of the complainant.

21. In the case of a complainant not being present, should the defendant plead not guilty the case may be thrown out.

22. When a State wilfully neglects to produce any witnesses or evidence required by the other side, it shall be in the power of the Court to award full compensation if the

witnesses are required for the prosecution, and no compensation if they are required for the defence.

23. The punishment by any State of its own subjects against whom complaint is brought shall not relieve that State from responsibility for payment of compensation awarded by the Court, but compensation shall not be awarded if such State has surrendered its accused subjects to the complaining State.

24. The evidence should be recorded in a language which the deposing witness understands but the record and decision should be in English.

25. The following shall be the scale for compensation :–

Wounding. Abduction of married women. Forcible abduction of unmarried women. Unlawfully carrying off, arresting or detaining a person.	Rs. 1 to 300.

Riding Camels.	Rs. 80.	Baggage Camels.	Rs. 50.
She Buffaloe.	„ 35.	Male Buffaloe.	„ 15.
Cow.	„ 15.	Bullock.	„ 22.
Bull.	„ 10.	Calf.	„ 5.
Sheep.	„ 2.	Goat.	„ 2.
Common poney.	„ 12.		

26. In cases of murder the offenders should be surrendered to the Court for trial, but in cases when they are not produced, the responsibility will rest with the State or States concerned, which after reasonable time allowed will be liable to such fine as the Court may direct, any portion of which may be paid to the relations of the deceased and to the informer.

27. Informers' fees shall be limited in amount to one quarter of the amount stolen or compensation claimed, and will not be paid at all without proof of the claim being a just one.

28. All compensation awarded must be paid within two months from the date of award; if paid by Hoondee payable at 30 days that Hoondee must be despatched 30 days before the 60 days expire. In cases in which the award may be of live stock, this rule will also apply. Compensation must be paid at the rates given above for all such as may not be handed over within the appointed time.

29. These rules are to be considered as a general guide for the Courts but they need not be too inflexibly applied. When any deviation may prove necessary, the reason and object should be recorded on the proccedings.

30. There shall be no appeal against decisions in which the two Political Officers concur, but cases when they differ should be refferred to the Agent to the Governor-General for final decision.

Decisions of the local Punchayets in cases referred to them by the Political Officers are final.

XXVII.

Waltar Rules.

G. R., P. D., No. 2343, dated 26th May 1881.

Resolution.—Government concur with the Commissioner Mr. Sheppard, and direct that the Kathiawar rules should be adopted by the Agencies (Palanpur and Mahi Kantha) referred to, with the conditions suggested.

The enforcement by the Political Officers of the liability on the Kathiawar States to Waltar is regulated by their

treaty engagements and by subsequent rulings of Government, which are instructions to the Political Courts.

1. By the Fael Zamin bond, Article 3 (English version), the Chief engages to make good to travellers any loss by robbery on the way. And the duty of such Chief is then to conduct an efficient pursuit. If his pursuit is successful and the thieves are traced home to another Taluka, the Chief of that Taluka is bound to repay the Waltar or compensation for loss to the Chief of the Taluka wherein the robbery occurred.

Pursuit is thus enjoined, and if it is ineffective the full responsibility of Waltar remains on the Taluka where the robbery occurred.

2. The English version of the Fael Zamin bond has been acted on for many years and is authoritative. But the Gujarati version (which is the original executed by the Chiefs) adds something, viz., that the Chiefs in whose Taluka a traveller is robbed is not responsible for compensation if he produces the robber or robbers. This must also be recognised.

3. It was formerly considered that, if the Puggies of a Chief conducting the pursuit took the tracks into another Taluka, he thereby transferred his liability to that other Taluka. Colonel Keatinge in his letter to Government No. 20 W., January, 18th 1866, expressed his opinion that the system of tracking foot-steps of criminals by Puggies had become corrupt and untrustworthy, and proposed that the Puggies should not be accepted as experts, but that the facts about the tracks should be simply treated as evidence taken by the Police and that Waltar should not be awarded on the mere statement of a Puggie that he has traced the foot steps into the lands of a certain village. These proposals were not rejected by Government and may be considered as approved.

Briefly, the Chief first responsible is quit of his responsibility by tracking the thieves home and capturing them not by tracking them into some other Taluka and then leaving them.

4. In replying, Government, in letter 1918, of July 9th, 1866 (Political Department) laid down that, subject to the Chief's engagements, which should be generally maintained, it claims Waltar for British subjects only.

(*a*) Where the state of crime in the district is notorious.

(*b*) Where neglect to assist the person plundered is proved.

(*c*) Where connivance with, or abatement of, the plunderers by the officials of the Chief can be established.

The same rules were recommended for setting claims by the subject of one State against another, the Political Officer being the Court of final appeal.

These regulations are in force.

5. The tracking rules are published at page 329 of the Kathiawar Directory. They lay down certain conditions required of complainants and State officials if they would avoid responsibility. But a breach of them is not *ipso facto* to settle the case against the defaulter. The Political Officer will give such weight to the facts as he thinks proper.

6. The complainant is expected to produce clear and full proof of the nature and value of property lost, and his disposition of it was reasonably prudent.

7. The procedure in Waltar cases is as follows :—

The complainant first seeks relief from the Chief in whose Taluka he was robbed. If dissatisfied, he appeals to the Assistant Political Agent, who hears his claim as a Political case. Complainant, plaintiff-Durbar Defendant, there is a further appeal to the Political Agent.

8. In the following cases no claim for Waltar lies :—

(*a*) In cases of burglary. The treaty engagement provides for robberies of travellers *en route* only.

(*b*) In cases where the robbery is committed out of Kathiawar by Kathiawar subjects. Government Resolution 3309, of May 30th, 1873, decided that Waltar is claimable under the engagement only when the robbery happens within the province, and that it is unreasonable to demand compensation from the Chiefs for acts done by their subjects in foreign lands.

9. There is, however, another engagement by the Chiefs, *viz.*, not to entertain thieves, and, in default to give such satisfaction as Government may demand (Fael Zamin bond, articles 1 and 4). This is the authority for fining Chiefs for defaults in Police arrangements. Under this engagement, a Political fine can be inflicted in such cases as the following amongst others :—

(*a*) For default in carrying on tracks of thieves brought to a Talukdar's village.

(*b*) For defective Police on occasion of a burglary or robbery, or pursuit.

(*c*) For harbouring thieves when it is clearly proved that thieves who have committed robbery in another province came from, and returned to, a Kathiawar Taluka.

Part, or the whole of a fine may be marked as compensation to the injured party at the discretion of the Political officer who disposes of the case.

Kathiawar Political Agency, Rajkote—
December 7th, 1875.

Sd. J. B. Peile,
Political Agent.

The following are the conditions suggested by the Commissioner Northern Division in his letter to Government No. 149, dated 6th April 1881.

No traveller should be awarded compensation who has not, while travelling from villages to villages, availed himself of escort furnished on application by the village authorities or of watchmen, if halting at, or near a village, during the night.

The Political Agents may, at their discretion, reduce the amount of any award which has been, or may hereafter be made.

Complaints shall not be entertained unless made within 3 months from the date on which the loss was sustained.

The rules now in force in respect of compensation and extradition as between Mahi Kantha and the adjacent Native States of Rajputana and Baroda, ordered in Government Resolutions Nos. 5468 and 5469, of 29th September 1877 to be acted upto as follows.

Poona,
16th June 1881.

Sd. G. F. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Circular No. 4 of 1865.

To all Assistant Officers in Kathiawar

The following rules reprinted with slight alteration from the Kathiawar Political Agency Gazette of 6th August 1863, are published for general information.

When a crime has been perpetrated and the foot-steps of the criminals are followed up, it is to be an invariable rule that the complainant or injured party is to accompany the tracks.

2. When the principal is unable to do so from wounds from ill health or infirmity or from urgent business requiring his presence elsewhere, he must appoint some person to undertake the duty for him.

3. The Puggies of the village where the crime occurred and who traced the foot-prints in the first instance must also invariably continue with the trackers as long as it is possible for them to do so; after the first change of jurisdiction they act as referees where the identity of the case is disputed.

4. The Puggies of all intermediate villages should continue with the trackers as long as the foot-prints are in the village lands next to their own.

5. The intention of the above rules is to secure some impartial evidence as to the place and the circumstances under which the traces were abandoned; they are not now, but they have of late often been neglected.

6. When the authorities of a village refuse to take up the trace, or state that they have no Puggies, the Puggies of the last village, and of the village where the crime occurred may conjointly carry it on.

7. In ordinary cases, three or four persons only from any village should proceed beyond their own limits, but where there is reason to believe that a large armed band of plunders is in the neighbourhood, this rule must not be insisted upon.

8. When the trace can no longer be found, the complainant, the Puggies of the place from whence the tracks started, and of the last village through which it passed must all proceed to the Talukdar or other responsible authority whose place of residence may not be more than 5 miles distant, and report to him.

9. If neither the Talukdar nor any officer of his, live within the prescribed distance, it will suffice for the parties

in question to remain in the nearest village, sending information of the facts of the case by a special messenger.

10. This is absolutely essential, as without such report being made he cannot institute a search within his own limits.

Kathiawar,
23rd May 1865.

Sd. R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

XXVIII.

Boundary Rules.

Rules for the settlement of boundary disputes between the Baroda State and the other adjoining Native States and British Districts (sanctioned by Government in 1877-78).

1. A representative from each State or District concerned shall attend the Boundary Officer at the disputed boundary. Such representative shall be provided with full written authority to act on behalf of the State or District in all matters relating to the boundary settlement, and his acts and proceedings in relation to the settlement shall be conclusive and binding upon the State or District which he represents.

The written authority, with which each representative is furnished, shall be taken by the Boundary Officer and filed in his records.

The Boundary Officer shall give written information to the States or Districts concerned of the boundary disputes which he proposes to take up with the approximate dates on which he proposes to commence the inquiry or inquiries.

3. The Boundary Officer, in addition to the general notice given in accordance with rule 2, shall, ten days before taking up a dispute, warn the representatives of the exact date on which the investigation will be commenced.

4. On the arrival of the Boundary Officer on the ground in dispute, he shall call upon the representatives to shew their claims. Each representative shall mark out his claim by flags in the presence of the Boundary Officer and representatives. When they have done so, they shall be allowed to have some reasonable time to understand fully and completely each other's claims in view to determine accurately the points of dispute between them; and if they so wish, to amend the lines they had marked out to shew their claims. After this the representatives shall be warned that no fresh claim will after this be permitted, nor any change in the ground, nature, or extent of the claim. The claims shown shall be mapped, and the map, attested by the signature of the Boundary Officer, shall be filed with the record; and a copy of the map shall be given to each representative of the States or Districts concerned. The map shall be drawn to scale, and shall show accurately the lines or boundary claimed by the contending parties, the cultivated and waste ground in the vicinity of the disputed boundary, and any other natural features which may tend to facilitate the understanding of the case.

5. The authorized representatives of the Native States and British Districts deputed to attend on the Boundary Officer shall not, on any pretext, leave him without his permission. Such permission, if given, shall be for a strictly stated period; and if the Boundary Officer thinks proper, he may, before granting such permission, require the representative to be relieved by another representative furnished with the authority described in Rule 1.

6. In cases in which the boundary in dispute lies between one village on the one side and more than one village on the other, or between more than one village on either

side, a separate record shall be prepared for each village concerned.

Examples :—(*a*) A boundary is in dispute between village A in the State of X, and villages B, C, and D, in the State of Y ; a separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A and B, and A and C, and A and D.

(*b*) A boundary is in dispute between village A in the State of X, and villages B and C in the State of Y, and between village D in the State of X, and villages C and E in the State of Y. A separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A and B, A and C, D and C, and D and E.

7. Pending settlement of the dispute both parties shall be forbidden to perform in the disputed tract any act involving proprietorship, and the Boundary Officer shall make such temporary arrangements as may seem to him suitable for the preservation of property on the land, or for the cultivation of the land, or for the preservation of the produce, or the proceeds of the sale thereof.

II.—Of Settlement by Agreement.

8. The disputing parties shall, in the first instance, be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case, more than a week, within which to agree on the boundary between themselves.

9. If an agreement be thus effected, the Boundary Officer shall cause the fact to be recorded, and shall file with his record the original agreement signed by the representatives of the States or Districts concerned, and attested by him. He shall then map the boundary so agreed upon, and cause it to be demarcated with masonry pillars.

10. The Boundary Officer shall prepare and file with the record a full statement in narrative form of his proceedings in the case and of the settlement effected, and shall furnish to each representative a copy of this statement and of the map referred to in the preceding rule as soon as possible.

11. There shall be no appeal in the case of a settlement effected as above by mutual agreement.

III. Of Settlement by Arbitration, &c.

12. If the parties fail to effect a mutual agreement as above, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact. The disputants shall then be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case exceeding a week, within which to agree to the settlement of the boundary :—

(*a*) By a Punchayat of men agreed to on both sides ; or

(*b*) by a single arbitrator similarly agreed to ; or

(*c*) by one or more men agreed to on both sides walking the boundary under an oath ; or

(*d*) in any other way agreeable to the customs of the Districts to which both parties give their consent.

13. The agreement to settle the case by one or other of the modes described in the preceding rule shall be in writing. It shall be signed by the Boundary Officer, as also by the representatives of the States and Districts, and whenever practicable by the Zamindars concerned, and filed with the record of the case before any steps are taken to effect the settlement under the terms thereof.

14. The settlement shall be proceeded with in the manner agreed on as soon as possible after the agreement is filed under rule 13, and the Boundary Officer shall fix a

reasonable time within which the settlement shall be concluded. Such period may be extended by the Boundary Officer for good and sufficient reason shown.

15. If a settlement be effected by any of the methods provided by rule 12, no evidence shall be adduced or recorded. The Boundary Officer shall record the mode by which the settlement was effected, and shall then proceed as provided for in rules 9 and 10.

16. There shall be no appeal from a settlement effected under rule 12, except on the ground of corruption or misconduct on the part of one or more of the persons whose proceedings were material to the settlement. Any application to set aside the settlement shall be made to the Boundary Officer within ten days after the settlement has been accorded.

IV.—Of Settlement by the Boundary Officer.

17. If the parties do not agree to the boundary as provided in Rule 8, or to the settlement of it by any of the modes described in Rule 12, or if, having agreed, the settlement be not effected within the time allowed under Rule 14, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact and shall then proceed to settle the case himself. He shall call upon the representatives of each State or District concerned to state whether they agree to abide by his decision, or desire to reserve to themselves the right to appeal. He shall record their reply, and then call on them to give in, within a reasonable time, which is to be specified, a written statement of their claim, a list of the witnesses they propose to call, and an abstract of the evidence. At the same time the parties shall be called upon to give in, as far as possible, all the original documents they may wish to put in as evidence; and on the application of a party, copies of the documents

tendered by the opposite party shall be given and every opportunity afforded to inspect the originals. He shall then proceed to settle the case on its merits, unless intermediately the parties tender a written settlement under Rule 8, or unless, in cases in which a written agreement to settle under Rule 12, has not already been made, the parties tender such a written agreement.

18. If, on the date fixed under rules 2 and 3 or on any other day to which the case may be postponed under these Rules, the accredited representative of either party does not appear; or if, during the investigation, the representative of either party takes his departure without the permission of the Boundary Officer, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact, and investigate and determine the case *ex-parte*.

19. The Boundary Officer shall hear and record the evidence on both sides. The parties shall be allowed to produce rebutting evidence. They may also be allowed to produce new or additional evidence if sufficient cause be shown for its non-production at first. The Boundary Officer may call for evidence in addition to that produced by the parties, and shall particularly inquire for, and have regard to, old records or previous settlements bearing on the disputed boundary. He is, in short, to adopt every practicable means for arriving at a just decision.

20. The decision of the Boundary Officer shall be in writing and signed by him. It shall contain in narrative form a full statement of his proceedings in the case, and shall set forth the grounds advanced by each party in support of its claim, and the grounds on which his judgment is based, and it shall be delivered by the Boundary Officer in the presence of the parties.

21. At the time of giving his decision the Boundary Officer shall invite the authorized representatives of the States or Districts concerned to signify in writing their acceptance of it. If they accept it, the acceptance shall be attested by the Boundary Officer and filed with the record. The decision shall thereupon be final, and there shall be no appeal from it. If either or both decline to accept it, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact.

22. On giving his decision the Boundary Officer shall cause the line as settled to be carefully mapped, and shall file with the record a map showing the claims of each party and the line settled by him.

23. The Boundary Officer shall furnish to each representative, as soon as possible, a copy of his decision, and of the map, and of the acceptance thereof, if such has been given and filed.

24. When the representative or both sides accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, he shall cause masonry pillars to be built demarcating the boundary settled. In cases in which both parties do not accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, temporary marks shall be made, and pillars built after the decision has been confirmed by higher authority; or, in the event of an appeal not having been preferred, after the time for appealing is past.

25. During the investigation of the case the Boundary Officer may grant such postponement from time to time as he may consider necessary.

26. If either party causes unnecessary delay, or in any way wilfully obstructs the proceedings of the case at any stage, any additional expense that may be caused thereby shall, if the Boundary Officer so determine, be charged to, and recovered from, the party causing delay or obstruction.

V.—Of appeal from the settlement by the Boundary Officer in cases in which his decision has not been agreed to as final (Rule 17).

27. An appeal may be made by either party to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, except where parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Boundary Officer as provided by Rule 17.

28. If the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division confirms the decision of the Boundary Officer, the decision shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal. If the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division modifies or reverses the decision of the Boundary Officer, an appeal may be made to the Governor General of India in Council, whose decision shall be final.

29. A certified copy of the decision of the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division shall be given to each party or transmitted to them as practicable.

30. Appeals shall be in the form of a memorandum, which shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decisions appealed against without any argument or narrative, and shall, if the decision appealed against be that of the Boundary Officer, be delivered to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division within sixty days from the date on which the Boundary Officer gave the representative a copy of his decision and of the map, and that of the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division within sixty days from the date on which the copy of the decision was given to the representative. In the case of appeals to the Governor General in Council, the memorandum of appeal may be accompanied by a Statement of the arguments of the appealing party. It shall be competent to the Appellate authorities to extend the period allowed for appeal on sufficient cause being shown.

VI. On the preservation of the Boundary.

31. After the permanent pillars have been erected on a boundary, if any be destroyed or injured, inquiry shall be made into the circumstances. The State, to the subjects of which the damage is traced, shall be liable, on the judgment of the Agent to the Governor General, to a payment not exceeding Rs. 1,000 by way of penalty for the offence of its subjects. If it is impossible to trace the actual culprits, the State against which the decision was given, shall be held responsible, and be liable to the said payment.

32. If such inquiry be done after the expiry of ten years from the date of the completion of the pillars, the case shall be dealt as the Agent of the Governor General may at the time determine on a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

33. These Rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to cases in which the dispute is not regarding the actual boundary between one village and another, but whether a particular village or villages, the boundaries of which may or may not be disputed, belong to one State or another.

34. In cases referred to in the preceding Rule, possession in the case of disputes between Mahi Kantha and Baroda and Palanpur and Baroda, in the year 1820, and in the case of disputes between British Districts and Baroda in the year 1826, shall determine the right, unless subsequently the matter has been otherwise determined by competent authority, or unless uninterrupted and disputed adverse possession for a period of 25 years be proved.

35. The Boundary Officer shall submit an English report on each case settled by any of the preceding Rules, with copies of the vernacular papers given by him to the representatives, to the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division.

XXIX.

The Kathiawar Agency Limitation Law, 1890.

(Introduction of the Kathiawar Limitation Law into the Mahi Kantha Agency.)

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Law may be called "The Kathiawar Agency Limitation Law, 1890."

Short title.

(2) It applies to all suits instituted, appeals presented and applications made in or to the Court of the Political Agent in Kathiawar or in or to any Court subordinate to the said Court or subject to the superintendence thereof, whether in the exercise of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, and to all appeals from any decree or order of any of the Courts aforesaid and to all applications founded of any decree, order or proceeding of any of those Courts.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a notification, published in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such notification.

Commencement.

2. (1) On and from that day all rules of limitation hitherto deemed to be applicable to such suits, appeals and applications as aforesaid shall be repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title fully acquired or to revive any right to sue barred under those rules or to affect therecognition, continuance or revival, in accordance with those rules, of any debt, engagement or obligation by any instrument or transaction made before this law comes into force.

Repealing section.

(2) Any suit in which the cause of action has accrued before the day on which this law comes into force shall be brought within the period of limitation prescribed in the said rules or within the period prescribed by this law for a similar suit of which the cause of action accrues on the said day, whichever shall end the sooner.

Suits of which cause of action has arisen before the date on which this law comes into force.

3. In this law, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Definitions.

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued.

'easement' includes a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another.

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundi and a cheque.

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be.

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight.

'trustee' does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title.

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application.

'registered' means duly registered.

(*a*) within the meaning of the rules regulating or recognising the registration of documents for the time being in force in the Kathiawar Agency, or

(*b*) under and according to any law made by the Governor General of India in Council or by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

Dismissal of suits &c., instituted &c., after period in limitation.

4. Subject to the provision contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence andjudgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The Appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. (1) If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court reopens.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

(2) Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

6. When, by any special law now or hereafter in force and in its nature applicable to the case, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Special laws of limitation.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A, during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*) A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accrual. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*) A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y, from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*) A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*) A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint-creditor.

8. When one of several joint-creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all; but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm, of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to a firm, of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability to sue stops it.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. (1) Suits instituted in any of the Courts aforesaid on contracts entered into in a place not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the said Courts are subject to the rules prescribed by this law.

Foreign limitation law.

(2) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in any of the said Courts on a contract entered into in any such place as aforesaid, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such place during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

Computation of Period of Limitations.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

12. (1) In computing the period of Limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment,* the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(3) Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(4) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid.

13. In computing the period prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid shall, if during such time it has not been possible to serve a summons upon him, be excluded.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bona-fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

14. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of

* Vide addition in Political Department Notification No. 8355, dated 19th November 1891.

jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code s. 20.

2. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of application.

(3) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

EXPLANATION 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

EXPLANATION 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution sale.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

17. (1) When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(2) When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

19. (1) If before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(2) When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

Explanation 2.—In this section 'signed' means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Effect of payment of interest as such.

20. (1) When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part payment of principal.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made.

Provided that in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 23 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party.

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Suit for compensation or act not actionable without special damage.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(*b*) A speaks and publishes of B slanderous works not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

25. All instruments shall for the purposes of this law, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a native date only, for the re-payment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

Acquisition of Ownership by Possession.

Acquisition of right to easement.

26. (1) When the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years.

And where any way or water-course, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption and for twenty years.

The right to such access and use of light or air, way, water-course, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

(2) Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof, and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period

of twenty years, in case the claim is within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years

Extinguishment of right to property.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, situated within the local jurisdiction of any of the Courts aforesaid, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 4.*)

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
PART I.—Three months.	
1.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged and in good faith intended to have been done in pursuance of a law applicable to the defendant.	When the act or omission takes place.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
PART II.—Six months.	
2.—By a person alleging violent dispossession for an order on that ground only for restitution.	When the dispossession occurs.
3.—Under the specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
PART III.—Two years.	
5.—Upon any enactment for a penalty or forfeiture incurred thereunder.	When the penalty or for-feiture is incurred.
6.—For the wages of household servant, artisan or labourer.	When the wages accrue due.
7.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	When the food or drink is delivered.
8.—For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Discription of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
9.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
10.—By a person against whom an order is passed under sections 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	The date of the order.
11.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.	When the sale is confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
12.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
13.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	The date of the act or order.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
14.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	When the payment is made.
15.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
16.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	The date of the refusal to complete.
17.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	When the imprisonment ends.
18.—By the executors, administrators or representatives of a person deceased in respect of any wrong committed within one year before his death for which such person might have sued.	The date of the death of the person wronged.
19.—By the executors, administrators or representatives for compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong.	The date of the death of the person killed.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
20.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	When the injury is comitted.
21.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
22.—For compensation for libel.	When the libel is published.
23.—For compensation for slander.	When the words are spoken or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
24.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	When the loss occurs.
25.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	The date of the breach.
26.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	The date of the distress.
27.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	The date of the seizure.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
PART IV.—Three years.	
28.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	When the loss or injury occurs.
29.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
30.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the preversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
31.—Against an executor, administrator or other representative of a person deceased in respect of any wrong committed by such person within one year before his death for which he might have been sued and for which a right of suit survives.	When the wrong complained of is done.
32.—For the recovery of a wife.	When possession is demanded and refused.
33.—For the restitution of conjugal rights.	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
34.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
PART V.—Five years.	
35.—For compensation for obstructing a way or water course.	The date of the obstruction.
36.—For compensation for diverting a water-course.	The date of the diversion.
37.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	The date of the trespass.
38.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	The date of the infringement.
39.—To restrain waste ...	When the waste begins.
40.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	When the injunction ceases.
41.—Of the nature referred to in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, or in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, sections 139-140 to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	The date of payment or distribution.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
42.—By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	When the ward attains majority.
43.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter XL, or by any person bound by an order such as is referred to in Article 2, or by any one claiming under such person to recover the property comprised in such order.	From the date of the final order in the case.
44.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
45.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongly taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
46.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	When the hire becomes payable.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
47.—For the balance of money advanced in payments of goods to be delivered.	When the goods ought to be delivered.
48.—For the price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	The date of the delivery of the goods.
49.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	When the period of credit expires.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
51.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	The date of the sale.
52.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	When the work is done.
53.—For money payable for money lent.	When the loan is made.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
54.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	When the cheque is paid.
55.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	When the loan is made.
56.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	When the demand is made.
57.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	When the money is paid.
58.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	When the money is received.
59.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	When the interest becomes due.
60.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	When the accounts are stated in writing, signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf unless where the debt is by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
61.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
62.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	The day so specified.
63.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	The date of executing the bond.
64.—On a bond subject to a condition.	When the condition is broken.
65.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	When the bill or note falls due.
66.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight but not at a fixed time.	When the bill is presented.
67.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	When the bill is presented at that place.
68.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after or after demand.	When the fixed time expires.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory not payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing, restraining or postponing the right to sue.	The date of the bill or note.
70.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable, and for the other parts, the expiration of respective term of payment.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that if default be made in payment, the whole shall be due.	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
72.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	The date of the delivery to the payee.
73.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	When the notice is given.
74.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	The date of the refusal to accept.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
75.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
77.—By a surety against the principal debtor.	When the surety pays the creditor.
78.—By a surety against a co-surety.	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
79.—Upon any other contract to indemnify.	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
80.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the atorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
81.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
82.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers.	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers whether by or from the plaintiff or any other person.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
83.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
84.—Against a factor for an account.	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or where no such demand is made when the agency terminates.
85.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is during the continuance of the agency demanded and refused, or, where no such demand is made when agency terminates.
86.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
87.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
88.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To declare the forgery of an instrument, attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	The date of the attempt.
90.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
91.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
92.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	The date of the failure.
94.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted the date of the loss.
95.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
96.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	When the right to contribution accrues.
97.—For a seaman's wages ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
98.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by the schedule.	When the wages accrue due.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
99.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'wajjal*).	When the dower is demanded and refused or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
100.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a mortgagor after the mortgagee has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
102.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	The date of the dissolution.
103.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	The date of the payment.
104.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	When trees are cut down.
105.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
106.—For arrears of rent ...	When the arrears become due.
107.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase money.	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
108.—For a call by a company registered under any enactment.	When the call is payable.
109.—For specific performance of a contract.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
110.—For the rescision of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
111.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
PART VI.—Six years.	
112.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	The date of the judgment.
114.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never in fact took place.	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
115.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
PART VII.—Twelve years.	
116.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	When the right to sue accrues.
117.—Upon a judgment obtained in another court, or a recognizance, when such a suit lies.	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
118.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
119.—For possession of an hereditary office.	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. EXPLANATION.—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
120.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	The date of the alienation.
121.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of an ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
122.—By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
123.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	When the arrears are payable.
124.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	When the right is denied.
125.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
126.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
127.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property.	When the money sued for becomes due.
EXPLANATION—The allowance and fees respectively called *mabikana* and *haqqs* shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	
128.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited, or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	The date of the purchase.
129.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	The date of the purchase.
130.—Suit by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
131.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
132.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree when the judgment-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	When the judgment debtor is first entitled to possession.
133.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchase land when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	The date of the sale.
134.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	When the tenancy is determined.
135.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	When his estate falls into possession.
136.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	When the female dies.

FIRST DIVISION, SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
137.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
138.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
139.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
PART VIII.—Thirty years.	
140.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
PART IX.—Sixty years.	
141.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
142.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues.
143.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
Twenty-one days.	
144.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Criminal Court.	The date of the sentence.
Thirty days.	
145.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of the Political Agent.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
146.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the Government of Bombay.	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
Sixty days.	
147.—Under the same Code to the Government of Bombay except in the cases provided for by Nos. 144 and 149.	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Government of Bombay except in the cases otherwise expressly provided for.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
149.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	The date of the judgment appealed against.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
Twenty days.	
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	When the award is submitted to the Court.
151.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	When the summons is served.
Thirty days.	
152.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	When the application for review is rejected.
Sixty days.	
153.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	The date of the dismissal.
154.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
155.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decree holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	The date of the dispossession.

THIRD DIVISION, APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
156.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court.	The date of the sale.
157.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree holder or the purchase of such property.	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
158.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	The date of the dismissal.
159.—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	The date of the decree in appeal.
160.—For leave to appeal as a pauper. *Four months.*	The date of the decree appealed against.
161.—Under section 371 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under that section and section 582 of the same Code for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.

THIRD DIVISION, APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein. *Ninety days.*	The date of the sale.
163.—For a review of judgment, or for the exercise of extraordinary Jurisdiction. *Six months.*	The date of the decree or order.
164.—For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the same Code to show cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	When the payment or adjustment is made.
165.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment-debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	The date of the publication of the schedule.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalment.	The date of the decree.
167.—Under section 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, or	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
under that section and section 582 of the same Code by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.	
168.—Under section 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased defendant-appellant or plaintiff-appellant.
169.—Under section 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent made a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or of the deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.
170.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court.	The date of the award.

THIRD DIVISION, APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
Five years.	
171.—Application for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	When the right to apply accrues.
Five years or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	
172.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 173 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	1. The date of the decree or order. 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (Where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution of the decree or order, or 5. (Where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or

THIRD DIVISION, APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	6. (Where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date.
	EXPLANTION I.—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all.
	Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all.

THIRD DIVISION, APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit and period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	EXPLANATION II.—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
Twelve years.	
173.—To enforce an order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	When a present right to enforce the order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right. Provided that when the order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby or some interest on such money has been paid or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

PART IV.

CIRCULARS, ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

I. ABKARI.

G. R., No. 48, Political Department, dated 5th January 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The Thakore of Katosan, having properly relied on Colonel Scott's permission given on the 27th of April 1891, cannot go beyond that permission, or open shops in the rest of his jurisdiction villages. The Political Agent, in his letter No. 3952, dated August 20th, 1891, correctly interpreted Colonel Scott's order, and the Thakore must strictly conform thereto. Otherwise Government will be compelled to withdraw the authority granted by their Agent on which the still at Ajabpura was established.

II. ALIENATION.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

(1) Agency Circular No. 1464, dated 1st October 1913, regarding application of Alienation Rules contained in Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 3409, dated 6th June 1913 to all Jurisdictional States except Idar and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Managed Estates under Thana Circles except Bavishi Thana Circle in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

(2) Circular No. 2315, dated 19th February 1916, regarding adoption of revised Rules for the regular payment of Vighoti on land held by virtue of sale or mortgage in Bavishi Thana Circle of Mahi Kantha Agency.

(3) Circular No. 198, dated 1st May 1916 regarding, use of deliberation and sound judgment, in cases where enforcement of Alienation Rules would cause injustice in individual cases.

III. ARMS.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

(1) Agency Circular No. 1567, dated 14th April 1904, regarding enforcement of Rules relating to manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export and transport of arms, ammunition and Military Stores in the Talukas of (1) Varsoda, (2) Punadra, (3) Khadal, (4) Ghodasar, (5) Ranasan, (6) Amliara, (7) Vadagam, (8) Sathamba, (9) Magodi and (10) Katosan.

(2) Agency Circular No. 228, dated 21st January 1909, regarding instructions to Talukdars under the charge of the District Deputy Political Agent not to purchase arms, &c., direct without a license from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

(3) Agency Circular No. 1234, dated 23rd March 1911, regarding furnishing of information necessary for the issue of a license, in the form annexed to it to avoid delay and unnecessary correspondance while applying for it to purchase arms and ammunition &c.

(4) Agency Circular No. 210, dated 29th May 1911, regarding mention in their report about the purchase of arms and ammunition, &c., sanctioned for the Local State or Taluka Police, of details as to necessity for them, full address of the purchaser, route and mode of despatch, whether by passenger train or goods train, &c.

(5) Agency Circular No. 152, dated 21st May 1912, prohibiting Chiefs and their family members from purchasing arms and ammunition from British India without a license from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, as sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Indian Arms Act only allow them to possess and carry arms in British India and not to purchase them.

(6) Agency Circular No. 850, dated 19th September 1912, prohibiting Europeans and Natives of all grades and

ranks from importing ·303 and ·450 Bores Rifles as required by Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6598, dated 2nd September 1912.

(7) Circular No. S. O./ 87 (A. S. O./ 9), dated 2nd July 1919, *re.*– submission of the Memorandum for the supply of ammunition of Smooth Bore and Muzzle Loading Rifles for State and Taluka Police, to the nearest arsenal through the Political Agent, and supply of not more than 40 catridges per piece of small arms of every description and issue of the usual license when such ammunition is required for the private use of the Chief.

IV. BOUNDARY.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

(1) Agency Circular No. 1761, dated 17th March 1909, regarding the maintenance of boundary marks between the land of Native States in Gujrat whose territory is adjacent to that of H. H. the Gaikwar in the manner prescribed by Government letter No. 1583, dated 2nd March 1909.

(2) Agency Circular No. 805, dated 21st August 1915, regarding corrections to be made in article 27 of Revised Rules relating to settlement of boundary disputes between Baroda State, the States and Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and British Districts, contained in Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6148.

(3) Agency Circular No. 371, dated 4th July 1917, regarding sanction of Government contained in G. R., P. D., No. 4890, dated 29th June 1917, to the confirmation of the arrangement of direct correspondence between Baroda State and States and Talukas of the Mahi Kantha on the subject of repairs of boundary pillars.

(4) Circular No. B. N. D./ 64, dated 10th May 1919, *re.*—confirmation of the rules for the repairs of boundary

pillars between the territory of the Baroda State and British Districts except Dang, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha except Varsoda Taluka and the States of Vansda, Sachin and Cambay, as sanctioned by Govt. Order, Poll. Dept, No. 2851, dated 29th April 1919.

V. CATTLE POUNDS.

Circular No. 1715 dated 6th May 1892.

It appears that no definite rules exist in this Agency regarding the feeding charges of cattle impounded in the cattle pounds in this Agency. The following rules are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:-

I. The feeding and watering expenses of impounded cattle should be paid to the Officer in charge of the pound at the rates specified below:—

1. Buffalo whether male or female, per animal. 0-4-0
2. Horse, mare, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or camel 0-3-0
3. Ass, whether male or female, pig, calf or heifer of cow or buffalo 0-2-0
4. Sheep, goat or kid 0-1-0

The expenses should be recovered from the owner from the date of admission into the pound to the date on which the animal may be handed over to him.

*Elephant ...Rs. 2-0-0
Buffalo and a camel per animal ...Rs. 0-8-0
Horse or mare, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock or cow per animal 0-4-0
Ass, calf or heifer or pig per animal ... 0-2-0
Sheep, goat or kid. 0-1-0

II. The pound-fee once for all at the rates * fixed in this office Circular No. 7768 of the 28th January 1887 should be recovered from the owner for each animal impounded.

III. As regards the question of set off for value of the produce of milch cow or buffalo impounded, it appears that the point is one on which disputes may constantly arise and it is not possible in any way to fix compensation on that account, because it is by no means certain that all the cows or buffaloes that may be impounded will yield the same quantity of milk and such milch animals generally require additional grass and fodder, it does not, therefore, appear reasonable to allow any set off for the milk in consideration of the extra expenses incurred in such cases.

IV. If the owner of any such impounded animal do not appear to claim the animal within 15 days after the promulgation of a notice relating to it, it should be sold by auction.

Should the owner appear within one month after the date of auction, the sale proceeds may be given to him after deducting the expenses. If he does not so appear, the sale proceeds may be credited to the proper head.

English summary of Gujarati Circular.

Agency Circular No. 83, dated 23rd October 1907 regarding substitution of the period of 3 months from the date of sale, for one month, during which the sale-proceeds of impounded cattle after deducting the feeding charges may be given to the owner and after its expiry it should be credited to the proper head in the accounts.

VI. CIVIL.

Circular No. 615, dated 7th February 1899.

It has come to the notice of the Political Agent that in some cases, matters which ought to be decided by Civil Courts, are disposed of by Talukdars by passing miscellaneous

orders, which is irregular. The Political Agent is therefore pleased to direct that matters which are of Civil nature should be disposed of according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Miscellaneous orders passed in such cases must of necessity be set aside and the party referred to the Civil Courts.

Office Order No. 5717, dated 19th December 1899.

The system in force in this Agency for recovering fees on copies of documents furnished to applicants is for the fees to be levied after the copy is prepared and before delivery.

This is unsatisfactory for more reasons than one :—

Occasions may arise when the applicant fails to take the copy prepared for him and has left the Court's jurisdiction, under these circumstances the Institution Fee Fund and the section writer is defrauded ; again the recoveries may take some months in effecting during which time the candidates who have earned the fees are kept out of their emoluments and in some instances have left the office.

Originally the fees used to be taken on application for the copies, but, in as much as the copying fee for a Guzeratee paper was 4 annas per sheet of the copy, an accurate estimate could not be made before hand, and a simple matter was complicated by the necessity of refunds and further levies to make the exact cost of the copy.

It is very desirable that the fees should be levied in advance and this can easily be done with accuracy if the charge is made of 4 annas per sheet or fraction of a sheet *of the orginal* and not of the copy, this will also do away with the temptation to section writers to cover more paper than is necessary in making Guzeratee copies. The Political

Agent is pleased to direct, therefore, that all fees for copies applied for be levied in advance until the fees are paid no steps will be taken to satisfy the application and limitation will not cease to run.

For Guzeratee copies, the rate of 4 annas per sheet will be computed from the originals and not from the completed copies.

The section writers are candidates and there are a certain number to each office ordinarily speaking the copying fees should be divided equally between them irrespective of the writer.

The fees should be disbursed at the end of the month.

Occasions will arise when one or more of the candidates are absent on leave in which cases, the remuneration being by results, it would be inequitable to pay the absentee a share for work in which he has had no part. To meet the case, the Political Agent is pleased to issue the following order:—

A candidate absent with sanction for 7 and more but less than 15 days in any month will forfeit one quarter of the share he would otherwise have earned.

A candidate absent for more than 15 but less than 21 days will forfeit one-half.

A candidate absent for 21 days and more will forfeit his share of the earnings in proportion to the number of days of absence.

There will be no forfeit for sanctioned leave upto 6 days.

The forfeited earnings to be divided proportionately among the other candidates.

Circular No. 4355, dated 22nd June 1900.

It having come to the notice of the Political Agent that there is no fixed rule to recover certain expenses

from judgment-debtors in the matter of execution of decree it is hereby ordered to preserve uniformity as follows :—

A decree-holder should give a separate copy of the decree sought to be executed along with the application for execution and the cost of this copy is charged on the judgment-debtor. Provided that if the application is made to a Court to which the copy of a decree has been sent under Section 224, Civil Procedure Code, it shall not be necessary to present a fresh copy with the application so long as the copy sent under Section 224 is available in that Court. The cost of the copies and certificates referred to in Section 224 is recoverable also from the judgment-debtors. (*Vide* High Court Civil Circular 1889, page 45, Article 72.)

2. The expenses incurred in preferring an application for execution of decree by the judgment-creditor are recoverable from the judgment-debtor.

Agency Circular No. 6024, dated 27th August 1900.

Read—Political Agent's Circular No. 4—4288, dated 4th October 1898.

It has been brought to the notice of the Political Agent that the orders promulgated in the above Circular operate somewhat harshly on suitors and others who have to make appeals and applications within a time limit, in the following respects :—

(*a*) The Officers presiding over several of the Courts are also District Officers, who for several months of the year are absent from Head Quarters. It has been pointed out that if notification is published on the notice board outside the Court wherever it may be sitting for the time being, it will be difficull for suitors or their representatives to become aware of the fact owing to the movements of the Courts and their different orbits.

(*b*) Under the rules, parties desiring copies are required to pay the fees in advance. When the Courts are touring this has to be done by postal money order, and it is complained that in many parts of the Mahi Kantha money order facilities are so few and far between that much of the period of limitation is occupied in the transmission of the money and parties are prejudiced because limitation is only suspended after the money has been actually received, and commences to run again immediately the copy is ready.

These are fair grounds for asking for a modification of the rules and the Political Agent is pleased to make the following amendments to the rules promulgated on October 4th, 1898. *viz.* :—

By "outside the Court" is meant outside the Court at Head Quarters.

Arrangements must be made by each Court when the Presiding Officer proceeds into the districts for copies to be notified as ready on the notice board at Head Quarters and the copies must accompany the notice, limitation will recommence to run only from the date of such notice which will be certified to by the clerk at Head Quarters or the Native Assistant.

In the absence of any Court whose Head Quarters is Sadra application for copies and the required payment in advance should be made to the Native Assistant who will endorse the fact and the date on the application, and forward it to the addressee, crediting the money. From the date of such endorsement until the fact of the copies being ready is notified on the board at Head Quarters limitation will cease to run.

Ordinarily speaking copies will be ready within 15 days from date of application, but occasions may arise when the Court is far separated by post from Head Quarters that the copies are not ready within such time, in such cases it will be no argument for extention of limitation that the applicant looked for the notice on the board for 15 days and did not find it ; he is bound to continue looking until it is noticed, and if an undue period elapses it is open to him to send a reminder.

G. of I. Notification No 316-I. B, Foreign Department, dated the 18th February 1913.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Court of the Manager of the Taluka of Ghodasar in the Mahi Kantha Agency shall be added to the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2444-I. B., dated the 26th November 1912, as being a court (*a*) to which the provisions of Section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), apply, and (*b*) by which summonses issued by Courts in British India under the said Code may be served.

II. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that the decrees of the said Court may be executed by Courts in British India in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 of the said Code, and that the Court shall accordingly be included in the list of Courts appended to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2877-I. A, dated the 13th July 1906.

G. of I. Notification No. 512-I. B., Foreign Department, dated the 17th March 1913.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2444-I. B.,

dated the 26th November 1912, of Courts (*a*) to which the provisions of Section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), apply, and (*b*) by which summonses issued by Courts in British India under the said Code may be served, the following further amendment shall be made, namely :—

For the entries relating to Mahi Kantha the following shall be substituted :—

Mahi Kantha.

Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of the Idar State.
Court of the Rao of Pol.
Court of the Maharana of Danta.
Court of the Ravalji of Malpur.
Court of the Ravalji of Mansa.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Mansa.
Court of the Manager of Mohanpur.
Court of the Thakor of Katosan.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Katosan.
Court of the Thakor of Varsoda.
Court of the Thakor of Ranasan.
Court of the Mia of Punadra.
Court of the Thakor of Amliara.
Court of the Manager of Pethapur.
Court of the Manager of Khadal.
Court of the Manager of Ghodasar.
Court of the Manager of Ilol.
Court of the Thakor of Vasna.
Court of the Thakor of Sudasna (including the Court of the Thakor of Dalisna).
Court of the Thakor of Rupal.
Court of the Thakor of Magodi.
Court of the Thakor of Vadagam.
Court of the Manager of Valasna.
Court of the Thakor of Sathamba.
Court of the Thakore of Kadoli.
Court of the Thakor of Hapa.
Court of the Thakor of Gabat.

G. of I. Notification No. 513-I. B, Foreign Department, dated the 17th March 1913.

In the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed, under the head of "Mahi Kantha" the following shall be added, namely :—

"Court of the Manager of Ghodasar."

NOTIFICATION showing Courts, established or continued by the Governor General of India in Council, which have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 787—I. B., dated the 9th April 1913.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed which have been established or continued by the Governor General in Council, have power to serve summonses issued by the Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (V of 1908).

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that the provisions of Section 45 of the said Code apply to the said Courts except Courts of Thandars.

The notifications of Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 4049-I. A., and 4050-I. A., dated the 18th September 1902 are hereby cancelled.

Schedule.

Agency.	Courts.
*	* *
Mahi Kantha.	The Courts of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha. The Courts of the Thandars of the Bawishi Zilla, Gadhwada, Katosan, Sabar Kantha and Watrak Kantha, the Court of the Aval Karkun at Mahisa. The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Ahmedabad-Prantij and the Mehsana Railways, respectively, in the Mahi Kantha.
*	* *

Introduction of the system of direct service of non-compulsary processes, *i. e.*, summonses and notices, between the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Baroda State and those of the Native State in the Gujarat Agencies.

G. R., P. D., No. 5874, dated 6th October 1913.

* * * * *

Resolution.—Government approve of the proposal that the system of direct service of non-compulsory processes between the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Baroda State and those of the Native States in the Gujarat Agencies, which was introduced for a period of two years by Government Resolutions Nos. 2596 and 5020, dated the 19th April 1911 and 21st July 1911, respectively, should be made permanent.

English summary of Gujrati Circulars and Resolutions, &c.

1. Agency memorandum No. 799, dated 15th April 1887, containing instructions for the Agency Courts regarding rules and rates for process fees in Civil suits.

2. Government Resolution No. 5149, dated 18th September 1888, directing Civil and Criminal Courts of Native States, which send summons to Courts in British India for service, to send a translation in the language of the Court to which it is sent, of the summons, along with the original, if the language of the issuing Court is different from that of the Court to which it is sent for service.

3. Circular No. 2358, dated 24th October 1900, regarding calculation of the period required to obtain copies of papers for calculating the period of limitation, contained in G. R. No. 7233, dated 1st October 1900.

4. Circular No. 634, dated 8th October 1906, *re.* deduction only of the period from the date of receipt of application for copies of papers, to the date on which they are ready for delivery from the calculation of period of limitation.

5. Circular No. 132, dated 17th April 1907, regarding confirmation of the arrangement of reciprocity in the direct service of summons on witnesses in Civil and Criminal cases, between Courts of the Baroda State and those of the Agency.

6. Circular No. 59 of 1911-12, regarding application of sections 86 and 87 and 203 to 212 of the Mamlatdar's Court Act and Land Revenue Code respectively to the Thana Circles in Mahi Kantha Agency to avoid delay and expense in Civil suits for possession.

7. Circular No. 2851, dated 15th January 1912, regarding application of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act V of 1908, to Mahi Kantha Agency by Government letter, Political Department, No. 9938, dated 15th December 1911.

8. Circular No. 476, dated 15th May 1913 regarding introduction of the system of reciprocity in the service of summonses and execution of decrees between Courts of the Native States in Mahi Kantha Agency and Courts in British India as sanctioned by Government Resolution Political Department, No. 2444, dated 17th March 1913.

9. Circular No 1113, dated 18th July 1915 regarding substitution of the words "and there shall be no regular appeal against his decision to the Court of the Political Agent, except in cases of suits decided in accordance with rule 12," for the words "and there shall be no regular appeal against his decisions to the Court of the Political Agent," in paragraph 2 of Agency Circular No. 1464, dated 1st October 1913.

10. Circular No. 1800, dated 12th November 1915, regarding proper observance of the conditions, contained in Circular No. 2153, dated 24th October 1900, concerning the time from which period of limitation is to be reckoned.

11. Circular No. L. A. W. 19, dated 8th June 1920, *re.*— previous sanction of the Political Agent to the institution of Civil suits against tribute paying Talukdars and Bhagdars.

12. Circular No. L. A. W. S-V-1, dated 25th July 1920, directing the touring officers to notify their halting stations for the information of the parties.

VII. CLASSIFICATION OF STATES & TALUKAS.

G. R. No. 930, P. D. dated 15th February 1877.

Letter from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 1292-155, dated 18th December 1876—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution, No. 2111 of 1876, that he has been unable satisfactorily to ascertain the size of each State under that Agency as the Mahi Kantha has never

been surveyed. Submitting a statement showing as far as possible the size (as given by the Chiefs themselves) and revenue of each State (excluding the States subordinate to Edar) and also the number of cases from each State disposed of by the Officers of the Agency during the year 1875-76. Adding remarks on the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the several States.

Resolution.—In the Mahi Kantha there are 51 States besides the First Class State of Edar. The present system of judicial jurisdiction in these States is as follows:— Two of them Pol and Danta can try for any offence, heinous or not heinous, but the other 49 can try only for offences which are not heinous, and the trial of all the heinous offences devolves on the Agency. From the decisions in Criminal cases of all these Chiefs an appeal lies to the Political Agent. Civil cases are disposed of through Punchayats.

2. It is proposed that the judicial jurisdiction of these States should be classified as has been done in Kathiawar, according to the following classification:—

	Jurisdiction of Class.
2 in the Second	Class—Full, subject to the confirmation by Political Agent in capital cases. Upto Rs. 20,000 Civil jurisdiction.
3 in the Third	Class—2 years' imprisonment, Rs. 1,000 fine, Rs. 5,000 Civil.
9 in the Fourth	Class—1 year's imprisonment, Rs. 500 fine, Rs. 2,500 Civil.
9 in the Fifth	Class—6 months' imprisonment, Rs. 250 fine, Rs. 1,000 Civil.
14 in the Sixth	Class.—3 months' imprisonment, Rs. 100 fine, 500 Civil.
14 in the Seventh	Class—1 month's imprisonment, Rs. 50 fine., Rs. 250 Civil.
51	

3. In the classification system however, as introduced in Kathiawar, and as proposed for Mahi Kantha, there is an important difference. In Kathiawar there is no recognised right of appeal to the Agency from the decisions of the Native States within the jurisdictional limits assigned to them, and the Agency exercises only what is called the residuary jurisdiction. Whereas in the Mahi Kantha it is proposed that there should be, as there is at present, an appeal from all the decisions of the Native States. It is also to be remarked that the Kathiawar States of the higher classes are far larger and richer than in the Mahi Kantha States which it is proposed to place in the corresponding classes.

4. It seems doubtful whether any substantial alteration in existing practice will follow on the classification proposed for the Mahi Kantha. At the same time the principle of classification is in itself good as including emulation, and enabling the Government to mark their appreciation of the Chiefs who are well educated, and good Rulers of their States. The classification therefore as proposed by the Political Agent should be introduced, a report on the working of the system being submitted at the close of the present year, with statistics showing the number of cases of each State decided by the Chief, and in original or on appeal by the Political Agency. Any suggestions for the improvement of the system will at the same time be considered.

No. 1750, dated 2nd July 1890.

With reference to his appeal dated 13th February 1889 to the address of the Secretary of State for India against the order of the Government of India embodied in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1069, dated 13th February 1888, the Thakore of Dalisna is informed, under the orders conveyed in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3919, dated 20th June 1890, that the Government have

approved of the detailed proposals contained in the last paragraph of Colonel Wodehouse's decision dated the 5th of November 1883.

The Thakore of Sudasna should therefore permit the Dalisna Thakore to exercise the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate in criminal affairs and in civil to hear cases up to Rs. 250 in value as also to retain fees and fines in cases within his powers. All returns of every description must be forwarded through Sudasna. The Mahi Kantha Agency officials are cautioned that except in the most urgent cases correspondence regarding Dalisna should be conducted through Sudasna and not direct, the position of the Thakore of Dalisna having been recognised as that of a Bhayat of Sudasna.

This order necessarily cancels the previous arrangements made by Colonel Phillips in 1885 in obedience to Bombay Government Resolution No. 1303, dated 4th March 1885.

INVESTING Thakore Hamirsinghji Mansinghji of Rupal under the Mahi Kantha Agency with the jurisdictional powers of a Fifth Class Chief.

Letter No. 4005, dated the 16th August 1906, from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

* * *

5. Thakore Hamirsinhji is now 28 years of age and appears to be qualified to manage his Taluka and to exercise the jurisdictional powers of a Fifth Class Chief of this Agency, and I beg to recommend that Government will be pleased to take his application into favourable consideration.

Endorsement by R. M. Kennedy, Esquire, Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 350, dated the 21st August 1906. Forwarded.

G. R. No. 6264, P. D. dated 10th September 1906.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendations of the Political Agent supported by the Commissioner, Northern Division, are accepted.

Agency Memo. No. 6208, dated 9th October 1917.

To—The Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

In forwarding herwith copies of the documents noted in the margin, you are informed, with reference to the correspondence ending with your No. 871, dated the 22nd Ultimo that as ruled by Government, all cases of an administrative nature and domestic character are subject, in the first instance, whatever their value, to the jurisdiction of the States concerned. You are therefore requested to be so good as to return all such suits which have been filed in your Court, to the Chiefs concerned, for being heard and decided according to Law.

Political Agent, Mahi Kantha's letter No.7901, dated the 14th November 1912 to the address of Government and Government letter, P.D., No. 635, dated the 29th January 1913.

Agency Memo. No. A. D. M.-115, dated 24th July 1919.

To—The Raolji of Malpur.

You are informed that Government have been pleased to accord their sanction to the withdrawal of the appellate powers of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and the revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., (1) in respect of offences enumerated in section 260 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, and (2) in respect of all Civil cases decided by you.

2. It may be noted that this concession is granted as a mark of personal distinction during your life time.

Similar Memos—To the Chiefs of Satlasua and Katosan.

Agency Notification No. A. D. M.-157, dated 21st November 1919.

It is notified for general information that in recognition of the meritorious administration of the Taluka of Sudasna,

by Thakore Prathisingji and of the good services rendered by him during the late war, Government have been pleased to raise the status of that Taluka from the 5th to the 4th Class.

Agency Memo. No. A. D. M.-136, dated 27th November 1919.

To—Thakore Vakhatsingji of Hapa.

With reference to your petition dated the 7th September last, you are informed under the orders of Government that in appreciation of the satisfactory administration of your Taluka, Government have been pleased to sanction the exercise by you of 5th Class Jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction, but they are unable to consent the grant to you of police powers.

English summary of Circulars, Memos., &c.

(1) Circular No. 2556, dated 15 December 1911, *re.* increase in the jurisdiction of Talukdars of Malpur, Katosan and Sudasna as a personal distinction.

(2) Political Agent, Mahi Kantha's Memo. No. 3876, dated 13th June 1913, *re.* a salute of 9 guns to Danta Darbar Hamirsinghji as a personal distinction.

(3) Political Agent's Memo. No. 4157, dated 24th June 1913, *re.* withdrawal of appellate powers of the Political Agent and revisional powers of the Commissioner, N. D., in civil and criminal matters over Mansa Taluka.

(4) Circular No. 803, dated 14th July 1914, *re.* conferment of the jurisdiction of a 3rd Class Chief as a personal distinction to Surajmalji, 4th Class Chief of Varsoda.

VIII. COURT-FEE STAMPS.

Agency Circular No. 3763, dated 1st September 1899.

Although Rule 1 of the rules for the custody, sale and account of stamp labels framed by the Political Agent and communicated to the Assistant Political Agent, Personal Assistant and the Native Assistant under this office No. 1807, dated 11th May 1892, authorizes the levy of stamp fee only by means of adhesive labels on miscellaneous petitions the same procedure is applied to all cases where stamp fee is required to be levied. In order to legalize this procedure the Political Agent is pleased to order that after the words "miscellaneous petitions" the words "regular civil suits, appeals, processes, Mukhtyarnamas, registration of documents, record room papers, licenses, &c." should be added in Rule 1 of the rules for the custody &c., of stamps.

Agency Notification No. 4167, dated 25th September 1899.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Institution fees on Civil Suits shall be levied by means of adhesive labels upto Rs. 10 and above that sum in impressed papers. These labels and impressed papers will be obtainable at all Agency Courts and Treasury Officers and from licensed vendors.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, &c.

(1) Circular No. 1993, dated 7th December 1905, regarding application of Indian Court Fee Act, 1870, to the Court of the Resident, Baroda, from 15th June 1905 levying Court fee in all Giras cases and on appeals and applications for revision or review filed by Girassias in that Court.

(2) Circular No. 2471, dated 4th/6th February 1906, regarding levying of a fee of Rs. 2 on all appeals to Agency Court for the exercise of the powers of High Court on orders passed in accordance with section 244 of Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV, 1882) and Rs. 0-8-0 in all other cases.

(3) Government Notification No. 6209, dated 8th September 1906, regarding Rules for the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee stamps and adhesive lables in Political Agencies.

(4) Circular No. 1507, dated 25th September 1906, regarding application of the above rules to Mahi Kantha Agency.

(5) Circular No. 830, dated 28th August 1908, regarding cancellation of the sanction to the refund of the value of Court-fee stamps returned by a vendor, who has resigned or whose license has been suspended or by the heir of a vendor who has died if not availed of within 12 months and not renewed by the Political Agency after that period on valid grounds.

(6) No. 714, dated 2nd August 1909 Circular regarding abolition of the levying of Court-fee on applications for the registration of documents in addition to the registration fee.

(7) Circular dated 5th September 1915 regarding explanation of certain doubtful points of Court-fee Stamps Rules raised by Katosan Thandar.

IX. CRIMINAL.

G. R., P. D., No. 1465, dated 11th March 1886.

Resolution.—The Political Agent, has under the Extradition Act, to enter the place of surrender in the warrant for arrest. The Governor in Council concurs with Colonel Watson that Wadhwan should be generally adopted as the place for surrender for persons to be tried in Kathiawar.

Political Agent, Mahi Kantha's order dated 11th May 1897.

To

The Jurisdictional Talukdars of the 3rd and lesser Classes.

It has come to the knowledge of the Political Agent that in certain Talukas the custom prevails for the Talukdar to delegate the criminal and judicial jurisdictional powers conferred upon him by Government to his Kamdar who independantly exercises the jurisdiction while the Talukdar continues to sign depositions, &c., as having been taken before him.

This is not only illegal, but a false record. It is understood that in small Talukas when the Talukdar is away, or sick, or some other valid and unavoidable cause prevents him from attending to his criminal and judicial business, that the work should be delegated to the Kamdar but there should be an order of delegation on such occasions and during its continuance the Kamdar should sign all depositions, &c., as before himself.

Talukdars must understand that the jurisdiction continued to them by the British Government is a very responsible power which in many instances their Kamdars are neither by education nor experience fitted to exercise and it is illegal and improper for Talukdars to falsify records by certifying that depositions, statements, &c., have been taken "Before them" when as a matter of fact they have been taken in their absence by the Kamdar.

I must warn all Talukdars that any abuse of their jurisdictional powers cannot be overlooked.

Government Order No. 1854, Political Department, dated 23rd March 1898, addressed to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

"Adverting to your endorsement No. 105, dated the 18th Ultimo, and the inquiry contained in the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha's letter to your address No. 369 of the 28th January last as to the authority who should exercise revisional powers in respect of the petty jurisdictional States in that Agency when deemed necessary, I am directed to state that there is no doubt that if action is to be taken at all, it is Political action and must be taken by the Political Agent. But the Political Agent's reference appears to lay too little stress on the following considerations. Such powers as have been left with the petty Chiefs are just as much their own as is the plenary jurisdiction of a First Class State its own. The Political Agent is no more expected to "revise" or intervene in the one case than in the other. He is guided by the same principles of avoidance of minute interference of support of whatever measure of authority has been granted to the Chiefs, and he intervenes authoritatively only to prevent gross and persistent mal-administration. He cannot, sitting as a Court, cancel, modify or reverse particular sentences passed by any Chief, within the jurisdiction he possesses, whether that jurisdiction be plenary or restricted to infliction of sentences of three months' imprisonment or less. He can discuss matters with the Chief, advise him as a friend, and, in extreme cases, advise him authoritatively as representative of Government. But this last action is of course to be taken only under a sense of personal responsibility and in cases demanding such action.

2. The Political Agent will no doubt avoid any tendency to regard the Chiefs' Courts as those of subordinate judicial authorities, whose records have to be examined and all mistakes found corrected."

REGARDING the Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Native States over Native Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Army.

Letter No. 1389-I. A., dated the 18th April 1905.

From—V. Gabriel, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department;

To—The Honourable Sir James Bourdillon, K. C. S. I.,
Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to reply to Mr. Tucker's letter No. 4947, dated the 4th October 1904, regarding jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Native States over native officers and soldiers of the Indian Army.

2. The Mysore Darbar have been informed that the jurisdiction of such Courts is limited to :—

(i) the case of a native soldier who while on leave within a Native State commits an offence which renders him subject to arrest,

(ii) that of a native soldier who while on leave within a Native State is arrested for an offence committed by him in that State on some previous occasion: provided that the offence so committed is one of those entered in the Schedule of the Indian Extradition Act.

They now enquire what is the correct procedure in the following cases :—

(*a*) when a native soldier of the Indian Army commits within a Native State, while not on leave, an offence which does not subject him to arrest;

(*b*) when a native soldier of the Indian Army commits within the State, while on leave, an offence which does not subject him to arrest;

(*c*) when a native soldier of the Indian Army commits within the State, while not on leave, an offence which does subject him to arrest;

they also desire to know :—

(*d*) whether an offence previously committed in a Native State (– (in) – *supra* –) means an offence committed by such soldier when not on leave or when on leave; and

(*e*) what steps they can take when the offence referred to under (*d*) is not included in the Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act.

3. I am to inform you that as regards (*a*) the Courts of Native States have no jurisdiction over a native officer or soldier of the Indian Army who, while not on leave, commits any kind of offence within their territories.

As regards (*b*) the native officer or soldier who, while on leave in a Native State, commits an offence of any kind against the law of such State is amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Courts.

As to case (*c*) the Darbar should be informed that the offender may be arrested by State authority in any case in which the law of the State permits of such arrest, but that he should be handed over forthwith to the nearest Military authority.

With reference to (*d*) the words " an offence committed by him in that State on some previous occasion " (paragraph 2 (ii) *supra*), may be interpreted in their broadest sense, the meaning of the phrase not being restricted to offences committed while on leave. The jurisdiction of the Native State Courts will not, however, extend to the case of a native soldier, who has been charged with an offence previously committed while on duty, and who has already been tried and either acquitted or punished by the British authorities for such offence.

As regards (*e*) I am to say that the Government of India are prepared to waive the restriction imposed by the words "provided that the offence so committed is one of those entered in the schedule to the Indian Extradition Act" (Paragraph 2 (ii) *supra*).

* * * * *

P. D. No. 3018, dated 12th May 1905.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above papers be forwarded for information and guidance to all Political Officers in continuation of Circular No. 6508, dated the 21st October 1904, with a request that they will bring the orders of the Government of India to the notice of the Native Chiefs in their Agencies.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, Orders, &c.

1. Agency Circular No. 479, dated 15th May 1880, directing Thandars and Talukdars to send an immediate report to the Political Agent of the commission of serious offences like dacoity, murder, robbery, suicide, &c., within their jurisdiction as required by a former Circular No. 1870.

2. Government Notification No. 5659, dated 5th August 1884, regarding examination as a witness of the Police Officer who investigated the offence in important cases and keeping of a diary of his enquiries and statements of witnesses as required by Ss. 161-162, Cr. P. C., with him, and its use to refresh his memory at the time of question about the deposition of witnesses.

3. Agency Circular No. 1677, dated 26th June 1885, regarding obtaining sanction of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, to the trial of British subjects who may have committed an offence within the limits of Native States when they demand their surrender.

4. Agency Circular No. 4745, dated 10th November 1885, regarding information to the Political Agent by Chiefs and Talukdars, as to whether the offender who is charged with bailable offence, can furnish bail, within twenty days of his surrender to the State or Taluka for trial, as required by Government Resolution, No. 6655, dated 4th November 1885.

5. Agency Circular No. 724, dated 2nd November 1896, directing States and Talukas, that they should award the proper sentence of imprisonment to the offenders and not merely fine them, because the sentence of fine is fixed not to increase the revenue of the State, but for the prevention of serious offences, and that liability to meet the provisioning charges of prisoners is no excuse for awarding fine.

6. Agency Circular No. 1836, dated 20th July 1886, regarding recovery of provisioning charges of convicts transported to Andamans from the State within whose limits the offence is committed.

7. Government Orders, Judicial Department, No. 1724, dated 27th March 1906, regarding direct correspondence between Police Officers of the Baroda State and those of British India concerning information about habitual offenders and persons of bad character.

8. Circular No. 613, dated 6th September 1907, inviting attention of all Agency Magistrates to Chapter XVI of the Criminal Procedure Code and directing that before a non-cognizable case is taken on file, the complainant should be examined and reexamined as to the validity of his complaint, to avoid unnecessary trouble afterwards.

9. Circular No. 1109, dated 29th February 1908, regarding discontinuance of the practice of hand-cuffing a prisoner while being taken to the Court and back except

where it is likely that he will escape or attempt would be made to rescue him, as per G. R., P. D. No. 1705, dated 12th February 1908.

10. Circular No. 182, dated 26th March 1910, regarding proper attention to the object for which jurisdiction has been granted to Talukdars, as it is not to be used as a means of earning an income.

11. Circular No. 104, dated 18th April 1910, regarding discontinuance of the practice of information by District Magistrates of the final disposal of a case against an offender of British India handed over for trial in the Agency and *vice versa*, but that States and Talukas should continue to report the same to the Agency for their knowledge.

12. Circular No. 223, dated 13th June 1910, regarding information to the local Military authority of the arrest of a Native Officer or soldier of the Indian Army if according to rule, he is not to be handed over to the nearest Military authority ; G. R., P. D., No. 2506, dated 21st April 1910.

13. Circular No. 224, dated 13th June 1910, regarding information by the District Magistrate of British India of the final disposal of a case against an offender of the Agency handed over for trial in British India by virtue of a *prima facie* case, in special cases if requested by the Political Agent to do so.

14. Circular No. 458, dated 19th August 1910, regarding information by the District Magistrate of British India to the Political Agent of the final result of a case against a criminal of Native State under the Agency handed over for trial in British India by a virtue of a *prima facie* case, but such information to District Magistrate of British India is not necessary when a criminal of British India is handed over for trial by the same rule to a Native State under the

Political Agent, and that District Magistrate of British India should write to the Government if such information be necessary in any case on account of special reasons.

15. Circular No. 1143, dated 13th March 1912, regarding sending a subject of Native State who might be suffering imprisonment other than one for life in British India jail, to his Native State, on his receiving a conditional pardon, according to Sec. 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after consultation with his Native State, and information by the State to the Political Agent, or the nearest Police Station of British India in case of his disappearance.

16. Yadi No. M. A. G./19, dated 10th March 1920, *re.* remand of undertrial prisoners by the Magistrate who conducts the trial and not by another Magistrate at head quarters, if the former is a touring officer, as required by Sec. 344 of Criminal Procedure Code.

17. Circular No. M. A. G./10, dated 7th June 1920, *re.* sending of summaries of cases within the cognizance of subordinate Magistrates, through them to the Police by subdivisional officers and permission to them to enquire about the progress of a case, if need be, on special grounds at any time.

18. Circular No. A. S. O./3, dated 6th May 1919, regarding permission to investigating officer to be present in Court to give instructions to prosecuting officer and to examine him soon if he is tendered as a witness.

X. EDUCATION.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, &c.

1. Agency Circular No. 4607, dated 3rd September 1887, regarding fees to be paid by students who attend Gujarati schools in Mahi Kantha.

2. Circular No. 2343, dated 26th February 1916, regarding establishment, administration and control of School Master's Pension Fund in Mahi Kantha Agency excepting States of Classes I and II.

3. Circular No. 18, dated 8th April 1916, regarding necessity of obtaining previous written sanction of the Political Agent by the Christian and Missionary Alliance before openig new schools in Agency Thana Circles or Talukas.

4. Circular No. M. S. C., 18, dated 29th May 1919, fixing Rs. 0-3-6 as mileage to be paid to Mehtajis on their transfers.

XI. ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

Agency Notification No. 756, dated 17th February 1899.

In continnation of this office Notification No. 2020, dated 19th December 1884, it is hereby notified for general information that as tributary Chiefs and Talukdars (including sub-sharers) have only a life interest in their estates, they cannot charge them with debts beyond their own lives. The principle, therefore, that no debts incurred by the predecessor of a Ruling Chief or a tributary Talukdar (including sub-sharers) without his concurrence or subsequent recognition or without the written consent of the Political Agent should be recognised will be strictly observed.

2. It is further notified that the Agency Courts are not intended as a general rule to interfere in monetary transactions between Ruling Chiefs or Jurisdictional Talukdars and their creditors. No Court of the Agency should, therefore, entertain a monetary claim against such Chief or Talukdar without a previous reference to the Political Agent for orders.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, &c.

1. Circular No. 147, dated 18th April 1894, regarding report to Political Agent by the State or Taluka when there is a case of necessity of lending money to Girassias, for orders as to whether they should borrow the money from the State or from other Girassias and that sanction of Government of India is necessary to the lending of money by the Girassias of one Taluka to those of another.

2. Circular No. 543, dated 9th July 1906, regarding observance of the order in which the debts due by a Talukdar who has taken loan from Government are to be discharged.

3. Circular No. 802, dated 8th August 1906, regarding payment of the surplus remaining after paying the tribute and other dues to Government for the current year as well as the interest and instalments of Government and guaranteed debts for every year, in the order shown in above Circular.

XII. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW VILLAGE.

Circular No. 4873, dated 5th December 1892.

In pursuance of rulings contained in Government Resolution No. 7548 of the 30th Ultimo, it is hereby notified for general information that a limit of 1320 yards is fixed as the ordinary distance at which any new settlement on a foreign frontier may be made.

2. Should it be desired to create a new settlement within 1320 yards of a foreign frontier, the case should be reported to the Political Agent for special sanction on its merits.

3. The above Circular applies to all the States and Talukas and Thana Circles under this Agency and it should be communicated to all concerned in Vernacular.

XIII. EXTRADITION.

RULES under Section 22 of the Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1862-I-A., dated the 13th May 1904.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by Section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject the Governor General in Council is pleased with effect from the 1st day of June 1904 to make the following rules, namely :—

1. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant uuder Section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor in any case in which a requisition for a surrender has been made by or on behalf of the State under Section 9 of the said Act.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferred to him in writing either by or by the authority of the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Political Agent, or by any Court within such State which has been specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council, as the case may be, by notificatien in the Official Gazette.

3. If the accused person is a subject, the Political Agent shall before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India, and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interest of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

4. The Political Agent shall, in all cases before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, satisfy himself by preliminary inquiry that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused person.

5. (*1*) The Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused person:—

(*a*) to the Political Agent or to a British Officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent, or,

(*b*) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts.

(*2*) Before coming to a decision the Political Agent shall take the following matters into consideration:—

(1) the nature of the offence charged,

(2) the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself,

(3) the judicial qualifications of the Courts of the State,

(4) whether the accused person is a British subject or not and if he is a British subject (other than European British subject) whether the

Courts of the State, either by custom or recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them, and

(5) whether the Courts of the State have, by custom or by recognition, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

6. Notwithstanding anything in rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provide for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself), or to an authority of the State concerned, as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper Court of such State.

7. In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the Court of the State the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous, and, if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody, pending the orders of the Governor General in Council.

8. Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under Section 7 or Section 9 of the said Act shall be treated as far as possible, in the same way as persons under trial in British India.

9. A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall if a British subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British Administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local Law.

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such persons any right of appeal other than that allowed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

10. Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to areas in Native States under British Jurisdiction in which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) is in force.

Rules under Section 22 of the Extradition Act XV of 1903.

No. 823-D.

Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification, dated the 25th March 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by Section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1862-I. A., dated the 13th May 1904 as subsequently amended, namely :—

In rule 4 the words " or otherwise " shall be omitted.

Memorandum of the procedure followed in Mahi Kantha Agency in cases of extradition to and from Baroda State.

(*a*) Case of extradition of Baroda Subjects to Baroda.

G. R. No. 258, dated the 14th January 1891.

When the extradition of a Baroda subject is demanded from the Mahi Kantha Agency for any offence within the perview of the Indian Penal Code the demand of the Resident at Baroda is complied with at once.

(*b*) Case of extradition to Baroda of the subject of a Native State in which he is found or of a British subject found in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Extradition is not granted without the receipt of papers establishing the *prima facie* case from the Baroda State through the Resident at Baroda.

(*c*) Case of Extradition to Baroda of the subject of one Native State found in another in this Agency.

The demand is complied with at once.

(*d*) Case of Extradition from Baroda of a subject of Native State in Mahi Kantha Agency demanded by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

No *prima facie* case against the accused whose extradition is asked for is submitted but a certificate to the effect that a *prima facie* case has been established is only attached to the demand.

(*e*) Case of Extradition from Baroda of a Baroda subject.

In all cases where the extradition of a subject of the Baroda State is required from that State, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in sending his demand, forwards papers establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused.

(*f*) Extradition of the subject of a Native State from Baroda to a State (in the Mahi Kantha Agency) of which he is not a subject.

The procedure is the same as in (*d*), *viz.*, no *prima facie* case is submitted but a certificate that a *prima facie* case is established, is attached to the demand.

Surrender of accused persons between Baroda and Mahi Kantha is not limited to the offences scheduled under the Extradition and Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

G. R. No. 1442, dated 1st March 1898.

In the case of refusal on the part of the Resident at Baroda to grant extradition where the refusal appears to the Political Agent not justified by the circumstances the matter is referred for orders of Government.

G. R. No. 258, dated 14th January 1873.

According to the present procedure a State in this Agency demanding surrender of accused persons either Baroda subjects or the subjects of the State where the offence has been committed or of another State, is required to submit a *prima facie* case to the Political Agent for his satisfaction, and the latter forwards his demand for extradition in accordance with the procedure mentioned above.

RESURRENDER.

Where at the trial of an extradited person the trying Magistrate acquits or discharges such person and after his release his re-surrender is demanded by any competent High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, no *prima facie* case or a certificate is required to be submitted with the demand, but the demand is complied with at once if the person whose re-surrender is demanded has taken refuge in a State in this Agency.

G. R. No 3238, dated 22nd May 1897.

This instance took place in April 1906 with Baroda.

TREATMENT OF PERSONS EXTRADITED TO AND BY THE BARODA STATE WHO HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN CHARGED WITH SECOND OFFENCE NOT CONSTITUTED BY THE FACTS ON WHICH THEY WERE ORIGINALLY EXTRADITED.

Government have upheld the view that in case of an offence committed by an accused person, other than that for which he was originally extradited, the papers of a *prima facie* case should be furnished to the surrendering Political Officer for perusal.

G. R. No. 591, dated 28th January 1898.

SURRENDER OF PERSON UNDERGOING SENTENCE.

In the case of Sardar Rupa in 1902 the Baroda State agreed to surrender the accused to the Idar State before the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment that he was undergoing in the Baroda Jail as he was charged with the serious offence of murder in Idar territory, on the terms of reciprocity with the Mahi Kantha Agency.

CONVEYANCE AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

G. R. No. 7810, dated 20th November 1903.

The conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and of cattle in extradition cases arising between the Baroda State and this Agency are borne by the authority making the surrender.

ACCOMPANIMENTS to Government Resolution No. 1442, dated the 1st March 1898.

Political Department, No. 5235 dated 22nd August 1873.

Letter from the Resident at Baroda, No. 128-648, dated 18th July 1873.—Submitting a Memorandum as an attempt to meet the want authoritative direction in the variety of extraditional cases which arise between Baroda and the neighbouring States, &c., suggesting that a precis of the Government Orders on such cases be drawn up for the information and guidance of all the neighbouring British authorities.

RESOLUTION.—The principal alteration of the former Law of Extradition effected by Act XI of 1872 is that in the event of a person charged with committing a crime in a Native State escaping into British territory, the duty of determining whether there is a *prima facie* case against him is placed on the Political Agent is attached to the Native State in which the crime has been committed instead of on the British

Magistrate before whom the accused is brought. The Political Agent is empowered to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the accused and the British Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the accused is found has nothing to do but to execute the Political Agent's Warrant.

2. This principle may be very advantageously introduced into the procedure which regulates the surrender of criminals between the Native States under this Government. As a general Rule the Political Agent attached to the State where the offence is committed can examine the case more satisfactorily and with less inconvenience to the witnesses than the Political Agent attached to the possibly distant State in which the accused may have taken refuge.

3. According to the present procedure a State requiring a surrender from another State, has through its own Political Agent to submit a *prima facie* case which shall satisfy to the Political Agent of the other State, and the other State itself. It would now be laid down that it will be sufficient for the Political Agent of the State where the offence has been committed to certify that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and it will be the duty of the Political Agent of the State in which the accused has taken refuge to cause the accused to be apprehended through the Native State, and surrendered without any inquiry, either on the part of himself or of the Native State, into the merits of the case.

The conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and of cattle in extradition cases arising between the Baroda State and British Districts or Native States in the Bombay Presidency are to be borne by the authority making the surrender.

Political Department, No. 7810, dated 20th November 1903.

RESOLUTION:—In modification of the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 4034 and 7490, dated respectively

the 3rd July and 30th November 1894 and Government Resolution No. 5455, dated the 7th September 1896, the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposal that in cases of extradition between the Baroda State and British Districts of the Bombay Presidency the conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and of cattle should be borne by the authorities making the surrender. The same procedure will be followed in Thana Circles and Managed States and will no doubt be adopted by Native States in this Presidency. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, should inform the Kathiawar States of this decision and will ofcourse render no assistance in the recovery of charges by States surrendering prisoners in the future should any such be perferred.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, Orders, &c.

1. Agency Circular No. 2143, dated 8th March 1902, regarding great care to be taken to see that copies of papers of *prima facie* cases of persons to be demanded from Baroda State are invariably sent along with the original papers.

2. Circular No. 1135, dated 16th January 1905, containing names of States who agreed to the proposal of conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and cattle in extradition cases being borne by the authority making the surrender as required by Government Resolution No. 972, dated 8th February 1904.

3. Agency Order No. 2927, dated 2nd February 1906, regarding discontinuation of the practice of verification before an Agency Authority, of the *prima facie* case for the surrender of a Native State subject arrested in British India.

4. Agency Circular No. 1254, dated 16th February 1902, regarding submission of a statement in the form annexed

to it along with the papers of the *prima facie* case by which the surrender of an offender is applied for.

5. Agency Circular No. 532, dated 2nd August 1907, regarding surrender of the offenders who cannot be extradited according to the Extradition Act, with the sanction of the Bombay Government under section 9 of Act 5 of 1903 to be applied for only in specially important cases.

6. Agency Circular No. 418, dated 8th July 1912, regarding furnishing full information in the prescribed form, about offenders of foreign jurisdiction and Agency, arrested in the Agency by foreign police or otherwise, along with papers of *prima facie* case against them accompanying applications for their surrender.

7. Circular No. M. A. G./24, dated 29th June 1920, *re.* release on bail of an offender who has been remanded to the custody of the Police Officer of the limits in which he is apprehended, pending his surrender by a *prima facie* case, by the local Magistrate under Section 497 of Criminal Procedure Code in extradition cases even though the offence be non-bailable.

XIV. GIRAS.

Government letter No. 1800, P. D., dated 22nd April 1857.

"I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to intimate for your information and guidance, that in a recent despatch, the Honourable the Court of Directors have intimated to this Government, that a Tributary State cannot raise at pleasure, the transit duties, this being an imperial prerogative appertaining only to the Paramount Government."

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, Notification, &c.

1. Circular No. 5987, dated 7th December 1841, regarding prohibition to people of Bavishi Zillah to sell and mortgage their lands and calling for documents of sale and mortgage of lands prior to A. S. 1888 for orders of Government.

2. Agency Circular No. 5883, dated 1st December 1842, prohibiting sale and mortgage of land by people of Mahisa, and calling for all documents of sale and mortgage of land prior to A. S. 1888 for the orders of Government.

3. Circular No. 249, dated 6th February 1868, on the above subject in connection with people of the village of Kallianji.

4. Agency Circular No. 1948, dated 1st January 1898, regarding registration of all lands liable to tribute dues held by virtue of sale or mortgage by persons in Bavishi Zillah which were not registered in 1884 or transferred after that year, within one month of the date of this Circular, failing which their claim will not be entertained by any Court.

5. Bavishi Thana Notification No. 2555, dated 3rd March 1898 regarding further extension by two months of the period fixed in the above Circular.

6. Agency Circular No. 1258, dated 30th September 1906, regarding period of limitation of 90 days, from the date of decision, fixed for making application for Review or Revision of the decision passed by the Giras Court of the Resident of Baroda or the Giras Court of Baroda State.

7. Circular No. L. A. W./21 dated 15th July 1920, *re.* submission of documents for the sale and mortgage of lands, by Registrars through their Divisional Officers to the Political Agent for sanction

8. Circular No. L. A. W. /14, dated 23rd August 1920 *re.* prohibition against sale of lands of Khatadars of Non-jurisdictional Talukdars in execution of a decree.

XV. JAPTI ESTATES.

Agency Notification No. M. A. N. (S. O.)-8, dated 28th January 1921.

1. Ordinary bills of pay and fixed allowances including permanent travelling allowance.
2. Darbar Nimnoks.
3. Tribute.
4. Usual charitable and religious allowances.

The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is pleased to authorize the following officers in this Agency to endorse the marginally noted bills for payment from the respective Japti States and Talukas shown against their names :—

1.	The Thandar of Bavishi...	Mahisa and Khanpur.
2.	The Thandar of Katosan...	Virsoda and Katosan.
3.	The Thandar of Gadhwada...	Timba, Mota Kothasna and Dedasan.
4.	The Thandar of Vatrak Kantha...	Zer and Nirmali.
5.	The Manager of Polo...	Polo and Nelau.
6.	The Manager of Varsoda...	Varsoda.
7.	The Manager of Ghodasar...	Ghodasar.
8.	The Manager of Khadal...	Khadal and Khadal Bhayat.
9.	The Japtidar of Magodi...	Magodi.
10.	The Japtidar of Rupal...	Rupal and Rupal Bhayat.
11.	The Japtidar of Maguna...	Maguna and Nugar ½ share.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

1. Circular No. 3579, dated 14th October 1887 by the General Manager, Mahi Kantha, regarding the procedure

to be followed by Japtidars and house owners when a house is to be newly constructed, rebuilt, or repaired.

2. Agency Circular No. 495, dated 2nd June 1914, regarding assessment and collection of Japti Falo from Estates which are taken under Agency Management.

XVI. Legal aid to Government Servants.

REGARDING the grant of legal assistance for the defence of Government servants charged with criminal offences in regard to their official duties.

General Department No. 5160, dated 30th September 1903.

CIRCULAR.

In supersession of previous orders * on the subject, Government are pleased to direct that a Government servant charged with a criminal offence in respect to his official action who considers it necessary to obtain legal assistance for his defence must, if he proposes to seek re-imbursement from Government, immediately refer to his official superior the question whether the case is one in which it is necessary to engage such assistance.

Vide Government Resolution No. 1408, dated the 12th March 1901.

2. In Bombay City the official superior of the Government servant concerned, should, if there is time, immediately refer the matter for the orders of Government, but may, if time does not permit of such reference, grant or refuse permission subject to the approval of Government, and at once report his action to Government.

3. In the mofussil, Officers not of lower rank than Heads of Districts or Political Agents are empowered to sanction the employment of counsel, without reference to higher authority, in cases in which (1) the counsel engaged is either (*a*) the District Public Prosecutor or an Assistant

Public Prosecutor, provided he can properly appear under the provisions of No. 51 of the Law Officers' Rules or (*b*) when the services of the District Public Prosecutor or of an Assistant Public Prosecutor are not available, any other duly qualified pleader, and (2) the fees proposed to be paid do not exceed the scale prescribed for a pleader.

4. The prescribed maximum scale of fees (inclusive of travelling and all other expenses) for a pleader which may be sanctioned within budget limits is as follows:—

In a Court at head-quarters ...Rs. 25 per diem.
In a Court out of head-quarters...Rs. 50 per diem.

5. In cases in the mofussil where it is proposed to retain special counsel the official superior of the Government servant concerned should, if there is time, immediately refer the matter for the orders of Government, but may, if time does not permit of such reference, grant or refuse permission, subject to the approval of Government, and at once report his action to Government.

6. All applications for the re-imbursement of legal charges in the cases referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 above must reach Government within three months of the conclusion of the proceedings.

XVII. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

G. R. No. 1603, G. D. dated 26th March 1904.

* * * * *

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in cases where a Civil Surgeon certifies that a Government servant is still fit for further service, the Surgeon-General may in his discretion, on receipt of an application from the Head of the Department, order a further examination by a Medical Board of the person concerned.

Agency Notice, No. 6640, dated 24th September 1915.

The following fees will be charged per day from Chiefs and Talukdars making use of the service of the Nurse Mid-wife away from Head Quarters :—

In the case of Chiefs and Talukdars who have contributed to the Nursing Fund Rs. 2 per diem.

In the case of Chiefs and Talukdars who have not contributed to the Nursing Fund Rs. 3 per diem.

Apart from daily fees, Travelling and Board will be charged at the following rates:—

Road journey	... As 4 per mile.
Rail	... 2nd Class double fare.
Bhata	... As. 8 per day.

These latter charges may be paid to the nurse direct. A bill for the daily fees will be submitted by the Assistant Surgeon, Sadra, to whom the fees should be paid direct. He will then pay 25 per cent. to the nurse and credit the balance to the Nursing Fund.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, &c.

1. Agency Circular No. 481, dated 11th September 1908, regarding submission of a report as well as the papers referred to in the annexed form by the State or Taluka Police Officer, when a corpse is sent to Doctor for post-mortem examination and sending the corpse immediately without delay to avoid decomposition before examination.

2. Circular No. 234, dated 29th May 1911, regarding fee to be paid by States and Talukas to Medical Officers for conducting post-mortem examinations.

XVIII. MEMORIAL, PETITIONS AND APPEALS.

Notification requiring all petitions to bear the name of the writer.

G. R. P. D. No. 7788, dated 29th December 1893.

* * * * *

"Owing to difficulties occasionally experienced through petitioners asserting that some arguments or expressions in their petitions have been inserted contrary to their intention, it has been found desirable in several Agencies to require that petitions should bear the name of the writer. The Political Superintendents or Agents of the following places are therefore authorized to issue the notification as amended :-

Khairpur.	Palanpur.	Mahi Kantha.
Rewa Kantha.	Poona.	Satara.
Dharwar.	Savantvadi.	Kolaba.

But the rule need not be introduced where the local authorities do not desire it; nor is it necessary to extend it to Cambay.

* * * * *

Owing to difficulties occasionally arising through petitioners asserting that some arguments or expressions in their petitions have been inserted contrary to their intention, it is hereby notified that no petition in English or the Vernacular, bearing a date later than the 31st March 1894, will be accepted by any officer of this Agency, either addressed to Government or to an Agency Officer, unless it bears the name and residence of the writer of the petition legibly written at the foot.

The petitioner will be held responsible that the true name of the writer is given."

Agency Notification No. 2276, dated 28th March 1900.

It is hereby notified, under orders of Government, for general information that all appeals and petitions to Bombay Government, Government of India and the Secretary of State in Civil and Criminal cases and applications for the exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction of Government in Civil cases should be accompained by 2 spare copies with appendices duly completed and in Political and Political Miscellaneous Cases by 32 printed spare copies with complete appendices.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

1. Circular No. 190, dated 17th May 1909, *re.* rules for the preparation and submission of memorials and appeals to Government, against the decision of the Agency Courts.

2. Circular No. 1751, dated 11th February 1911, *re.* communication to the petitioners of the result of the memorials and appeals to Government, by the local authorities, which is sent in the form of a memo, by sending a special messenger and report of the date of communication within a week from the date of receipt of memo, to the Political Agent.

3. Circular No. 1999, dated 13th November 1911, *re.* submission of true translations of documents upon which an appeal depends along with the Civil, Criminal and Political appeals to Government in accordance with Rule 5 (12) of Civil Appeal Rules

4. Circular No. 50, dated 11th April 1912, *re.* submission of true translations of all exhibits which are submitted in evidence, along with all kinds of memorials to Government.

5. Circular No. 667, dated 4th September 1917, *re:* submission to the Political Agent, along with the memorials addressed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State of 5 and 35 spare copies complete with appendices, respectively for submission to the Government of Bombay.

6. Circular No. L. A. W.-S. O./3, dated 12th March 1921, *re.* presention of appeals to Government, in Civil and Criminal matters in the form of ordinary memorandum of appeal and submission of grounds in writing to Government by clients for the continuance of the practice in vogue.

XIX. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining rules were first framed in 1891 and a Circular was issued by the Government of India by their No. 81-I, dated the 8th January 1891. Under these orders the Government of India possess all the control which is necessary for the purpose of safe-guarding the interests of a State in matters of the kind in question. Rules were framed in 1892 for the grant of license to explore and prospect for minerals.

2. The mining rules were then published in 1899 and they have been printed at pages 869 to 874 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 8th June 1899. The spirit of the British rules have been made applicable to Native States. These rules have been printed at pages 358 to 368 of Volume I of the Palanpur Agency Directory.

3. The Palanpur Darbar gave three mining concessions in 1902 without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government of India and so the rules have been clearly defined by Government by their Resolution No. 4688, dated the 11th July 1903.

4. By Government Resolution No. 1376, dated the 20th February 1909, the Government of India delegated to the Government of Bombay in respect of Native States under their Political control the power to sanction the grant of mining leases to outside capitalists whether European or Indian.

3. The mining rules have been finally revised in 1913 by Government Resolution No. 11393, dated the 16th December 1913, and printed separately in this chapter.

6. Government Resolution No. 12502, dated the 8th December 1908, in the Revenue Department, gives the definition of net profits as applied to mining leases. In the case of all reputable public companies which are duly registered the royalty should be calculated on actual declared dividend (including interests on the debentures and bonuses).

7. Government Order No. 1232, dated the 1st February 1915, in the Revenue Department, sanctions the following amendments in the revised rules for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases :—

"In rule 2 in the definition of the word 'person' subsititute a comma for the word 'or' in the second line and *add* the words "or in a British Colony" after the word 'Kingdom'.

"The following shall be inserted as rule 12-A :—

"No prospecting license or mining lease for reserved minerals shall be granted to any person other than a British subject, or if the person be a company or firm, unless such company or firm is shown to the satisfaction of the local Government to be in the hands of British subjects.

"And every prospecting license and mining lease shall contain such stipulations in regard to the working and transfer of reserved minerals which may be discovered as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of India.

"Omit the proviso to rule 13."

8. Government Resolution No. 311, dated the 13th January 1916, in the Political Department, explains the questions of principle on which the Government of Bombay should satisfy themselves before granting a mining lease in the following terms :—

"In the case of a valuable and important mining lease in Southern India it recently came to the notice of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that inspite of the

precautions taken to the contrary in the grant of the lease, the concession had by financial manipulation passed into undesirable hands and special measures were found necessary to release the concession from the control of the financial group under which it had been allowed to pass. In addressing the Government of India on the matter the Secretary of State has emphasised the need for greater vigilance in scrutinising the terms of all leases or sub-leases of mining rights in Native State territory and has suggested the following guiding principles as suitable for adoption in future wherever circumstances permit:—

(*i*) There shall be no transfer of the interests conferred by a lease or sub-lease or of any part of them, without the consent of the Darbar concerned, acting on the advice of the Government of India or of the local Government with which it is in Political relations.

(*ii*) The area covered by any lease or sub-lease shall be such as to leave unallocated a substantial portion of the deposits, within the State territory, of the mineral affected—this condition being of special importance when the mineral is of rare occurrence.

(*iii*) No lessee or sub-lessee shall be permitted to enter into any arrangement with any other person or corporation for the joint control of the price, output or sale of the product.

"3. The Government of India attach great importance to the principles laid down by the Secretary of State, the first two of which are amplifications of the instructions contained in paragraph 3 (1) and (2) of the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 906-I.B., dated the 5th May 1911, and I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor-in-Council, the necessary action may be taken to ensure their careful observance in all cases

where the lessee or transferee is an outside capitalist. I am at the same time to request that the desirability of adopting the second and third of the principles in question in cases where the parties concerned are subjects of a Native State, may be brought to the notice of the Darbars under the Political control of the Government of Bombay."

9. Government Order No. 7785, dated the 9th August 1916, in the Revenue Department, prohibits the grant of mining concessions to Foreigners.

10. Government Order No. 8069, dated 17th August 1916, in the Revenue Department, prescribes the revised forms of prospecting license and of agreements for use in connection with the grant of concessions for reserved minerals.

11. Government Resolution No. 8247, dated 15th November 1916, in the Political Department, contains the following instructions which have been issued by the Government of India from time to time on the subject of mining leases in the Native States with a view to avoid ambiguity and to facilitate references :—

"2. In view of the fact that a Native State is exposed to risks by entering into direct transactions with capitalists or financial agents, the Government of India desire that all negotiations with a view to the grant of mining concessions between the Darbar and any person not being a subject of the State should be conducted through the medium of the Political Officer who will keep Government fully informed. A similar procedure should be followed in the case of proposals for the transfer to such persons of concessions granted by Darbars to their own subjects.

"3. Before any arrangement is concluded by Darbars with such persons for the grant of a prospecting license or mining lease or for the transfer of such concessions, the

conditions proposed should be submitted for the sanction of Government. The Madras, Bombay and Bengal Governments have been empowered to sanction the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases, and to sanction the transfer of such concessions in respect of Native States under their Political control, subject to the understanding that the Government of India shall be consulted before sanction is accorded to a lease which confers rights of unusual value or commerical importance, as well as in any question of doubt or difficulty. The Governments of the Punjab, United Provinces and Behar and Orisa and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam have been empowered to sanction the grant of pospecting licenses, merely forwarding to the Government of India, for information, a copy of the concession approved of. In all other cases the sanction required is that of the Government of India.

"4. The following are the main points which require scrutiny when the terms of a concession are under examination:—

(*a*) that the Darbar fully realise their responsibilities and obligations;

(*b*) that every reasonable precaution has been taken to protect the Darbar's interests;

(*c*) that the contractors, European or Indian, distinctly understand that Government disclaim all responsibility whatsoever in respect of the soundness of the basis on which their proposals may be founded and of the general success of the enterprise to which they relate;

(*d*) that proper provision is made for the control of reserved minerals in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India,

(*e*) that there shall be no transfer of the interests conferred by a lease or sub-lease or any part of them to any person other than a subject of the State without the consent

of the Darbar concerned, acting on the advice of the Government of India or of the local Government with which it is in political relations;

(*f*) that the area covered by the lease or sub-lease shall be such as to leave unallocated a substantial portion of the deposits, within the State territory, of the mineral affected. This condition which is of special importance when the mineral is of rare occurrence, may be relaxed with the consent of the Government of India in particular cases, on good cause being shown;

(*g*) that no lease or sub-lease shall be permitted to enter into any arrangement with any other person or corporation for the joint control of the price, output or sale of the product. This condition should, however, not be enforced in such a manner as to prevent ordinary contracts for forward sales to persons other than foreigners;

(*h*) that reasonable rates of royalty are imposed; and

(*i*) that necessary power is secured to the Darbar to require the removal of undesirable employes.

"5. Prospecting licenses and mining leases and transfer of the same are granted by Darbars without reference to Government, when the parties concerned are the subjects of the States. Darbars should, however, be advised, when mining operations in the State are likely to be extensive, either to take the British rules, including those prescribed in the case of reserved minerals, and forms of lease as a guide on all points of serious importance, or to adopt the British rules and forms with such modifications as may be required by local circumstances. The chief points on which it is desirable that regulations should be framed are the imposition of reasonable royalties and rents, the limitation of the period in and for which concessions are granted, the control of reserved minerals and the maintenance of so much control over

transfers and assignments as will enable the Darbar to satisfy itself of the propriety of the transaction. Darbars should also be advised to adopt the principles explained in clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of paragraph 4 above, in the case of all such concessions.

" 6. The Mysore Government which has adopted mining rules on the lines of the Government of India rules, has been authorized to sanction the grant or transfer of prospecting licenses or mining leases in normal cases without reference to Government."

12. Government Order No. 779, dated the 22nd January 1917, prohibits the grant of certificates to aliens under the Naturalization of Aliens Act XXX of 1852, if there is reason to believe that their object in applying for naturalization is to secure the right of obtaining certificates of approval for mining concessions.

13. Government Order No. 2072, dated 21st February 1917, in the Revenue Department, sanctions the following amendments in the revised mining rules :—

" 1. For Rule 3 read the following :—A certificate of approval or a prospecting license or a mining lease shall be granted only to a person who is a British subject, or if the person be a company or firm only, if such company or firm is shown to the satisfaction of the local Government to be controlled by British subjects. In the case of the death of the person or any other persons to whom the license or lease has been granted it shall inure for the benefit of his legal representatives only if they are British subjects or a company or firm shown to the satisfaction of the local Government to be controlled by British subjects. "

" 2. Omit rule 12 (*a*).

" 3. For the rule 30 (vi) read the following :—" The licensee may, with the previous sanction of the local Govern-

ment, assign his license or transfer any right or interest thereunder, to a person holding a valid certificate of approval, subject to the condition that every such assignment or transfer shall, within three calendar months from the date of its completion, be registered in the office of the Collector on payment of a fee of fifty rupees."

"4. For Rule 50 (vii) read the following :—"The lessee may, with the previous sanction of the local Government, assign his lease or transfer any right or interest thereunder to a person holding a valid certificate of approval, subject to the condition that every such assignment or transfer shall within three calendar months from the date of its completion be registered in the office of the Collector on payment of a fee of fifty rupees."

14. Government Order No. 6214, dated 18th May 1917, in the Revenue Department, sanctions the adoption of principles to be observed in determining the area which should be included in a single mining lease :—

"Add the following as a note to paragraph 120 on page 57 of the Manual :—

NOTE.—The following general principles are laid down for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in determining the area which should be included in a single mining lease. An applicant must apply for a compact area. He cannot be permitted to exclude from the area applied for strips of dead or less profitable land intervening between mineral-bearing patches situated in proximity to one another. If the different plots of mineral-bearing ground are so distant from one another as to make it impracticable to include them all in the 'area' for which application is made, then a separate application and a separate lease for each such plot will be necessary."

15. Government Order No. 6849, dated 5th June 1917, gives the interpretation of the expression "British Subject"

used in the amendment to the rules. The term is intended to include the subjects of Native States in India.

16. The Mining Rules are printed under Section III, "Mines and Minerals" pages 97 to 124 of the Fourth Volume of the Palanpur Agency Directory.

XX. MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.—Mode of correcting words or figures in public records and documents.

G. R. No. 3558, General Department, dated 8th July 1904.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that Judicial enquiries especially and enquiries in other Departments also are occasionally hampered by changes made in words or figures in documents and books after they are first written. It is a well known account rule that figures should only be corrected by a clean cancellation, which leaves the figure incorrectly written still legible. Heads of offices of all Departments of Government are requested to insist on all corrections in public records or documents being made in such a way that the original entry remains legible.

2. It would also be of much practical convenience if, whenever an official copy of a document is made or a copy is made for a public purpose, the point where a fresh page of the original begins is shown by a figure in the margin of the copy. It is requested that this practice may be introduced and observed in all Departments.

THE USE OF THE TERMS "GAEKWAR RAJ" AND "GAEKWARI" TO BE DISCONTINUED.

Bombay Government's Order No. 2229, dated 9th April 1910.

The Baroda Darbar object to the use in official correspondence of the terms "Gaekwar Raj" "Gaekwari" as

synonyms, for the Baroda State and Baroda and have asked me to arrange that in vernacular correspondence, in which these misnomers chiefly occur, the Baroda State may always be styled " Baroda Raj " as is the practice in the Baroda Residency.

Agency Circular No. 5363, dated 14th August 1916.

In view of the remarks made by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in Para 5 of his Memo. of Inspection of the Bawishi Thana on the 6th and 7th March 1916, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is pleased to order in supersession of the previous orders on the subject that security bonds should be taken from the Agency officials and peons as under :—

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE.

Second Karkun ... ... Rs. 300

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE.

Clerk keeping accounts of the permanent advance and copying fees... ... ... Rs. 200

DISTRICT DEPUTY ASSISTANT'S OFFICE, THANA AND JAPTI OFFICES.

Clerk keeping accounts of the permanent advance and copying fees ... ... Rs. 200

HAZUR DEPUTY ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT MAHI KANTHA'S OFFICE.

Judicial Karkun	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200
Record Keeper...	...	...	...	...	„ 200
Sadra Bazar Karkun...	...	...	...	...	„ 200
Jailor, Sadra Jail	...	...	...	...	„ 200

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, MAHI KANTHA'S OFFICE.

Head Constable keeping account of the permanent advance...	...	...	...	Rs.	100
Police Accountant	...	...	...	...	„ 500

Bawishi Thana.

Thandar	Rs.5000
Awal Karkun	„ 500
Mahisa Awal Karkun	„ 500
Judicial Karkun	„ 200
Division Karkuns	„ 500
Bailiffs	„ 100
Peons of Division Karkuns...	„ 100
Peon for distribution pay of the School Masters	„ 100

Other Thanas.

Thandar	Rs.3000
Awal Karkun...	„ 500
Judicial Karkun	„ 200
Local Cess Karkun	„ 200
Bailiff	„ 100
Peons of Local Cess Karkuns	„ 100

The orders passed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, fixing the amounts of security bonds to be taken from the Head Accountant and the Treasurer of the Huzur Treasury at Sadra, are not affected by the above orders.

Establishment.

No. A. S. O. 15, Circular Order, dated 18th January 1921.

It has come to the notice of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, that the actual expenses for the journey from Sadra to Dabhoda and *vice versa* are charged in excess of the fixed rate for motor lorry per seat. The attention of the Assistants, Thandars, Managers and Japtidars in this connection is drawn to article 995 of the C. S. R. and they are requested to see that the actual expense for the said journey is not charged in excess of the fixed rate except

under a certificate from the Hazur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and the Thandar of Bawishi for the journey from Sadra to Dabhoda and Dabhoda to Sadra respectively to the effect that the motor service was not available and that it was necessary in the interests of the public service to travel expeditiously by other means of conveyance.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, etc.

1. Notification No. 1487, dated 26th October 1907, *re.* recognition of Seth Laloo Prandas who takes great part in charitable and public deeds of the town as Nagar Seth of Sadra Bazar and offering of a chair by Agency offices to him.

2. Extract from Agency Circular No. 3860, dated 26th August 1908, *re.* obtaining sanction of authority before commencing any work of house construction or repairs.

3. Circular No. 1954, dated 8th November 1911, *re.* subjects in respect of which system of direct correspondence between Mamlatdars of British Districts and officers of the same rank in Native States has been sanctioned by Government.

4. Circular No. 1168, dated 18th November 1912, *re.* attestation by two witnesses before a Magistrate, Justice of Peace and District Magistrate of a Native State as to the genuineness of an endorsement signed in Vernacular by Indian ladies in accordance with rule 4 of Indian Securities Act, 1886.

5. Circular No. 2175, dated 13th December 1912, *re.* use of the word "Indian" in preference to "Native" in official correspondence, reports and periodical returns, where the sense conveyed by both is the same, except in phrases like "Native State", "Statutory Native of India" where the substitution is impossible.

6. Circular No. 400, dated 19th May 1914, *re.* possession by Patels of every village of the registers of births, deaths and vaccination for the past two years to facilitate their use by the vaccination inspection, and vaccinators at the time of inspection.

7. Circular No. A. S. O./7, dated 30th May 1919, *re.* prohibition to Government servants against publication in the Press of facts which have come to their knowledge in their official capacity without special permission of Government either in their name or annonymously as required by Government Servant Conduct Rules.

XXI. MODE OF ADDRESS.

English summary of Gujarati Chapter on Mode of Address.

1. Memo. No. 2287, dated 25th June 1887, regarding addressing Thandars and Japtidars exercising Criminal powers, as "Azam."

2. Notification No. 5905, dated 13th October 1887, regarding addressing the Chief of Danta as Maharana Shri instead Rana Shri as sanctioned by G. R. No. 908, dated 15th February 1886.

3. Government Resolution, No. 8471, dated 19th December 1888, regarding addressing the Thakore of Mansa as "Rawalji Shri".

4. Circular No. 436, dated 17th June 1898, regarding addressing the Rawal of Malpur as Rawalji Shri as sanctioned by G. R. No. 3334, dated the 8th June 1898.

5. Circular No. 448, dated 3rd July 1899, regarding substitution of the word "Ap" and its derivations for "Tame" in Gujarati correspondence with 2nd Class Chiefs of Pol and Danta.

6. Agency Order No. 5081, dated 23rd December 1905, regarding addressing of Thandars by Talukdars of 4th Class in the same way as they are addressed by Thandars.

7. Circular No. 2055, dated 3rd December 1912, regarding addressing Thakore of Katosan as Maherban Dostan Thakore Shri instead of Maherban Dostan Thakore.

8. Circular No. 2799, dated 22nd February 1913, regarding addressing 4th Class Talukdars of Mahi Kantha Agency as Maherban instead of Azam.

9. Circular No. 513, dated 27th May 1914, regarding use of the word "State" in correspondence with Chiefs of Classes 1 and 2 and of the word "Taluka" in the case of Chiefs of Classes 3rd and below.

10. Circular No. 1258, dated 19th September 1914, regarding addressing Talukdars of the 5th Class as Azam Thakore instead of Thakore.

11. Circular No. 446, dated 15th June 1915, regarding mutual address by the Deputy Education Inspector and Thandars and Managers as Maherban Saheb.

12. Agency Order No. 573, dated 7th October 1917, regarding confirmation of mode of correspondence by a Yadi between the Police Inspector and the District and Hazur Deputy Political Agents in Mahi Kantha Agency.

13. Circular No. A D. M./117, dated 25th March 1920, *re.* addressing Thandars of the Agency as "Thandar Saheb" instead of "Azam Thandar".

XXII. NATIVE CHIEFS.

G. R. P., D., No. 4757, dated 14th July 1888.

Resolution.— In the circumstances it is expedient in the interests of good Government to recognise the Maharaja's claim to the civil jurisdiction and Government

do so both on the grounds (1) that the Chiefs have failed to show that they have hitherto exercised that jurisdiction except in a very spasmodic and irregular manner, and (2) because, whilst the Idar State has fairly good machinery for the exercise of the jurisdiction the Chiefs are still too illiterate, and have not the means to organize and maintain an efficient system of civil judicial administration.

2. Government would however, stipulate that under favourable conditions they will expect and, if necessary, require the Maharaja, in the future, to delegate a reasonable extent of civil jurisdiction to the Chiefs.

G. R. P., D., No. 6216, dated 15th September 1888.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 1001-1882, dated 23rd July 1888.—Stating, in reply to Government letter No. 4913, dated the 20th July 1888, that the orders of Government contained in Resolution No. 2695, dated the 16th April last, were communicated to the Idar Darbar by his letter No. 1056, dated the 20th Idem, a copy of which, as also of the vernacular communications issued by Idar Darbar to the Chiefs of Samera and Karchha, informing them of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 242, dated the 12th January 1888, are submitted.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, N. D., No. 491, dated 28th July 1888.—Forwarding the above.

Memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government. No. 1274, dated 11th August 1888.—Submitting translations of the vernacular communications from the Maharaja of Idar to the Chieftains of Samera and Karchha.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 121-2191, dated 27th August 1888.—Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 5729 of the 24th August 1888, the reasons why he did not call on the Idar Darbar to make any

communication to the Dehgamra Chief similar to those he made to Samera and Karchha, but adding that if Government are of opinion that the application for the recognition of the Dehgamra Chief as the successor to his father's Gadi should be made now by the minor's guradians on his behalf, he (the Acting Political Agent) will at once issue the necessary orders on the subject.

ENDORSEMENT by the Commissioner, N. D., No. 571, dated 30th August 1888—Forwarding the above.

RESOLUTION.—The Political Agent should have reported his proceedings to Government, and not left it to them to gather from other sources that the communication ordered to be made by Government Resolution No. 242, dated 12th January 1888, had not been made to the Dehgamra Chief. The question of jurisdiction must be settled in accordance with the principle laid down when the Minor Chief comes to age, but there is no reason why the report of succession referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution quoted, should not be made at once, as it is invariably in the case of feudatories of the British Government. The minor's guardians should therefore make the report on behalf of the Chief to the Idar Darbar.

No. 3388, dated 15th October 1891.

The Bhumia Chief of Samera is informed, with reference to his petition to Government dated 20th April 1891, that Government hold that, having no political status in the Mahi Kantha he cannot call his estate a Taluka.

He is also informed that the existing practice of addressing the Agency through the Idar Darbar must be confirmed to. Only in two cases can he address the Agency direct, (*a*) if the Idar Darbar delays or declines to submit his complaint, (*b*) in respect to his jurisdiction which is under the supervision

of the Agency or matters on which the Political Agent expressly authorises his doing so.

Order No. 1623, dated 30th April 1892.

As Karcha has not been recognised as a separate Taluka under this Agency and as it forms an integral portion of the Idar State, I do not consider it necessary for the Idar Darbar to make out a *prima facie* case against a subject of Karcha.

G. R, P. D., No. 4303, dated 12th July 1893.

Resolution.—The Political Agent should inform the Mia of Khadal that the inspection of his judicial records implies no reproach upon his administration (as to which His Excellency in Council has received very favourable accounts), but the practice is one that is generally necessary, and was specially enjoined upon the Political Agent in Government Resolution No. 5442, dated the 25th August 1892.

Circular No. 3972, dated 6th June 1900.

The Political Agent has noticed on more than one occasion lately that Talukdars change their Karbharis and Kamdars without giving him any intimation of the fact or communicating the name of the new incumbent.

The Political Agent has no desire to interfere with the freedom of action of Chiefs and Talukdars in the appointment of their Karbharis and Kamdars but it is necessary that he should immediately be apprised of the appointment of a new one, or the Chief may suffer considerable inconvenience by the Political Agent declining to recognize as the representative of the Darbar a man of whose appointment he has received no official intimation.

Political Department, dated 18th December 1902.

To— **Ravalji Shri Takhatsingji of Mansa.**

My Friend,

It has given me great pleasure to receive through the Commissioner of the Northern Division from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, very gratifying reports of your application to the duties of your position and of the enlightened and capable administration of your State.

It seems to me that the best way of showing the appreciation of Government of these reports is to withdraw to a suitable extent the exercise of British Residuary Jurisdiction in your Territory. I have therefore the pleasure to inform you that with effect from the date of the delivery to you of this Kharita the Agency Courts will not entertain criminal cases other than those punishable with more than 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine, nor will they entertain civil cases unless the amount involved exceeds Rs. 20,000. Cases within these limits will be left as a personal recognition to your disposal during the pleasure of Government.

With every wish for your happiness.

Government Letter No. 2385, dated 22nd April 1914, addressed to the Political Agent Mahi Kantha.

With reference to your letter No. 1764, dated the 18th March 1914, I am directed to request that the Idar Darbar may be informed that Government have rejected the Darbar's memorial dated the 29th January 1914 appealing against the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5938, dated the 8th October 1913, regarding the grant of power to the Political Agent to remit interest on belated payments of Khichdi dues payable to the Idar State by certain States and Talukas in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, Orders, &c.

1. Agency Circular, dated 7th April 1885, prohibiting Chiefs from sending their agents to Government offices, to represent their claims and disputes instead of submitting them through the local Political authorities as contending parties are not allowed to appear personally to fight their cases, as per Government Resolution No. 1838, dated 24th March 1885.

2. Agency Order No. 4817, dated 13th September 1888, regarding prohibition against mortgage of Jivarak fields, their reversion to the Taluka if the holders die without issue, and rejection of the claim of the mortgagee, who lends money in contravention of standing orders as decided in the case of Gulbai widow of Jaluji Bhayat of Vakhtapur who died childless and who had mortgaged her field.

3. Circular dated 26th August 1903, regarding information to the India Office of their address by sons and relatives of Ruling Princes of India and leading gentlemen of their States when they visit England and all changes in it from time to time to the Political A. D. C. of the same office for facilitating replies to enquiries concerning them by their relatives.

4. Circular No. 1156, dated 25th August 1905, regarding sanction of Government of India to the erection of telephone lines in the compound of the residence of Native Chiefs or connections by telephone lines between State buildings excluding telegraph office connected by general telegraph system situated in the same town.

5. Circular No. 2682, dated 28th February 1906, directing report to the birth date of the successor of a Native Chief, after his death, along with report on this subject by States.

6. Circular No. 456, dated 6th July 1909, prohibiting the visit of Chiefs and Talukdars to Madras and Nilgiri, without informing the Political Agent, and obtaining his sanction.

7. Circular No. 520, dated 10th July 1909, regarding report by wire to the Political Agent of the death of a Chief, birth or death of a successor, or death of some famous person of the Chief's family and to Government only when the Chief is enjoying the privilege of salute.

8. Circular No. 85, dated 9th April 1910, regarding delegation of the Civil and Criminal powers of a Chief to his Karbhari or Kamdar during his absence from Taluka and not to his Kumar.

9. Circular No. 629, dated 5th August 1910, regarding obtaining a certificate of identity from the Political Agent, by subjects of Native States and Thanas intending to go to America for study or on any other business.

10. Circular No. 747, dated 15th August 1910, regarding furnishing information as regards number of persons accompanying a Native Prince with names of leading persons, name of the vessel, date and name of port of disembarkation if travelling by sea, mention of route and names of places on frontiers which are to be crossed and dates of crossing, if travelling by land, to the Foreign Department of the Government of India when he intends to visit Europe.

11. Circular No. 179, dated 12th April 1911 regarding obtaining previous sanction of Government to the construction of tramways in their limits by Native Chiefs.

12. Circular No. 793, dated 16th July 1912, regarding furnishing information about the programme of the tour in Europe of Native Chiefs and other gentlemen, when they

ask for arrangements during the tour as regards customs and other matters, so adequately and certainly that it requires no changes afterwards.

13. Circular No. 2867, dated 28th February 1913, regarding communication to Government of the date of arrival, duration of his sujourn and his address when a Native Chief visits Bombay either from his Taluka or from outside.

14. Circular No. 89, dated 17th April 1914, regarding submission of a statement of events and changes before 5th March quinquennially, by States and Talukas to their Divisional Officer who should submit a consolidated statement in English before 15th March.

15. Circular No. 328, dated 13th May 1914, regarding communication of changes in the information given in the book entitled "List of Officials, Nobles and leading personages in the principal Native States in India and Burma" and of information as regards the marriage and pedigree of Chiefs of Classes II to IV and submission of a half-yearly report about changes in the above information.

16. Circular No. 1538, dated 8th January 1917, regarding taking opinions of Ruling Princes for courtsey's sake before granting offices under the British crown to their sons and relatives who are not British subjects and consideration of their objections, only, if they are sound and valid.

17. Circular No. A D. M./143, dated 18th October 1919, *re.* Memorandum of Rules to be observed by Chiefs and Talukdars visiting Mount Abu.

18. Circular No. A. D. M /85, dated 9th January 1920, *re.* submission of an annual report before 10th January by States concerning changes in the information about the sons and relatives of Chiefs published in the revised list of Jurisdictional States of the Bombay Presidency.

XXIII. NEWSPAPERS.

English summary of Gujarati Circular.

1. Ageny Circular No. 8, dated 2nd April 1909, regarding immediate report to Government on the first publication of a newspaper, of the names of the editor, printer, and publisher of it and any change in them thereafter as also report to the Oriental Translator to Government of subsequent declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.

XXIV. OPIUM, GANJA & BHANG.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars &c.

1. Agency Notification No. 243, dated 12th January 1907, regarding possession of opium legally obtained not more than 3 tolas in weight for immediate personal consumption by persons in States, Talukas and Thana circle limits, in accordance with Opium Rules in force in Agency.

2. Circular No. 5, dated 1st April 1907, regarding possession and sale of Ganja and Bhang or their manufacture upto 5 tolas and 20 tolas respectively by persons for consumption and sale and possession of these drugs upto 2 tolas by travellers passing through limits of States and Talukas.

3. Circular No. 5, dated 16th April 1907, regarding exemption from prosecution of persons of foreign limits entering Baroda territory, with opium upto 3 tolas for their personal consumption.

4. Circular No. 201, dated 22nd May 1909, regarding furnishing of information called for in the circular in the purchase certificates to be attached to refund bills and proper attention to articles 5, 6, 7, thereof.

5. Circular No. 934, dated 6th September 1910, regarding application of revised rules relating to Revenue from Bhang, Ganja, Abkari &c., sanctioned by Government

Resolution No. 1729, dated 17th March 1910, to Sadra Bazar Civil Station, Thana Circles including Jurisdictional and Non-jurisdictional Talukas, Japti Estates and Talukas of Mohanpur, Pethapur, Khadal and Ilol during the period of management.

6. Circular No. 420, dated 9th July 1912, regarding examplary punishment to offenders for preventing traffic in contraband opium sent to Burma.

7. Circular No. 841, dated 13th June 1917, regarding refund of 13/14 part of the duty on importation of Bhang, Ganja, &c., paid by States, Talukas, &c., from 1st April 1917.

8. Circular No. X. A. D./19, dated 27th September 1919, *re.* fixing of 0-12-6 and 0-13-0 as the minimum and maximum rates respectively at which opium should be sold by the shops of Native States which obtain their stock from British India Depot and which are situated within 3 miles of British India shops.

9. Circular No. X. A. D /33, dated 12th February 1921, *re.* prohibition against sale of opium by States and Talukas, below the rate at which it is sold in British India Districts.

XXV. PLEADERS.

Office Order No. L. A. W. 10, dated 11th November 1919.

In supersession of the previous orders on the subject, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is pleased to fix the fee to be paid to the local pleaders, who are appointed as public prosecutors in the Sessions Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, under section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at Rs 10 (ten) per diem with effect from the 1st September 1919.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars, &c.

1. Agency Circular, dated 9th September 1905, regarding permission to pleaders of Palanpur Agency to appear in the Agency Courts, in special cases, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 just as pleaders of British India are allowed.

2. Circular No. 2360, dated 3rd March 1916, regarding proper fee to be charged and great attention to be paid by authorized translators to the translation of memorials addressed to Government as they are responsible for the truth of the particular translation when they certify it and in case of default they would be deprived of their Sanad and subject to other punishment.

XXVI. POLICE.

G. R., P. D., No. 6457, dated 25th August 1891.

Resolution.—The rules, as revised, should now be applied to the Agency Police in Mahi Kantha and Palanpur. The rules should be published, and copies supplied to the Officers and Department concerned.

Rules for the administration of the Police in the Mahi Kantha Agency and the Palanpur Superintendency

1. The administration of the Police in the Palanpur Superintendency and the Mahi Kantha Agency is vested in the Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Political Agent respectively in those provinces as Superintendents of Police under the general control and direction of the Political Agents. In matters affecting the internal economy and discipline of the Police force the Political Agent shall, wherever necessary, consult the Inspector-General of Police of the Bombay Presidency with a view to the assimilation of the Agency Police Force in these respects to the Police of Regulation District.

2. Subject to the orders of Government, the Inspector-General may, from time to time, make rules or orders (*a*) determining the description and quantity of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries to be furnished to the Police; (*b*) for the management and regulation of the Horse Fund.

Act IV of 1890.

3. The Commissioner, Northern Division, will exercise the same supervision over the Political Agents in respect of the administration of the Police and Criminal justice, and the repression of crime as he does in Regulation Provinces over the District Magistrates, but he will not ordinarily interfere with matters affecting the internal economy and discipline of the Police.

4. Subject to the general control of the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Political Agent has over the Superintendents of Police in respects of their personal movements and duties, the power which the Inspector-General of Police exercises over Superintendents of Police in Regulation Provinces.

5. The Inspector-General of Police shall make an inspection of the Police Force from time to time, and he may then advise the Political Agent as to all matters connected with the force. The Inspector-General shall, if he considers it necessary, address the Political Agent through the Commissioner bringing to notice any shortcomings or changes which he recommends, and the Commissioner shall then deal with the matter as he deems fit.

6. The Political Agents are responsible for the distribution of the force, for the prevention, detection and repression of crime by means of the force throughout the Agency and generally for securing, under the orders of Government, that public order is maintained and that the property and interests of Government as well as the persons and property of the public are protected.

7. The Superintendents mentioned in rule 1 are the executive head of the Police Force, employed in the Agencies aforesaid. They are responsible to the Political Agents for the efficient performance of the duties devolving upon the force, and it is their duty to see that the orders of the Political Agents, Magistrates and other competent authorities are promptly and correctly carried out. They are, in fact, Assistants to the Political Agents for Police duties.

8. The said Superintendents of Police will submit through the Political Agents, to the Commissioner, Northern Division, a weekly diary of their movements and they will report in it the occurrence of serious crime such as dacoities, highway and mail robberies, murder and cases in which the Police are charged with serious offences or in which persons have died, while in their custody.

9. Reports of crimes by professional criminals shall also be submitted by the Superintendents to the Inspector-General. The office of the Inspector-General of Police will be the central office for communication with the Inspector-General of Police Administrations of other Provinces on all criminal matters. But the Political Agent can address the authorities of other Agencies or districts direct, when he considers that the ends of justice will be facilitated.

10. No Police post or station shall be permanently strengthened, reduced or abolished and no new outpost or station shall be permanently established without the sanction of the Political Agent.

11. The appointment of Head Constables and all the lower grades of the stipendiary Police, as also their promotion to any grade below that of Chief Constable will rest with the Superintendents of Police. If it be necessary in any case to appoint an outsider to any grade higher than that of a constable, the approval of the Political Agents should

be obtained. The Political Agents shall, from time to time, examine the Police register and shall at any time entertain and decide upon any complaints as regards such promotions. Their decisions shall be final.

12. In making promotions or recommendations for promotion, the Superintendents shall pay full and due regard to the entries in the record of service. If men of good character are passed over in favour of others, the Political Agent may call for an explanation and shall pass such orders as he deems fit. If possible, all promotions shall be made by promoting capable and deserving men of the grade below.

13. Appointment to the grade of Chief Constable and promotion in that grade shall be made by the Superintendent of Police, subject to the confirmation of the Political Agents. Ordinarily, no man shall be appointed to the grade of Chief Constable unless he has served as head constable for at least two years. But if an outsider is to be appointed, the previous sanction of the Commissioner, Northern Division, shall be obtained.

14. The appointment and promotion of Inspectors shall be made by the Inspector-General of Police after consultation with the Political Agent, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, Northern Division. The Inspectors of Police in Palanpur and Mahi Kantha shall be graded on the general list of Inspectors and shall receive promotions among them on the same principles.

15. The Superintendents of Police are authorized to suspend any Police officer subordinate to them; every such order in the case of Chief Constables and Inspectors being reported immediately to the Political Agents. They are also authorized to punish by reduction or dismissal all grades of Police officers below the rank of Chief Constable, every such order being subject to appeal to the Political Agent, whose order shall be final.

16. The power of fining members of the Police except Inspectors upto any amount, not exceeding one month's pay, may be exercised by the Superintendent of Police, from whose order in such respects an appeal will lie to the Political Agent, if the fine imposed exceeds one week's pay.

17. In place of the punishments laid down in the abovementioned rule the Superintendents of Police may punish any member of the Police Force under the grade of Head Constables, for breaches of discipline or disobedience of departmental orders with regard to dress or general conduct in such manner (*viz.* extra drill) as the Inspector-General of Police may sanction.

18. The Political Agents are authorized to punish officers of the grade of Chief Constable by suspension, reduction or dismissal. In cases of dismissal, an appeal will lie to the Commissioner, Northern Division, whose decision shall be final.

19. Inspectors of Police will be fined, suspended or otherwise punished in accordance with the rules on this subject in force in British Districts of the Presidency Proper. The Political Agents, may call on the Inspector-General of Police to remove any Inspector, and if the Inspector-General sees any reason for not complying with the request, the matter shall be referred to the Commissioner, Northern Division, for decision.

20. The Superintendents of Police will prepare an annual Administration Report relating to matters affecting the organization, internal economy, drill and discipline of the Force under their command and submit it to the Political Agents, who shall forward it with their remarks through the Inspector-General of Police, to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

21. Leave of absence to Inspectors shall be granted by the Inspector-General of Police. Applications shall be sent through the Political Agent, who will make suggestions as to filling vacancies; but casual leave not exceeding seven days at a time or a total of twenty days in the year may be granted by the Superintendents of Police.

22. Leave of absence to all Police officers below the grade of Inspector shall be granted by the Superintendents of Police.

23. The Commissioner, Northern Division, shall be the Controlling Officer for Police accounts and the Police Budget shall be forwarded through him.

Agency Circular dated 28th March 1892.

A question having arisen as to who is the proper authority to dispose of the property of members of the Agency Police dying while serving in the Police, the following orders are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

I. As the Police are not exempted from Civil Jurisdiction and as the native articles of war do not apply to them, the Civil authority of the place, where a Policeman happens to die, is the proper authority, to dispose of the property.

II. On receipt of a report of the death of a Police employee, the Officer exercising Civil Jurisdiction in the locality should forthwith secure the effects of the deceased and have a list of it made out in the presence of three respectable men of the place. He should then get three copies of the list made, signed by himself and the three Panch above mentioned, deliver one copy thereof to the nearest principal member of the deceased's family if any, and send another copy of it to the Superintendent of Police. The Police Superintendent on receipt of the list will inform the

Civil authority which articles belong to the Police Department and state whether the deceased owed any money to Government.

III. The local Civil Officer shall, on receipt of the information from the Police Superintendent, deliver over the property belonging to Government to him, also recover the debt due by the deceased to Government and hand over the rest of the property to the person whom he may find on enquiry to be the legal heir of the deceased. Should the deceased have left no relation, the Officer concerned shall take charge of his property and after paying off Government property to the Superintendent of Police, shall try to find the heirs of the deceased. He should issue a notice that any one claiming to be heir of the deceased, should appear before him and prove their title to the property within reasonable period to be fixed by him, warning them at the same time that if they fail to do so, the property will be treated as unclaimed and sold and the sale proceeds credited to the Fund concerned.

IV. If no heir of the deceased be found then the Civil Officer concerned shall keep the property in his charge for six months from the date of his taking charge of such property unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay or he considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Officer concerned may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit. After six months the property shall be sold and credited to the Fund concerned.

V. Should there be any dispute regarding the succession to the property of a deceased Police Officer the Civil Officer concerned, shall direct the claimants to apply for a certificate of heirship in a competent Court within a period to be fixed by him, not exceeding six months, warning the parties at the same time that the property shall be liable to be sold and proceeds credited to the Fund concerned on their failing to do so.

VI. The following Officers are appointed Civil Officers concerned :—

1. Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in respect of Sadra Bazar.
2. Thandars of Bawishi and Watrak Kantha shall hold all proceedings as above but they shall obtain the sanction of the Assistant Political Agent for the final disposal of the property.
3. Thandars of Katosan, Sabar Kantha and Gadhwada shall also hold proceedings as above but they shall obtain the sanction of the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent for the final disposal of the property.

VII. No appeal shall lie against the final order passed by the Assistant Political Agent, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the above proceedings in a summary way but no person shall thereby be precluded from instituting a regular civil suit against the person to whom the property shall have been handed over under such order.

VIII. The sale proceeds of such unclaimed property shall be credited to Sadra Bazar Fund in respect of Sadra Bazar and to the Thana Fund concerned in respect of the Thanas.

English summary of Gujrati Circulars, Orders, &c.

1. Circular No. 249, dated 24th September 1906, *re.* direct correspondence between Police Officers of the Agency and those of the States and Talukas.

2. Circular No. 1063, dated 19th November 1909, *re.* inquiry by Talukdars into the previous conduct of men before enlisting them in the Taluka Police.

3. Government Notification No. 27th dated 5, January 1911, containing rules *re.* direct correspondence between Police Officers of Native States in Kathiawar and the same by Agency Police and Baroda State Police Officers with Police Officers of Native States.

XXVII. POWER OF OFFICERS.

Agency Office Memo. No. 1045, dated 30th April 1890.

I. The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, will exercise residuary Criminal Jurisdiction within his powers in the Gadhwada, Sabar Kantha and Katosan Thanas.

II. He will hear such civil and petty civil political (otherwise called Mulki) cases as are handed over to him by the Political Agent.

III. He will prepare the Budgets of the several Thandarates for submission to Government and exercise efficient control over the collection and expenditure of the Thana Funds under its several heads, and carefully scrutinize the accounts kept by the Local Officers.

IV. He will carefully scrutinize the Civil and Criminal work done by all the Thandars and take steps with the previous approval of the Political Agent to systematize the procedure in perfect accordance with law.

V. He will be available for holding Border Courts under the Border Affray Rules.

* * * *

No. 3501, dated 8th December 1890.

The Office Order of 30th April 1890 withdrawing from the Assistant Political Agent the Civil and Criminal jurisidiction he had always exercised in the Bawishi and Watrak Kantha Thandarates, and transferring the same to the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, having evidently been issued under the erroneous impression that the Assistant Political Agent exercised the powers of an executive Police Officer in those Thana Circles, which he does not do, the Political Agent is pleased to restore to the Assistant Political Agent all the powers in Civil matters which were exercised by that Officer in the Bawishi and Watrak Kantha Thandarates prior to the issue of the order above together with the supervision of the financial administration of these Thanas referred to and henceforth the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, will have nothing to do with either of those Thana Circles. The Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, will exercise residuary Criminal Jurisdiction within his powers in the Bawishi and Watrak Kantha Thana Circles.

The Political Agent is further pleased to order the following redistribution of work between the Hazur and District Deputy Assistant Political Agents.

The Hazur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to being in immediate charge of the Treasury, Opium Depot, and Sadra Jail, will exercise the powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and take up Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value in the Sadra Bazar, together with residuary jurisdiction Criminal and Civil within the above noted powers in the Taluka of Wasna and in the States and Talukas under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahī Kantha, as a First Class Magistrate and with powers to hear Civil suits upto Rs. 5,000 will exercise residuary jurisdiction Civil and Criminal in the Gadhwada, Sabar Kantha and Katosan Thana Circles and clauses II, III, IV and V of para. 7 of the order of 30th April 1890 defining the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent's duties, &c., &c., in connection with the Thanas under his charge remain in force for his guidance.

Agency No. 4193, dated 28th October 1896.

The returns called for and submitted show that the Assistant Political Agent disposed of 22 Criminal Cases in all in three years, an average of 7 cases a year, the Personal Assistant of 79, *i. e.*, an average of 26 and the Native Assistant of 68, *i. e.*, an average of 22. The work is however heavy but when it is recollected that the Personal Assistant to the Officer on whom devolves all the supervision of Managed Estates and nearly all the special work such as Boundaries and Border Courts with Baroda it is evident that an undue proportion of the criminal work was upon him.

2. There is a technical objection to the Assistant Political Agent taking original criminal work from the Thana Circles and Talukas policed by the Agency Police of which, he is the Superintendent, which I think is rather absurd, but which has to be reckoned with in considering the relative burden on such Officer it has to be further remembered that the Assistant Political Agent is the Superintendent of the Agency Police but allowing for that it is clear to me that the Personal Assistant is still the heaviest worked Assistant and the Native Assistant the lightest, the latter moreover has no travelling and a stationary Officer has of course more time

to devote to Office and Court work than one who is touring for nearly four months in the year and has the additional burden of inspection.

3. The abolition of the General Manager's appointment which I have recommended to Government will not, I think add materially to the Personal Assistant's work as it will save him a large futile correspondence and centre the responsibility entirely in his own hands which cannot but be an advantage but it affords an additional reason for a redistribution of work which I have had under contemplation for a long time and I think further that the personal acquaintance which I have with the subject renders it desirable that redistribution should be made by me before I had over charge of the Agency.

4. The following redistributions of charges and work is therefore ordered with effect from the 1st of November proximo:—

(*a*) The charge of Idar and Pol and the Third Class Talukas of Danta, Katosan, Mansa, Ilol, Mohanpur and Malpur will remain with the Political Agent, who will also retain charge of Sudasna, a Taluka which has disputes with Danta and Palanpur that can best be dealt with by the Political Agent.

(*b*) The Assistant Political Agent will continue to hold his present charge except Pethapur and Dabha (which being Managed Estates will pass to the charge of the Personal Assistant), plus the following Talukas :—Varsoda, Magodi, Dadhalia and Wasna (which being close to Sadra will as a matter of convenience pass to the charge of the Native Assistant), Bolundra, Ranasan and Wadagam. He will take all the civil work in his charge, all the political work, do all the inspection and take all the criminal work above the powers of the Talukdars except that from the Bawishi and Watrak Kantha Thanas which will go to the Native Assistant

instead of the Personal Assistant as heretofore and that now Varsoda which will go to the Native Assistant in order to save complainants and witnesses from long journeys.

(*c*) The Personal Assistant will have extra charge of the Gadhwada, Katosan and Sabar Kantha (including Rupal) Thana Circles and of all Managed Estates including Pethapur and Dabha and he will take all civil political work and criminal work from, and do all inspection in, his charge, but criminal work from Pethapur will go to the Native Assistant to have complainants and witnesses from long journeys.

(*d*) The Native Assistant has hitherto been the only lightly worked Officer in the Agency and this was due largely to R. B. Warajlal not knowing English and to the consequent impossibility of entrusting to him which would otherwise have legitimately fallen to him. That difficulty is about to be removed and the Native Assistant will from the 1st proximo in addition to the charge of the Hazur Treasury and Station have entire charge of Wasna and do also the following work :—

(1) All the Criminal work above the powers of the Thandars from the Bawishi and Watrak Kantha Circles.

(2) All the Civil and Criminal work from the States in charge of the Political Agent.

(3) All the Criminal work above the powers of the Darbar or Local Magistrate from Varsoda and Pethapur.

5. All original civil jurisdiction above Rs. 5000, that does not fall within the powers of the States throughout the Mahi Kantha is already vested in the Assistant Political Agent, and will of course remain so.

6. All transfers of papers necessitated by this Order will be made by the Officers concerned direct among themselves. A Ferrist to be supplied and a receipt taken in every case. The Talukas transferred from one charge to another and the Subordinate Agency Magistrates and Police Officers concerned, to be informed by Vernacular Order which in the case of the Talukas transferred from the Political Agent's charge only will issue from the Political Agent's Office. All other orders being issued by the Assistants concerned.

List of Officers who are empowered to countersign bills for fluctuating charges of various Departments.

Officers.	Departments.
Assistant Political Agent	Bawishi Thana Fund.
Do.	Do. Local Cess Fund.
Do.	Watrak Kantha Thana Fund.
Personal Assistant.	Gadhwada Thana Fund.
Do.	Do. Local Cess Fund.
Do.	Katosan Thana Fund.
Do.	Do. Local Cess Fund.
Do.	Sabar Kantha Thana Fund.
Do.	Do Local Cess Fund.
Native Assistant.	Sadra Bazar Fund.
Do.	Jail Fund.
Do.	Vaccination Fund.
Do.	Deputy Edl. Inspector's Fund.
Do.	Infanticide Fund.
Do.	Rehwar Zilla Foujdar's Fund.
Do	Agency Overseer Fund.
Personal Assistant.	General Manager's Fund.
Native Assistant.	Institution Fee Fund.
Assistant Political Agent.	Scott College Fund.

8th June 1897.

Agency Circular No. 897, dated 24th February 1899.

On the suggestion made by the Special Audit Officer appointed to examine the accounts of the Mahi Kantha Local Funds for the year 1897-98, that bills of refund of petty sums of revenues may conveniently be countersigned by the Assistants to the Political Agent, the Political Agent is pleased to empower the Assistant Political Agent and the Personal Assistant to pass bills of refunds of revenues to the extent of Rs. 10 (ten) in case of Thana and Local Cess Funds under their charge.

Agency Memo. No. 6209, dated 18th December 1902.

The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is pleased to delegate the power to sign bills to be paid by the debit to the Mahi Kantha Agency Local Funds to the undermentioned Officers:-

The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Assistant Political Agent.
The Vice-President or the Head Master, Scott College, Sadra.
The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent.
The Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent.
The Assistant Surgeon, Sadra.
The Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kantha.
All Thandars and Awal Karkun at Mahisa.
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Dabhoda.
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Satlasna.

Order determining the Criminal Jurisdiction of Commissioners of Revenues in the Political Agencies under their supervision.

G. R, P. D., No. 2118, dated 1st April 1905.

Resolution.—The following Notification should be printed in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Whereas various orders have from time to time been issued by Government in regard to the Criminal Jurisdiction

of Commissioners of Revenue in the Political Agencies under their supervision;

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the construction of the said orders and it is therefore expedient to make better provision for the purpose of determining that jurisdiction;

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on this same subject, so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained, to issue the following order for the said purpose:—

The Commissioner shall exercise the jurisdiction of a High Court, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in respect of offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Political Agent, subject to the following limitations:—

(*a*) In the case of every appeal by a person convicted of an offence punishable with death or by a co-accused of such convict, the said jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Governor in Council.

(*b*) In every case decided by the Commissioner the Governor in Council reserves jurisdiction to call for the record and pass orders as he thinks fit.

Agency Order No. 979, dated 13/17th February 1913.

With reference to this Office Order No. 4408, dated the 18th August 1909, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha,

is pleased to direct with effect from the date of this order that:—

The Taluka of Warsoda is transferred from the charge of the Assistant Political Agent to that of the Political Agent.

All the Civil and Criminal work above the powers of the Thakore will be performed by the Hazur Deputy Assistant, Mahi Kantha, as in the case of other Talukas in charge of the Political Agent.

All original Civil work above the powers of the Hazur Deputy Assistant will go to the Assistant Political Agent.

GRANT OF POWER TO THE POLITITAL AGENT, MAHI KANTHA, TO REMIT INTEREST ON BELATED PAYMENTS OF THE KHICHDI DUES PAYABLE TO THE IDAR STATE BY CERTAIN STATES IN THE MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

No. 5519, dated the 9th August 1913.

From—Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
To—The Secretary to Government, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 7, dated the 4th January 1910, regarding levy of interest from the tributary Chiefs in the Gujarat Political Agencies on the instalments of tribute which remain unpaid by them after the due dates, I have the honour to state that the State of Idar recovers annualy a certain amount of Hak known as Khichdi from the several States and Talukas under this Agency and correspondence of the recovery of the same is carried on through this Agency. The usual rate of interest recovered by the Idar State on belated payments is 9 per cent. Since the power of remitting interest on belated payments is not vested in the Political Agent on the condition stated in the Government Resolution

quoted above, the result is that long and vexatious correspondence on this subject is carried on through the Agency between the States concerned. Even in cases in which the Political Agent is satisfied that the delay in payment was unavoidable and was not due to contumaciousness or will procrastination on the part of the State or Taluka concerned, and especially when the interest claimed by the State is for the Japti period when the Agency authorities are held responsible and not the State or Taluka concerned, the recommendations made by the Political Agent for the remission of the interest on belated payments of Idar Khichdi are not accepted by the Idar State and returned with some trivial objection, and the result is that the subject matter remains undisposed of for years together. I may add that the right of tribute to be paid to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is superior to that of Idar Khichdi. In order to secure prompt recovery of the Idar Khichdi from the States concerned, and to obviate the necessity of issuing repeated reminders on the subject, I would recommend that a similar power of remitting interest on belated payments of Idar Khichdi on the conditions stated in the Government Resolution referred to above may be vested in the Political Agent.

Endorsement by the Honourable Mr. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 575, dated the 13th August 1913.

Forwarded to Government with a recommendation that the Political Agent's proposal may be sanctioned.

Political Department No. 5938, dated 8th October 1913.

Resolution.—The Political Agent's proposal is sanctioned.

Sd. C. C. Watson,

Secretary to Government.

Local Funds—Palanpur and Mahi Kantha.

Delegation of powers to the Political Agents, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha, authorising them to write off certain irrecoverable balances of Local Funds.

Political Department, No. 1319, dated 4th March 1915.

Letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. P. Acc-20, dated the 14th November 1914:—

The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, represents that there is no provision in the revised Manual of Local Fund Accounts for the Mahi Kantha and Palanpur Agencies authorising the Political Agents to write off irrecoverable outstanding of Abkari farms or of Thana Funds and has requested me to delegate my powers to him up to a limit of Rs. 1,000. In the absence of such a provision he has to obtain my sanction in each case. He has also reported that references are being received from the Divisional Officers and the Alienation Officer, Bawishi, on the subject of writing off irrecoverable balances of Thana Funds. I consulted the Accountant General as to whether the Commissioner as Controlling authority of the Agency Local Funds can delegate to the Political Agents power to sanction the remission of irrecoverable arrears of Abkari revenue payable to the Agency Local Funds upto a certain limit. He replies that it is for Government to decide whether the Commissioner as Controlling authority of the Agency Local Funds is competent to delegate to the Political Agents the power to sanction remissions of such outstandings.

2. In these circumstances I have the honour to recommend that the Political Agents, Mahi Kantha and Palanpur, may be authorized to write off irrecoverable balances of Abkari revenue upto a limit of Rs. 1,000 and of other revenue relating to Agency Local Fund upto a limit of Rs. 100 in the case of an individual

Resolution.—The proposals contained in the 2nd paragraph of the Commissioner's letter are sanctioned.

Gratuities.

Grant of—to Mr. Khemchand Chelamji and peon Mahashanker Harjivan.

Government Order, P. D., No. 5909, dated 8th August 1917.

ORDER.—Sanction is accorded to the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 350 to Mr. Khemchand Chelamji and of Rs. 54 to peon Mahashanker Harjivan. The charge on account of the gratuities should be debited to the Palanpur Agency Fund.

2. The Political Agents of Palanpur and Mahi Kantha who are Administrators of the Agency Local Funds, are hereby authorized to sanction pensions or gratuities in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, payable from the Local Fund in their respective Agencies.

Power delegated to Political Agents to sanction the employment of Government pensioners in Native States.

G. R., P. D., No. 2428, dated 11th April 1911.

RESOLUTION.—All Political Agents should be directed to inform the Darbars of Native States under their charge that appointment of Government pensioners to the service of the States should be reported to them for the necessary sanction.

2. Government are pleased, in supersession of the orders referred to in the last column of serial No. 15 in the statement accompanying Government Resolution No. 5829, dated the 6th September 1910, to delegate to Political Agents the power of according the requisite sanction in such cases the responsibilty of ascertaining the fitness of the pensioner to the appointment proposed resting upon them.

Agency Circular No. 4413, dated 10th July 1918.

In supersession of order of this office No. 3032, dated the 10th May 1914, with regard to the control of the peons serving on the Provincial and Local Fund establishments of this Agency, and who are now pensionable it is now ordered that :—

1. (*a*) The Assistant Political Agent shall have power to punish with fine upto Rs. 2 for misconduct or insubordination on the part of any peon on his establishment or within his sub-division.

   (*b*) He shall have power to transfer a peon from one appointment to another within his sub-division.

   (*c*) He shall have authority to grant upto 10 days' casual leave and privilege leave upto 2 months to the peons in his charge.

2. (*a*) Deputy Assistants shall have powers to fine their peons upto Re. 1.

   (*b*) Power to transfer a peon within their own sub-divisions.

   (*c*) Power to grant casual leave upto 10 days and privilege leave upto 1 month.

3. (*a*) All Thandars shall have the power to fine a peon upto 8 annas.

   (*b*) Power to grant casual leave upto 10 days.

   They shall report any action taken under (*a*) and (*b*) to their Sub-divisional Officer for his information.

4. All appointments, reductions or dismissals of peons in the Agency must rest with the Political Agent.

XXVIII. RAILWAYS.

Government Notification P. D. No. 6108, dated 7th October 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Governor-General in Council's Notification No. 2384½-I. B., dated the 24th June 1897 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 3rd July 1897, pages 590 and 591), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands of the marginally noted villages in the Baroda and Idar States and Bawishi Thana respectively, which are in the occupation of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for all other purposes connected with the said Railway, shall be deemed to be included within the following Talukas of the Ahmedabad District:—

Idar State.	Baroda State.
1. Ahmednagar.	1. Ranasan.
2. Motipura.	2. Dehgam.
3. Mahial.	3. Palia.
Bawishi Thana.	4. Nandoli.
	5. Hematpur.
4. Rakhial.	6. Sampa.
5. Sametrai.	7. Jalia Math.
6. Khanpur.	8. Sagdarpar.
7. Warodra.	9. Bharodra.
8. Dabhoda.	

In the Prantij Taluka the lands of the villages of:—

1. Ahmednagar.	6. Khanpur.	11. Jalia Math.
2. Motipura.	7. Palia.	12. Sagdarpar.
3. Mahial.	8. Nandoli.	13. Bharodra.
4. Rakhial.	9. Hematpur.	
5. Sametrai.	10. Sampa.	

In the Daskroi Taluka the lands of the villages of:—

1. Ranasan.	3. Warodra.
2. Dehgam.	4. Dabhoda.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

Railways & Jurisdiction-over them.

1. Circular No. 810, dated 24th August 1910, regarding rules for the grant of compensation for lands of Native States taken up for construction of Railways.

2. Circular No. 189, dated 13th April 1911, regarding appointment of a Special Officer for the settlement of disputed cases of compensation for lands taken up for Railways.

3. Circular No. 1587, dated 12th October 1911, regarding rules for the grant of compensation for lands of British India taken up by Native States for the construction of Railways.

XXIX. SALE & MORTGAGE OF LANDS.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

1. Circular No. 2071, dated 16th December 1905, regarding registration of the names of the heirs of deceased Khatadars possessing sale and mortgaged lands in Bawishi Zillah within 3 months from the date of this Circular and from the date of their death in case of their death thereafter.

2. Circular No. 1593, dated 12th October 1911, regarding issue of notices to the heirs of deceased Khatadars in Bawishi Zillah for the registration of their names within two months from the date of service of the notice and six months in the case of Khatadars dying in future from the date of their death, failing which their land will be confiscated and auctioned.

XXX. SCOTT COLLEGE.

Agency Memorandum No. 4373, dated 28th August 1907.

In modification of the existing arrangement by which His Highness the Maharaja of Idar and the Assistant Political Agent were *ipso facto* members of the Governing Body, the

Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is pleased to invite other Officers and Chiefs of this Agency to form the Council of the Scott College and to assist him with their advice and suggestions so as to improve the position and efficiency of the College and, at least, to maintain its present condition.

The Council will meet whenever invited to do so by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and at least once a year during the monsoon to assist the Political Agent to solve the numerous questions that arise from time to time regarding the education and training of our Kumars. This is one of the most vital questions connected with the welfare of the Province and the Political Agent feels assured that his Officers and Chiefs are as fully impressed with its importance as he is. He trusts, therefore, that the members of the Council will not confine their interest in the College to visiting when invited by him to do so but that they will also visit it frequently when they may be in Sadra, or its vicinity and the Political Agent will always be glad to hear of their visits to the College and their opinions as to the progress, condition of the Kumars, &c., or anything that may seem to them to be deserving of notice.

As the President and Vice-President have constantly to be absent from Head Quarters for long periods the Political Agent feels confident that they and also the Head Master of the College will receive efficient and ready help from the other members of the Council.

The Political Agent also feels sure that the members will impress on their brother Chiefs the absolute necessity that now exists that they should have their sons and successors well educated and that they will use to its fullest capacity the splendid Institution that was established for this purpose *by them* and that they will look upon it as

really their own Institution and the most potent factor available to them to advance the position and interest of their Kumars and their States.

The Political Agent therefore in addition to the *ipso facto* members nominates the following Officers and Chiefs to be the Council of the Scott College and invites their co-operation :-

Patron.

His Highness Major General Sir Pratapsing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K. C. B, L. L. D., A. D. C, Maharaja of Idar.

Members of the Council.

The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent.
The Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent.
Major Shri Daulatsing, A. D. C., Maharaj Kumar of Idar.
The Raolji Shri of Malpur.
The Raolji Shri of Mansa.
The Thakore of Varsoda.
The Thakore of Katosan.
The Thakore of Sudasna.
The Thakore of Kadoli.

The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, will remain *ipso facto* President and Vice. President as hitherto.

No. 2364, dated 4th May 1909.

Read-Letter No. 856, dated 26th November 1908, from the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, forwarding the proposed scale of fees to be levied for Kumars in the Scott College.

The scale proposed is as under:—

Revenue.	Proposed Fees. Rs.
Minimum	...36.
Exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum but less than Rs. 4,000.	50.
,, ,, 4,000 ,, ,, ,, 6,000.	60.
,, ,, 6,000 ,, ,, ,, 8,000.	75.
,, ,, 8,000 ,, ,, ,, 10,000.	90.
,, ,, 10,000 ,, ,, ,, 15,000.	100.
,, ,, 15,000 ,, ,, ,, 20,000.	120.
,, ,, 20,000 ,, ,, ,, 40,000.	150.
,, ,, 40,000 ,, ... ,, ...	200.

Read.—Opinions of the members of the College Council.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar agrees to the proposal.

District Deputy Assistant Political Agent observes that the rates of fee are very high and suggests that the present rates of fee should not be raised.

Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent agrees to the proposal but suggests that in case of Kumars of the same family, who are studying in the College simultaneously with the minor Chief or heir-apparent of the family half the fee chargeable for the latter should be charged for each of the former, subject to a minimum of Rs. 36, in the case of brothers or step-brothers of Chiefs three-fourth of the fee fixed for a minor Thakore or heir-apparent should be charged for each of them.

The Raolji of Mansa approves of the scale but suggests that the rates of the fee should rather be fixed in consideration of the rank of the Kumars than in consideration of the income.

The Thakore of Varsoda approves.

The Thakore of Sudasna puts in a statement of fees proposed by him for minor Chiefs or heirs-apparent and brothers of the Chiefs or heirs-apparent (which greatly differ from the scale proposed by the Assistant Political Agent).

The Thakore of Kadoli suggests that in the case of heir-apparent whose Taluka income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 the fee should be Rs. 36 and in the case of a brother of such Kumar it should be less.

Thakore of Katosan:—Reply not received.

Order.

From the above the majority of opinion is in favour of the scale laid down by Captain O'Brien and the Political Agent also approves of the same.

In cases of two or more Kumars from the same Taluka this standard is subject to the discretionary power of the Political Agent to fix a special amount of fee which of course will not be less than Rs. 36 per annum.

English summary of Gujrati Circular.

1. Circular No. 3289, dated 9th February 1901, regarding payment of Rs. 5 annualy by Kumars studying in Scott College for Medical attendance and medicine, instead of paying that charge from the College Fund.

XXXI. THANA SYSTEM.

Office Memo. No. 24, dated 5th January 1889.

Government having in their Resolution No. 7581, dated the 19th November 1888, sanctioned the proposals submitted by the undersigned for introducing administrative reforms in the Katosan Thana Circle, the Political Agent is pleased to issue the following orders.

2. On and after the 1st April 1889 the Thandari Falo as at present levied from the several petty estates in the Thana Circle will cease and in its stead contributions at 7 per cent. per annum on the net revenues of the estates will be levied to meet the charges of Thana Establishments, &c. To obviate inconvenience in ascertaining the net revenues of the several estates the average of the revenues for the last five years has been struck and amount payable on account of tribute has been deducted therefrom.

The levy at 7 per cent. on these net revenues is therefore fixed as follows :—

		Average net revenue.	Levy at 7 per cent.
1. Maguna.	Rs.	8,478	593
2. Tejpura.	,,	5,254	367
3. Virsoda.	,,	2,661	186
4. Palaj.	,,	5,692	399
5. Deloli.	,,	2,755	192
6. Kasalpura.	,,	4,821	337
7. Mehmadpura.	,,	1,680	117
8. Ijpura.	,,	5,538	387
9. Rampura.	,,	1,250	87
10. Ranipura.	,,	1,771	124
	Rs.	39,900	2,789
Deduct on account of tribute Rs. 1,840 payable by Santhal, Gokalpura and Mulajinapura, the revenues of which are included in the above figures.			128
		Net levy Rs.	2,661

The Above figures will remain in force for 5 years from 1st April 1889 at the expiration of which the figures will be revised in accordance as the revenues are found to increase or decrease.

3. The Thandari Falo levied on account of Jhotana, will continue to be paid by the Thakore of Katosan, to whom the jurisdiction of the village has been transferred, in consideration of the fact that the Thandar is often required to be deputed on work connected with the village

4. From 1st April 1889 Local Cess will be levied at one anna per every Bigha of all cultivable lands whether held under rental, service, charitable, Inam or any other tennure and also at one anna per rupee of Vero payable by all the non-cultivating classes. This will be collected by the Thandar and the money credited to the Katosan Thana Fund under Sub-head Local Cess Fund. The Thandar and his Karkuns should at once set to work and prepare statements giving :—

1. Name, village, &c., of assessee.
2. Area of land held on, if a non-cultivator amount of Vero payable by him.
3. Amount of Local Cess payable by him.

These statements should be ready before 1st April 1889.

5. One-fourth of the profits derived from opium sale in these estates is to be retained for the Thana Fund, and the Personal Assistant should therefore arrange that when any Chief is indenting for opium, one-fourth of the profits is recovered and credited towards the Fund.

6. The management of the Liquor Still at Katosan is to be taken over by the Agency and the Personal Assistant has already been requested (*vide* Yadi No. 7073, dated 27th December 1888) to farm the still to the highest bidder with the sanction of the Political Agent, the proceeds should be credited to the Thana Fund.

7. All fees in Civil Cases should be credited towards the Institution Fee Fund, and all fines to the Mahi Kantha

Jail Fund which will bear the expenses of maintenance of prisoners.

8. On the introduction of the above arrangements, contribution at present levied on account of Vaccination, Schools, and Deputy Educational Inspector's salary will cease and all charges on these accounts will be borne by the Local Cess.

9. The pay bills of the School Masters should be submitted to the Thandar who should cash them after examining them and attach them to his Daily Sheet as vouchers.

10. On the 1st of January of every year the Thandar should prepare and submit a detailed Budget of the estimate receipts and expenditure of the Thana Fund, and also submit proposals and estimates for any works of general improvement.

11. Orders for the revision of the strength of the Thana Establishment will be issued hereafter.

12. The transactions of this Thana will be shown in the Treasury accounts, under the Thandari Fund as hitherto through a separate account may be opened under a sub-head for commission.

Introduction of improved Administration into the Katosan and Gadhwara Zillas.

Political Department, No. 594, dated 27th January 1890.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 177-3001, dated the 6th December 1888:—Submitting with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 7581, dated the 19th November 1888, information showing what share the Idar and Palanpur Darbars possessed in the Gadhwara and how serviceable the Agency Thandar is to the two States. Giving reasons to show why the Talukdars and

shareholders should not be allowed to recover their own contribution from the Ryots direct. Explaining how the Idar and Palanpur Darbars got a footing in the Gadhwara. Expressing a hope that under the explanation now submitted Government will be pleased to sanction the proposals made in his previous letters.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, Northern Division No. 790, dated the 10th December 1888:—Forwarding the above.

Letter from the Junior Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1274-I., dated the 22nd March 1889:—Enquiring, with reference to this Government letter No. 411, dated the 17th January 1889, what has hitherto been system in dealing with the funds collected in the Katosan and Gadhwara districts. Observing that as the Accountant General's reports are silent on the subject it is not apparent how the funds have been dealt with and whether they have ever passed from the custody of the Political Agent or come within the cognizance of the Accountant General.

Letter from the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 68-891, dated the 12th April 1889:-Reporting, with reference to Government endorsement, No. 2532, dated the 9th April 1889, that the funds collected in the Katosan and Gadhwara Thandarates, consisted of (1) Thandari Falo, (2) Vaccination Falo, and (3) Educational Inspector's salary Falo, of which the first went towards the entertainment of Thana establishment, the second towards the Vaccination Fund for the entertainment of Vaccination establishment and the third towards the entertainment of an Educational Inspecting staff. Reporting further that the funds have never passed from the custody of the Political Agent, though they come within the cognizance of the Accountant General along with other Excluded Local Funds.

Letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, No. L. F.-2744, dated the 29th April 1889:—Stating, with reference to Government endorsement, No. 2869, dated the 25th April 1889, that his office has no knowledge of the funds collected in the Katosan and Gadhwara districts of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and that the only funds of that Agency that his office is aware of all those grouped under the head of Excluded Local Funds as the "The Mahi Kantha Local Funds", the details of which are not known to, nor are the charges audited by, his office.

Letter from the Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2927-I., dated the 20th July 1889:—Communicating for consideration certain remarks on the correspondence ending with this Government letter No. 3875, dated the 3rd June 1889, relative to the creation of certain Local Funds for the Katosan and Gadhwara districts of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, and observing, in conclusion, that provided the objections indicated are considered and dealt with in consultation with the Accountant General and provided that the funds raised by the Political Agent in these districts are deposited in a Government Treasury, the Governor General in Council has no objection to the creation of such Excluded Local Funds as the Government of Bombay may consider necessary for the districts.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 182-2735, dated the 18th November 1889:—Explaining with reference to Government endorsement, No. 6422 of the 26th September 1889, how and what funds have been proposed to be raised for better administration in the Katosan and Gadhwara Thandarates and making proposals on the suggestions made by the Government of India. Making remarks on certain suggestions made by Mr. W. P. Symonds expressed in his memorandum of observations attached to the correspon-

dence under reference, and proposing that the scheme for the Gadhwara Zilla may be brought into effect from the 1st January 1890.

LETTER FROM THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY, No. L. F.-27637, DATED THE 10TH DECEMBER 1889:—Forwarding the above and also a copy of the Acting Political Agent's letter No. 2890, dated the 2nd December 1889, which gives details of the receipts and expenditure of the several funds to be maintained, and stating that the proposals made are in accordance with the Government of India's letter No. 2927-I., dated the 20th July 1889, making however certain suggestions.

LETTER FROM THE ACTING POLITICAL AGENT, MAHI KANTHA, No. 199-3055, DATED THE 21ST DECEMBER 1889:—Stating with reference to Government endorsement, No. 8481, dated the 19th December 1889, that the proposal made by the Accountant General that the Deputy Educational Inspector's salary Fund and the Vaccination Fund may be amalgamated with the Mahi Kantha General Thana Fund is not feasible, as these two funds are not made up of contributions from Native States under the Thandarates alone but are also contributions from States which are not included in the Thandarates. Expressing concurrence with the Accountant General in his opinion as regards the Mahi Kantha Library Fund. Requesting the favour of early orders, as the arrangements sanctioned for the Gadhwara Zilla have to be put into force from 1st January.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India on being asked to sanction the creation of certain Local Funds for the Katosan and Gadhwara Zillas stated that they had no objection to the creation of such Excluded Local Funds as this Government might consider necessary provided certain objections indicated were considered and dealt with in consultation with the

Accountant General and provided the funds raised were deposited in a Government Treasury. It was supposed that it was intended to create three separate funds for Katosan, and it was stated that it would be more convenient if one classified fund were kept for all receipts and charges which are not amalgamated with the Mahi Kantha Funds. The advantage of the amalgamation of all the Local Funds in the Mahi Kantha Agency as far as the interests of the different districts do not prevent it was urged, it being pointed out that the appropriation of income among different services can generally be as well managed by means of a classified account as by means of separate funds, but that this cannot be done where the approriation is by locality.

2. The Government of India misunderstood the proposals with regard to Katosan. It was not intended that there should be three separate funds for Katosan and one for Gadhwara, but two funds in each, one for administrative purposes and one for purposes of public improvement. The Political Agent indeed contemplated having one fund only in each Zilla, but as it was proposed to appropriate the revenue according to the division above indicated, Government considered that the result would be the creation of two funds in each district.

3. The suggestion that the Local Funds in Mahi Kantha be amalgamated as far as possible has however been carefully considered with the aid of suggestion from Mr. Symonds and the advice of the Accountant General. These Officers and the Political Agent are in the main, agreed as to the best manner of meeting the views of the Government of India.

4. There are at present no less than 14 Local Funds in the Mahi Kantha Agency exclusive of the funds in the Katosan and Gadhwara Zillas the creation of which gave

rise to the present correspondence and the constitution of which whether kept separate or amalgamated with other funds has already been approved. They are:—

1. Jail Fund.
2. Institution Fee Fund.
3. Infanticide Fund.
4. Thandari Fund (which is however composed of contribution from Katosan and Gadhwara and was intended to be superseded by the new funds for these districts).
5. Bawishi Thana Fund.
6. Sabar Kantha Thana Fund.
7. Daftar Fund.
8. Sadra Bazar Fund.
9. Sadra Dispensary Fund.
10. Sadra School Fund.
11. Scott College Fund.
12. Vaccination Fund.
13. Deputy Educational Inspector's Salary Fund.
14. Mahi Kantha Library Fund.

5. As pointed out by the Accountant General the Library Fund is of a private nature and should not be brought on the public account. The Governor in Council can also see no advantage in maintainig a separate fund for the Scott College. It consists of money given for endowment and fee. The endowment can be treated according to the ordinary rules and the institution be managed by the administrators without bringing the accounts on the Political Agent's books.

6. The amalgamation of the Sadra Dispensary Fund and Sadra School Fund with the Sadra Bazar Fund is obviously desirable and should be carried out. There will then be one fund for Sadra of a Municipal nature.

7. It seems that the Infanticide Fund exists only in name. A moiety of the proceeds of Mohosali and fines is remitted to the Idar Darbar, which defrays the whole cost of Infanticide Establishment. There is clearly no reason for the maintenance of a separate fund on this account, but further explanation should be furnished of the reasons for continuing to appropriate half the proceeds of Mohosali and fines in this manner.

8. The Institution Fee Fund, the Jail Fund and the Daftar Fund can, as suggested by the Political Agent, be appropriately amalgamated. The receipts should be devoted to charges connected with law and justice, including the erection and maintenance of Jails and Police lines, and to no other objects without the special sanction of Government.

9. The Political Agent proposes to form out of the Bawishi and Sabar Kantha Thana Fund and out of the similar funds which were to be formed for Katosan and Gadhwara, one General Thana Fund. The Accountant General suggests that the Vaccination and the Deputy Educational Inspector's Salary Funds should be incorported in it. To this suggestion the Political Agent raises the objection that those funds are not kept up only from contributions from States under the Thandars. This objection, however, loses its force if classified accounts of the funds are kept. As pointed out by the Government of India the appropriation of income among different services can be as well managed by name of such accounts as by means of separate funds.

10. A more serious objection to the formation of one General Thana Fund is that it may interfere with the fair appropriation of income according to locality. It would not be just to utilize the revenue derived from one group of States for the cost of administration in other group. This difficulty Colonel Goodfellow proposes to meet by keeping separate

accounts of the fund for each of the four Thandarates, but that is tantamount to the institution of four separate funds. If however it is recognized that such is the case, there is no objection to the proposal and on this understanding it is approved.

11. The adoption of the suggestion above described reduces the funds in the Mahi Kantha to :—

1. The General Thana Fund.
2. The Judicial Fund
3. The Sadra Bazar Fund.

It appears however to the Governor in Council that if a proper classified account is kept and care taken to appropriate the various items of revenue to proper objects and such as are derived from particular States only to expenditure within those States or groups of States, there is no advantage in keeping the General Thana Fund and Judicial Fund separate. It will be more convenient for the Political Agent to have one set of accounts for the whole of the funds under his administration, exclusive of the Sadra Bazar Fund, which is of a municipal or purely local nature. This course should be adopted.

12. The Political Agent states that the funds will be kept in the Government Treasury, but thinks it is unnecessary to submit budget. The Governor in Council considers it essential for the exercise of an effective control over the administration of the funds by Government that budget should be submitted.

13. His excellency in Council agrees with Colonel Goodfellow that the administration of the funds by Committees is not at present practicable except perhaps in the case of the Sadra Bazar Fund. As regards the latter, it should be reported whether there cannot be found in the town of Sadra a sufficient number of persons fitted to form a Committee.

Change of name of the Jher-Nirmali Thana to that of Watrak Kantha Thana; increase of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Thandar, &c.

Political Department, No. 5626, dated 5th September 1892.

Resolution.—The name of the Jher-Nirmali Thana may be changed to that of the Watrak Kantha Thana.

2. The retention of the Japti Karkun to manage the revenue affairs of Gabat is sanctioned. The Civil Jurisdiction of the Thandar will extend to suits of the value of Rs. 500 and not of Rs. 60 as stated in Government Resolution No. 4963, dated 2nd August 1892. The proposition statement should be sent to the Accountant General for scrutiny and on receipt of his report, sanction will be accorded to the increase of salary proposed.

XXXII. TREASURY & ACCOUNTS.

Agency Memorandum No. 296, dated 14th January 1901.

Under the orders of Government the Treasury Officer is directed to credit all Mohosals and fines levied from the Chiefs of the Mahi Kantha to the Agency General Fund.

Proposal to allow the Thakore of Kadoli, a Sixth Class Talukdar in the Mahi Kantha Agency, to retain for himself the local cess, the half share of Abkari revenue and the quarter share of Opium duty collected from his Taluka, which have hitherto been credited to the Sabar Kantha Local Cess and Thana Funds.

G. R., P. D., No. 2309, dated 30th March 1908.

Resolution.—The proposal of the Political Agent that the Thakore of Kadoli, a Sixth Class Talukdar in the Mahi Kantha Agency, should be permitted to retain for himself the Local Cess, the half share of Abkari revenue and the

quarter share of Opium duty collected from his Taluka, which have hitherto been credited to the Sarbar Kantha Local Cess and Thana Funds, is approved.

2. It should be clearly understood that this concession is personal to the present Thakore Bhawansingji and will be continued only so long as he exercises 6th Class Jurisdiction.

Office Order No. E. S. T. 102, dated 14th October 1920.

As decided in the meeting held on the 22nd July last, the services of the Assistant Superintendent, Managed Estates, are hereby placed under the orders of the Treasury Officer, Mahi Kantha. His duty as an Auditor will, be as under :—

(1) Examine and audit the monthly cash accounts.

(2) Examine and audit the periodical returns.

(3) Examine and audit the accounts of all the Managed States and Estates under the administration of the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent and District Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

(4) See whether the revenue has been collected at proper times, and duly brought to account.

(5) See whether the auction sales have been conducted regularly and by or before the prescribed persons.

(6) See whether all the account books are duly stamped and signed and regularly written upto date.

(7) See whether any item of deposit or advance is left undisposed of, without good grounds.

2. The Assistant Superintendent, Managed Estates shall, as an Auditor, submit his audit remarks to the Treasury Officer, who shall after scrutiny, communicate such of them, as he considers necessary, to the Administering Officers concerned.

3. The services of the Assistant Superintendent, Managed Estates, would also be available, for minor local enquiries, if required, by any of the officers, in charge of the Managed Estates, with the concurrence of the Treasury Officer.

4. The peon attached to the post of the Assistant Superintendent should likewise be attached to the office of the Treasury Officer, Mahi Kantha.

XXXIII. TRIBUTE, LOAN & TAGAVI.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED when adjusting payments of instalments made by (*i*) Jurisdictional States indebted to Government on account of both Imperial and Provincial loans and (*ii*) Non-jurisdictional Estates indebted to Government on account of both old Imperial, now provincialised, and new Provincial Loans.

Political Department, No. 4077, dated 9th July 1913.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

When payments are received towards Government debts from (*i*) Jurisdictional States indebted to Government on account of both Imperial and Provincial Loans and (*ii*) Non-jurisdictional Estates indebted to Government on account of both old Imperial, now provincialised and new Provincial Loans, the following system of adjustment should be observed by all Treasury Officers:—

(*a*) The amount due on account of interest demand in column 9 A C. Form 71 of the Imperial Loan for Jurisdictional States and of the old

Imperial, recently provincialised, Loan for the Non-jurisdictional Estates should be first recovered and credited.

(*b*) Then from the balance of the payment the same procedure is to be observed for the outstanding interest in column 9 of the Provincial Loans to both Jurisdictional and Non-jurisdictional States and Estates.

(*c*) Finally, if any balance of payment still remains it should be credited against the outstanding balance of principal of the old Imperial Loan in the case of Jurisdictional States and the old Imperial, recently provincialised, Loan in the case of Non-jurisdictional Estates.

REGARDING the remission of interest due from the Tributary States in the Gujarat Political Agencies on the instalments of tribute which remain unpaid after the due dates.

No. 8222, dated the 22nd August 1913.

FROM—Lieut.-Colonel L. IMPEY, C. I. E.,

Officiating Resident at Baroda,

To—The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to invite a reference to Resolution No. 7, dated 4th January 1910, of the Bombay Government, regarding the levy of interest from Tributary States on the instalments of tribute which remain unpaid by them after due dates.

2. The Political Agents concerned have been granted the power to remit interest at their own discretion and the Baroda Darbar have asked that, when this power is exercised, a brief statement of the reasons for remission should be furnished

to the Darbar. The request does not appear unreasonable, and I trust that the Governor of Bombay may be pleased to approve of it.

G. R, P. D., No. 4955, dated 19th August 1913.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to Government Resolution No. 7, dated the 4th January 1910, the Political Agents concerned should submit to Government in each case a brief statement of the reasons for the remissions of interest made by them.

Tribute—

REMISSION OF THE INTEREST charged upon British tribute, Baroda tribute and Junagadh Jortalbi in the Kathiawar Agency.

ORDERS REGARDING the rate of interest to be charged upon belated payments of British tribute, Baroda tribute and Junagadh Jortalbi.

G. R., P. D., No. 4679, dated 24th June 1916.

RESOLUTION.—The remission of the outstanding interest upon arrears of British tribute, Baroda tribute, Junagadh Jortalbi, proposed by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar is sanctioned.

2. In future it should not be considered essential to charge interest upon every late payment of tribute or Jortalbi. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar is empowered to use his discretion in the matter. In any case in which he considers this course to be desirable, he may charge simple interest upon arrears at a rate which should not fall below 6 per cent per annum or rise above 12 per cent. The maximum limit should be imposed in extreme cases only.

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3. In modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7, dated 4th January 1910 and No. 4955, dated 19th August 1913, the Political Agents at Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha are granted similar powers in respect to the tributes payable by the States and Talukas in their respective Agencies. These powers are:—

1. Powers to decide whether interest shall be charged on overdue tribute or jortalbi.
2. Powers to regulate between the limits of 6 and 12 per cent. per annum the rate at which such interest shall be charged.

English summary of Gujarati Circulars.

1. Circular No. 473 of 1913, regarding rules for and rate of interest on belated payment of instalments of loan fixed by Lt.-Col. Berthon, from 31st March 1914.

2. Circular No. 1111, dated 11th February 1916, regarding application of the rate and mode of calculation of interest on loan and belated payment of Agency dues liable to interest.

3. Circular No. 813, dated 3rd October 1917, regarding introduction of the rate of 6¼ per cent. of interest, instead of 4 per cent. on loans taken by States and Talukas.

4. Circular No. F. A. M., 15, dated 17th July 1919, *re.* levy of a interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum on Loans and Tagavi given to Non-jurisdictional Talukdars and cultivators of Thanas, whether they be advanced by Government or from Agency and other Local Funds.

5. Circular No. T. R. Y./11, dated 15th May 1920, *re.* levy of interest at 12 per cent. per annum on belated payment of Baroda Tribute.

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